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BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL
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BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL



OF

VERMILLION COUNTY, INDIANA.

CONTAINING PORTRAITS OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM WASHINGTON TO CLEVELAND, WITH ACCOMPANYING BIOGRAPHIES OF EACH; A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA; PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF SOME OF THE PROMINENT MEN OF THE STATE; ENGRAVINGS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS IN VERMILLION COUNTY, WITH PERSONAL HISTORIES OF MANY OF THE LEADING FAMILIES, AND A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY AND ITS CITIES AND VILLAGES.

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY,

113 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO.

1888.



CONTENTS.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

George Washington.....	9
John Adams.....	14
Thomas Jefferson.....	20
James Madison.....	26
James Monroe.....	23
John Quincy Adams.....	38
Andrew Jackson.....	47
Martin Van Buren.....	52
William Henry Harrison.....	56
John Tyler.....	60
James K. Polk.....	61
Zachary Taylor.....	68
Millard Fillmore.....	73
Franklin Pierce.....	72
James Buchanan.....	80
Abraham Lincoln.....	84
Andrew Johnson.....	93
Ulysses S. Grant.....	96

Rutherford B. Hayes.....	102
James A. Garfield.....	109
Chester A. Arthur.....	113
Grover Cleveland.....	117

HISTORY OF INDIANA.

Former Occupants.....	123
Pre-Historic Races.....	123
Exploration by the Whites.....	125
National Policies.....	126
Expeditions of Colonel George R. Clark.....	127
Government of the Northwest.....	129
Expeditions of St. Clair and Wayne.....	132
Organization of Indiana Territory.....	133
Governor Harrison and the Indians.....	134
Civil Matters.....	136

General Review.....	136
Organization of the State.....	137
Indiana in the Mexican War.....	138
Indiana in the War for the Union.....	138
Financial.....	148
Internal Improvements.....	149
Geology.....	150
Agricultural.....	151
Educational.....	151
Benevolent and Penal Institutions.....	154

PROMINENT MEN OF INDIANA.

Oliver P. Morton.....	161
Thomas A. Hendricks.....	165
Schuyler Colfax.....	169
James D. Williams.....	172
Robert Dale Owen.....	177

HISTORY OF VERMILLION COUNTY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A.	
Anderson, N. C.....	337
Anderson, P. Z.....	473
Andrews, John.....	435
Asbury, James.....	482
Aye, H. H.....	410
Aye, Henry.....	415
B.	
Bales, Caleb.....	500
Bales, Caleb.....	502
Bales, Robert.....	429
Bales, W. F.....	508
Bales, William.....	427
Beauchamp, J. W.....	436
Beck, A. J.....	435
Beckman, L. H.....	355
Bell, D. W.....	318
Bell, T. W.....	326
Bell, W. M.....	500
Benefiel, W. H.....	465
Bertoleto, J. R.....	516
Betson, A. J.....	361
Betson, Hamilton.....	467
Bilsland, J. E.....	347
Bilsland, John.....	416
Bishop, F. M.....	324
Bishop, L. O.....	238
Blair, James.....	512
Bogart, J. H.....	326
Bogart, W. C.....	518
Bowman, Moses.....	460
Bremer, W. P.....	416
Brindley, Eli.....	518
Brindley, John.....	323
Burns, Joseph.....	397
Burnside, J. H.....	516

C.	
Cade, Henry.....	498
Cady, H. S.....	409
Campbell, J. G.....	346
Carmack, J. P.....	374
Carmack, W. P.....	410
Carter, M. B.....	323
Carithers, Jonathan.....	482
Casebeer, Hezekiah.....	514
Casebeer, J. W.....	371
Cates, W. H.....	461
Clark, John.....	390
Clover, J. A.....	375
Coffin, S. W.....	388
Coil, Lewis.....	453
Collett, John.....	311
Collett, John.....	441
Collett, Josephus.....	447

CONTENTS.

Collett, Josephus.....	450
Collett, S. S.....	369
Collett, S. S.....	377
Conley, H. H.....	347
Conley, Jeremiah.....	488
Combes, F. C.....	429
Cook, W. C.....	459
Crabb, G. A.....	362
Craig, R. A.....	406
Curtis, Philo.....	513
Cushman, Thomas.....	321

D.

Dallas, Hugh.....	354
Davis, C. S.....	459
Davis, F. M.....	332
Davis, Robert.....	501
Davis, S. B.....	267
Downing, Decatur.....	319
Dungan, B. F.....	277
Dunlap, J. R.....	495
Duzan, James.....	452

E.

Eaton, H. C.....	515
Edwards, G. W.....	398
Eggleston, J. L.....	462
Elder, J. A.....	332
Ellis, J. E.....	413

F.

Finney, D. W.....	340
Flaughner, E. A.....	363
Fleshman, Amos.....	395
Foland, J. A.....	516
Foncanon, Tilghman.....	473
Ford, John.....	402
Forman, Amos.....	465
Fortner, W. P.....	498
Fox, J. L. P.....	491

G.

Gessie, R. J.....	336
Gibson, O. B.....	452
Goff, Philander.....	388
Goodwin, L. L.....	402
Goodwin, W. A.....	407
Gouty, David.....	438
Grimes, H. L.....	417
Grimes, John.....	485
Groves, W. C.....	455

H.

Hall, S. J.....	475
Hall, W. I.....	423
Hamilton, W. M.....	449
Harkness, Philo.....	412
Harlan, Eldridge.....	322
Harlin, John.....	406
Harrison, Benjamin.....	318
Harrison, C. B.....	389
Harris n, Robert.....	477
Harrison, T. H.....	363
Haworth, G. F.....	499

Haworth, J. P.....	422
Hedges, C. C.....	511
Hedges, Noah.....	385
Helt, Daniel.....	414
Helt, Hiram.....	510
Helt, Michael.....	390
Henderson, John.....	340
Henderson, Josiah.....	493
Hendricks, W. J.....	505
Herbert, W. J.....	397
Highfill, John.....	399
Hill, Judge A.....	515
Hollingsworth, Simeon.....	486
Hoobler, John.....	515
Hood, T. S.....	496
Hood, W. B.....	508
Hood, W. H.....	451
Hopkins, A. R.....	485
Hopkins, G. R.....	426
Hosford, M. G.....	346
Hosford, Philo.....	353
Hosford, W. N.....	440
Houchin, Jesse.....	373
Houchin, J. S.....	517
Hughes, Ehud.....	492
Hughes, William.....	432
Hunt, Harvey.....	478

I.

Iles, Jacob.....	333
Iles, J. B.....	339

J.

Jackson, G. W.....	451
Jackson, J. C.....	351
Jacobs, Nathan.....	487
James, Edmund.....	507
James, H. B.....	407
James, H. H.....	466
James, S. R.....	411
James, W. A.....	372
James, Z. D.....	361
Jarvis, J. W.....	497
Jenkins, J. M.....	494
Jones, Wiley.....	455
Jones, William.....	519

K.

Kearns, J. S.....	413
Kerns, A. H.....	519
Kerns, W. F.....	404
Keyes, C. F.....	430
Keyes, O. M.....	480
Kibby, Thomas.....	358
Kinderman, Alexander.....	332
Knowles, C. B.....	343
Knowles, J. E.....	348

L.

Lacey, E. A.....	344
Lamb, Elias.....	386
Lamb, I. R.....	403
Langston, J. F.....	398
Leiton, N. T.....	383
Lewis, Joshua.....	351
Lewis, J. C.....	396

Lewis, J. J.....	377
Lindsey, John.....	379
Linn, J. H.....	325
Little, R. P.....	378
Lusadder, Homer.....	353
Lynn, J. C.....	428

M.

Mack, A. L.....	409
Mack, Erastus.....	503
Malone, Mrs. Sarah.....	383
Malone, S. W.....	499
Martin, Aaron.....	417
Matthews, Claude.....	489
McBeth, David.....	370
McFall, W. D.....	466
McKnight, L. A.....	437
McNeill, G. H.....	317
McNeill, John.....	316
McNeill, J. R.....	314
Merriman, P. M.....	412
Metzger, Rezin.....	329
Miller, Jacob.....	425
Mitchell, T. J.....	462
Mitchell, T. J.....	477
Mock, G. L.....	463
Moffatt, R. D.....	518
Moore, Joseph.....	181
Morehead, J. A.....	428
Morey, W. L.....	351
Morgan, B. H.....	444
Myers, T. B.....	514

N.

Nebeker, Henry.....	474
Nebeker, Seymour.....	483
Newlin, A. R.....	345
Nichols, J. M.....	457
Nichols, T. J.....	401
Nichols, William.....	350
Nixon, R. H.....	381
Nolan, Madison.....	421
Norris, John.....	385

O.

Osborn, James.....	498
Osmon, J. B.....	479

P.

Parrett, J. W.....	356
Pearman, Adam.....	510
Peer, John.....	382
Peer, J. L.....	486
Peer, Robert.....	502
Peters, J. C.....	470
Peters, J. L.....	475
Pinson, A. J.....	507
Pinson, T. P.....	504
Ponton, J. T.....	359
Ponton, O. P. M.....	355
Porter, W. L.....	342
Porter, W. W.....	380
Potts, C. P.....	314
Pritchard, Elias.....	313



CONTENTS.

R.		Skidmore, John.....	509	Walter, Frederick.....	334
Ranger, D. A.....	469	Skidmore, Josiah.....	378	Walthall, T. E.....	505
Redman, J. W.....	489	Skidmore, T. J.....	387	Walthall, W. B.....	443
Reed, D. A.....	373	Skidmore, William.....	376	Ward, C. W.....	338
Reed, L. H.....	520	Skidmore, W. H.....	399	Washburn, J. Q.....	341
Reeder, J. W.....	405	Sla er, William.....	374	Watkins, H. T.....	424
Reynolds, G. H.....	360	Smith, David.....	461	Watson, G. L.....	454
Rheuby, William.....	415	Smith, James.....	437	Watson, G. W.....	407
Rhoads, M. G.....	327	Smith, J. M.....	427	Weatherwax, Solomon.....	503
Rice, Isaac.....	474	Smith, J. L.....	254	Wells, George.....	488
Rice, W. Y.....	460	Sparks, E. G.....	439	Wells, Horace.....	485
Richardson, John.....	438	Sparks, G. B.....	454	Whipple, L. R.....	342
Richardson, J. B.....	381	Spotswood, E. T.....	467	Whitcomb, A. L.....	470
Riley, F. M.....	364	Sprouls, Andrew.....	479	Whitcomb, John.....	457
Roberts, James.....	359	Staats, J. H.....	512	White, J. A.....	509
Rodgers, Elisha.....	497	Stahl, J. R.....	481	White, R. M.....	387
Rogers, J. O.....	327	Stokes, R. B.....	328	Whited, J. W.....	494
Rogers, J. S.....	333	Strain, D. E.....	422	Whitted, Enoch.....	400
Rucker, R. M.....	487	Stultz, G. W.....	424	Wilson, J. H.....	463
Rudy, M. J.....	325	Sturn, Henry.....	349	Wood, William.....	408
Runyan, Daniel.....	350	Stutler, J. C.....	401	Wright, F. M.....	403
Rush, Fred.....	338	Swinehart, R. H.....	372	Wright, L. H.....	506
Rush, James.....	314	Switzer, Wesley.....	434	Wright, John.....	315
Russell, William.....	501			Wright, Milton.....	484
		T.		Wright, William.....	392
		Thomas, J. L.....	480		
		Thompson, Thomas.....	375	Z.	
		Tillotson, D. G.....	476	Zerner, Adam.....	476
		Tillotson, G. B.....	478		
		Tipton, Captain.....	511	GENERAL HISTORY.	
		Todd, S. N.....	464	Introductory.....	183
S.				Aboriginal.....	188
Samuels, S. H.....	391	U.		Governmental.....	200
Sanders, H. E.....	456	Underwood, Jacob.....	411	The Civil War.....	214
Sanders, J. A.....	492			Miscellaneous.....	221
Sawyer, J. C.....	335	V.		Clinton Township.....	230
Saxton, G. W.....	517	Vansickle, Edgar.....	506	Helt Township.....	242
Scott, L. S.....	418			Vermillion Township.....	257
Scott, M. W.....	333	W.		Eugene Township.....	278
Sears, Daniel.....	456	Wade, A. H.....	337	Highland Township.....	288
Sears, R. B.....	352	Walker, C. P.....	418	Perrysville.....	292
Sexton, Abel.....	438			Pioneers.....	302
Shelato, W. A.....	483				
Shepard, Lewis.....	389				
Shew, Eli.....	431				
Shew, Henry.....	491				
Shew, Leonard.....	430				
Shute, Daniel.....	339				
Shute, Ephraim.....	440				
Skidmore, G. F.....	423				

PORTRAITS.

Adams, John.....	15	Hayes, Rutherford B.....	103	Pierce, Franklin.....	77
Adams, John Quincy.....	39	Hendricks, Thomas A.....	164	Polk, James K.....	65
Arthur, Chester A.....	112	Jackson, Andrew.....	46	Riley, F. M.....	366
Buchanan, James.....	81	Jefferson, Thomas.....	21	Riley, Mrs. M. M.....	367
Cleveland, Grover.....	116	Johnson, Andrew.....	92	Taylor, Zachary.....	69
Colfax, Schuyler.....	168	Kinderman, Alexander.....	332	Tyler, John.....	61
Collett, John.....	310	Lincoln, Abraham.....	85	Van Buren, Martin.....	53
Davis, S. B.....	266	Madison, James.....	27	Washington, George.....	8
Fillmore, Millard.....	73	Monroe, James.....	33	Walker, Charles P.....	419
Garfield, James A.....	108	Morgan, B. H.....	445	Whitcomb, A. L.....	471
Grant, Ulysses S.....	97	Morton, Oliver P.....	160	Williams, James D.....	172
Harrison, William Henry.....	57	Owen, Robert Dale.....	176	Wright, William.....	393



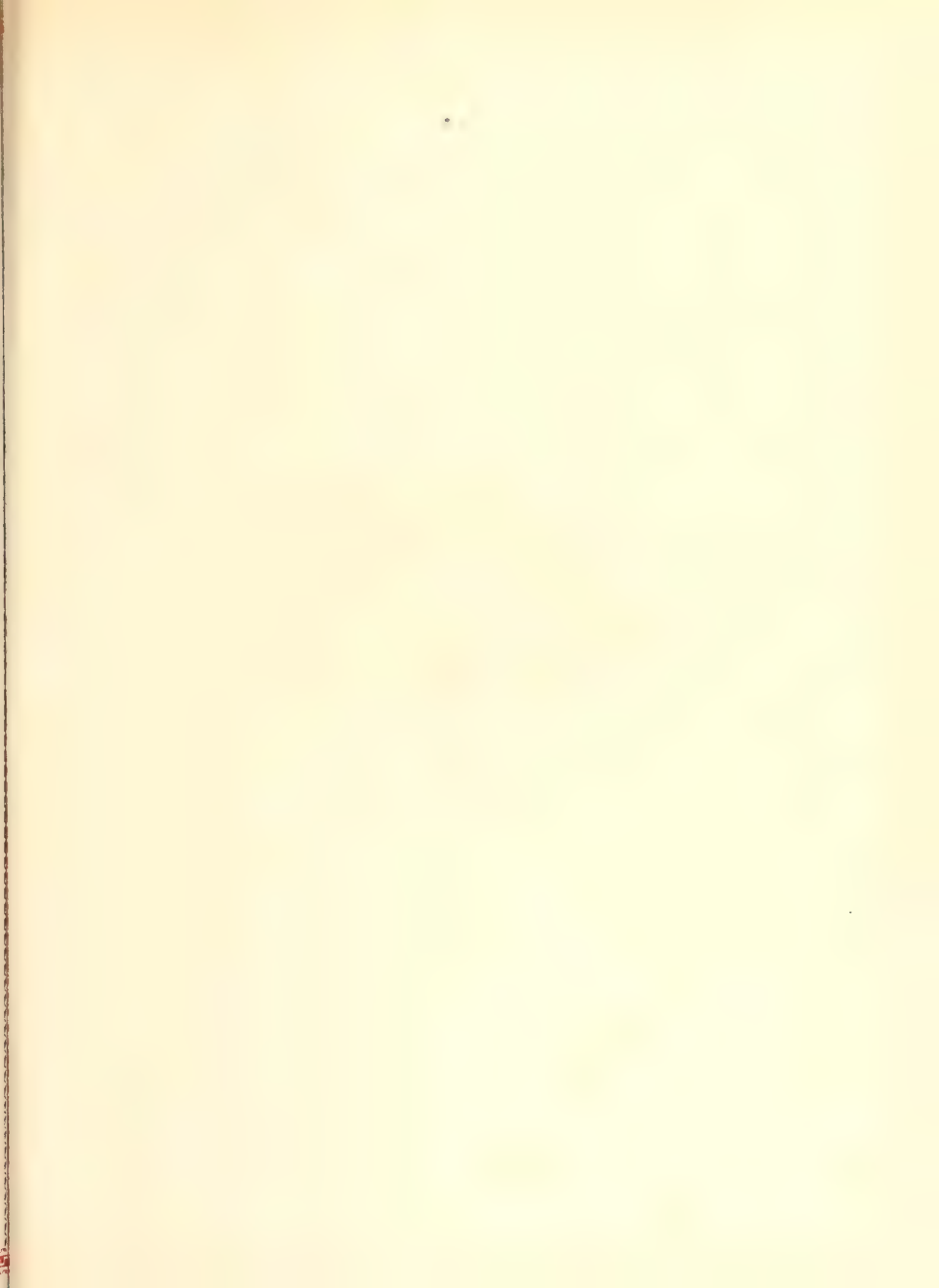
PRESIDENTS

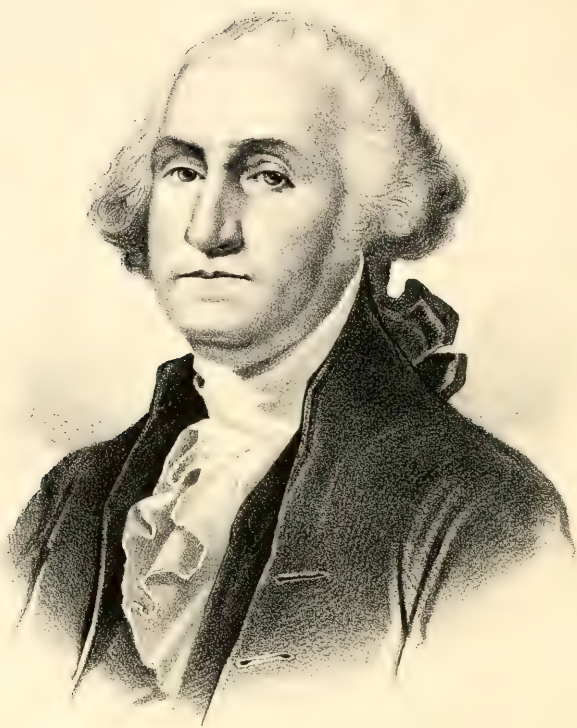
OF THE

UNITED STATES.









George Washington



GEORGE WASHINGTON.



GEORGE WASHINGTON,

the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789-'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, West-

moreland County, Virginia.

His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest,

the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat de-

fective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthagera, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Boeuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character

as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea

of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chieftain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum*."

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly

within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties which have existed, under different names, from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from \$19,000,000 to over \$56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious

chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.





JOHN ADAMS.



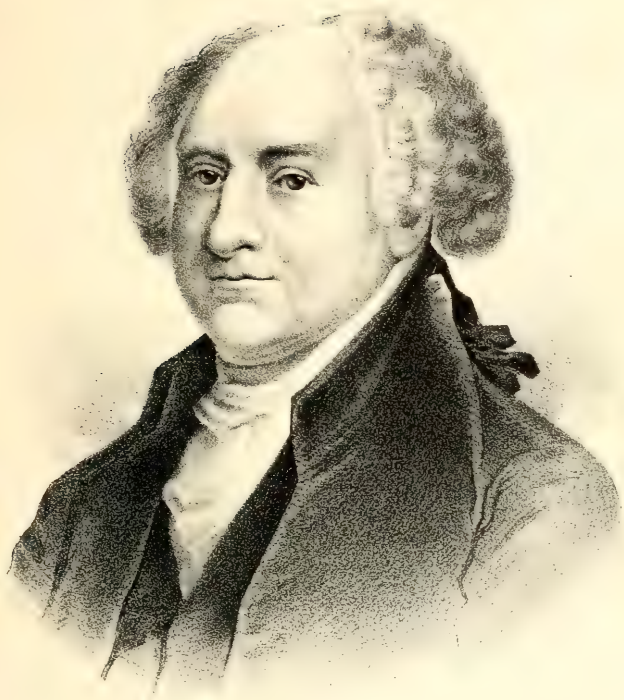
JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism

seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams



prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus estab-

lishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take him-

self away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying, broad and deep, the foundations of the

greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.



THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801-'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished

lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded

society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

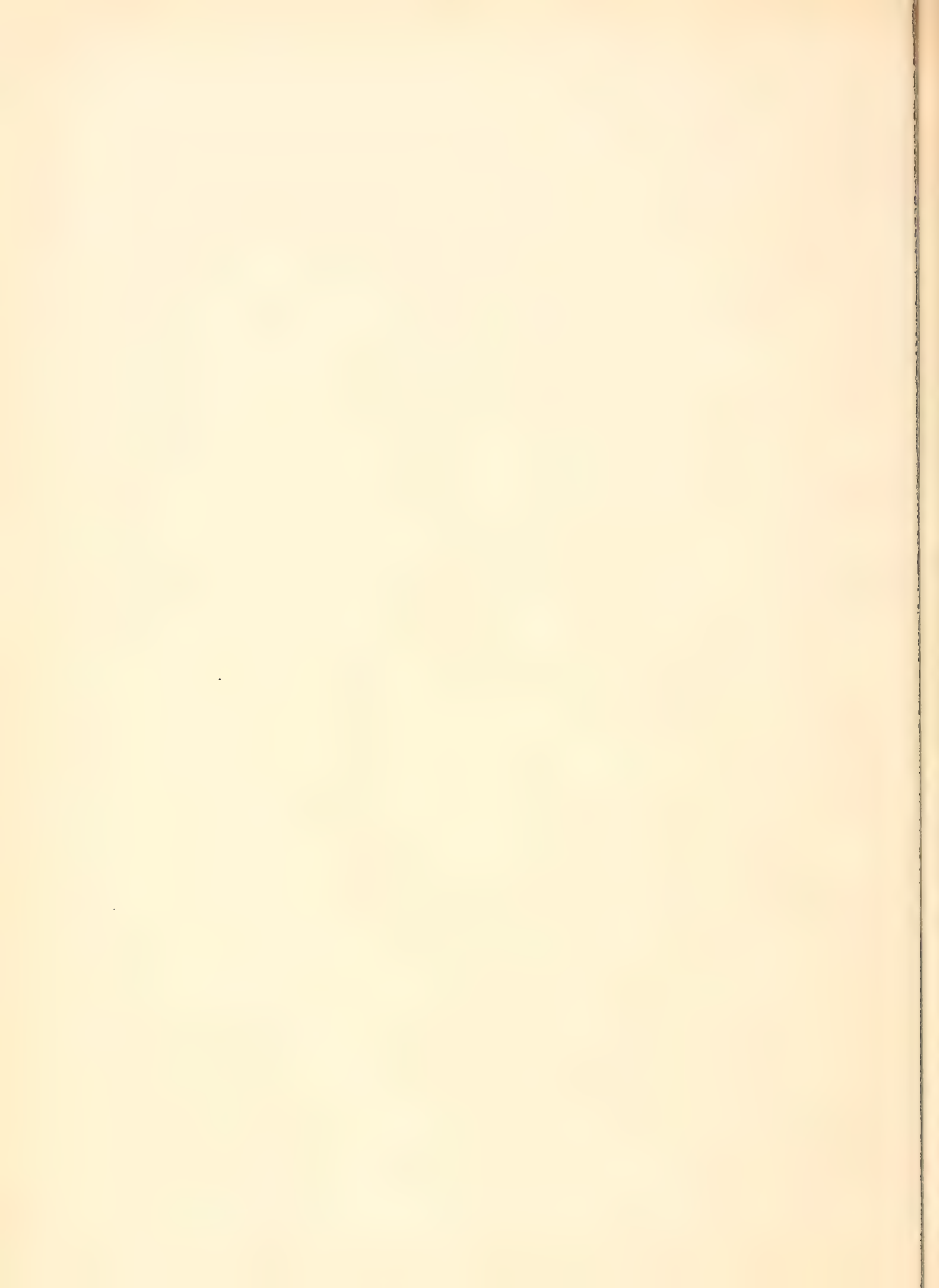
In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about \$5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson



young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speaker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor

of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the proslavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as re-

garding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a “scoffing atheist,” a “Jacobin,” the “incarnation of all evil,” “breathing threatening and slaughter!”

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for \$15,000,000, the “Louisiana Territory” purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the

stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate *Chesapeake* was fired upon by the British man-of-war *Leopard*, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at

12:50 P. M.



JAMES MADISON.

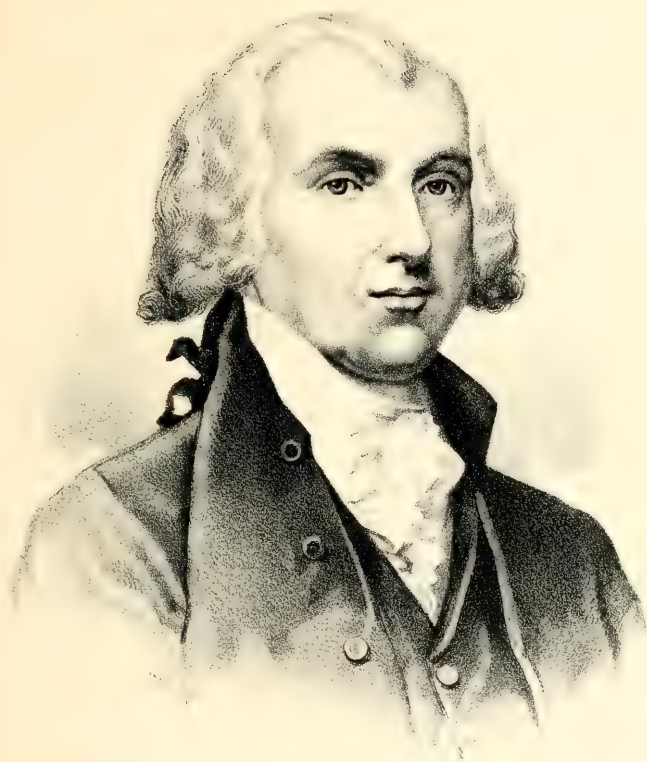


JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809-'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

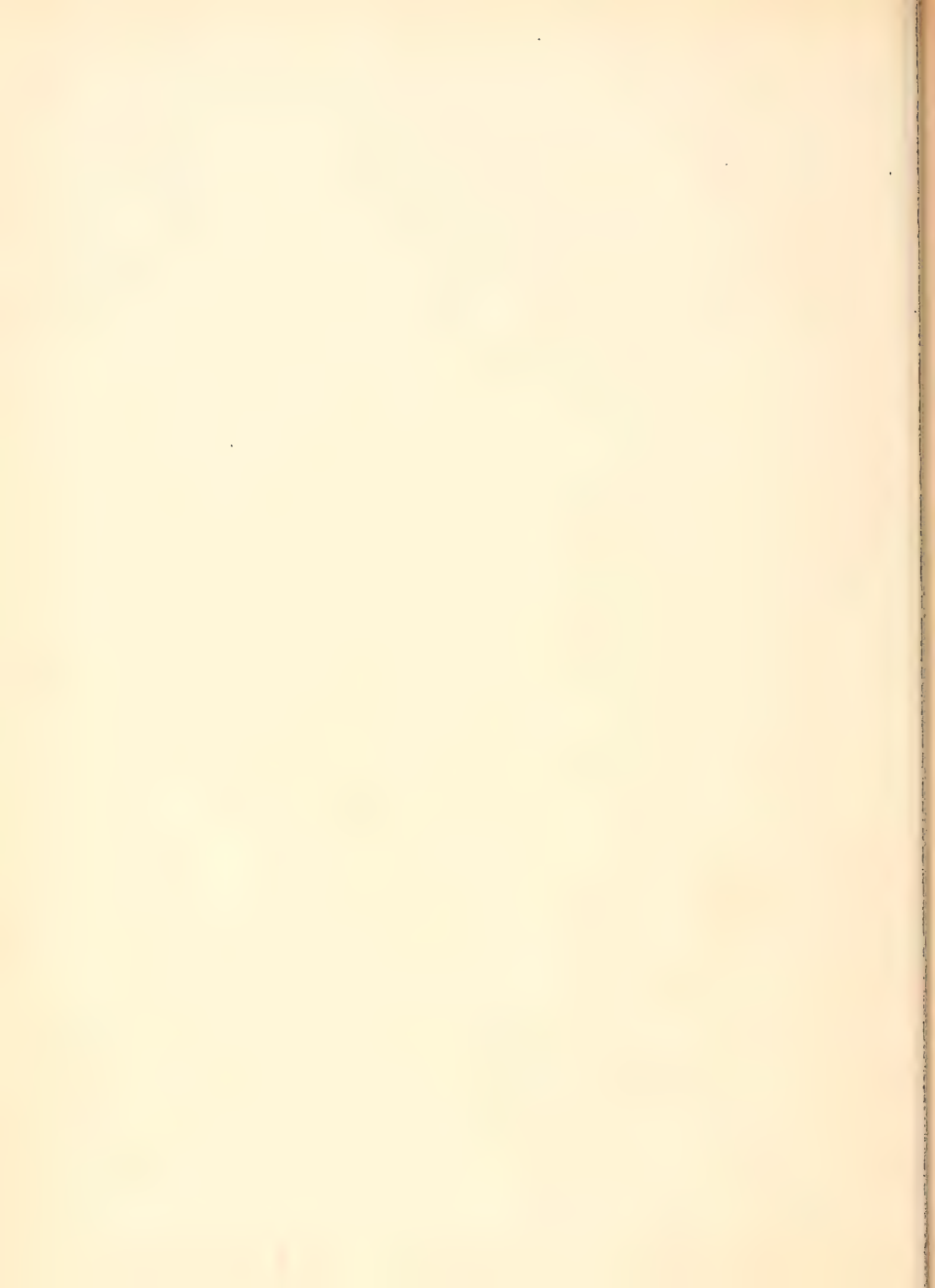
James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a char-

acter of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison



In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the

new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789-'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination—Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible

office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war. •

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by devoted friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that

his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admirably remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with that of the companion of her life.



JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817-'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758.

He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College..

In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, ammunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown

he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

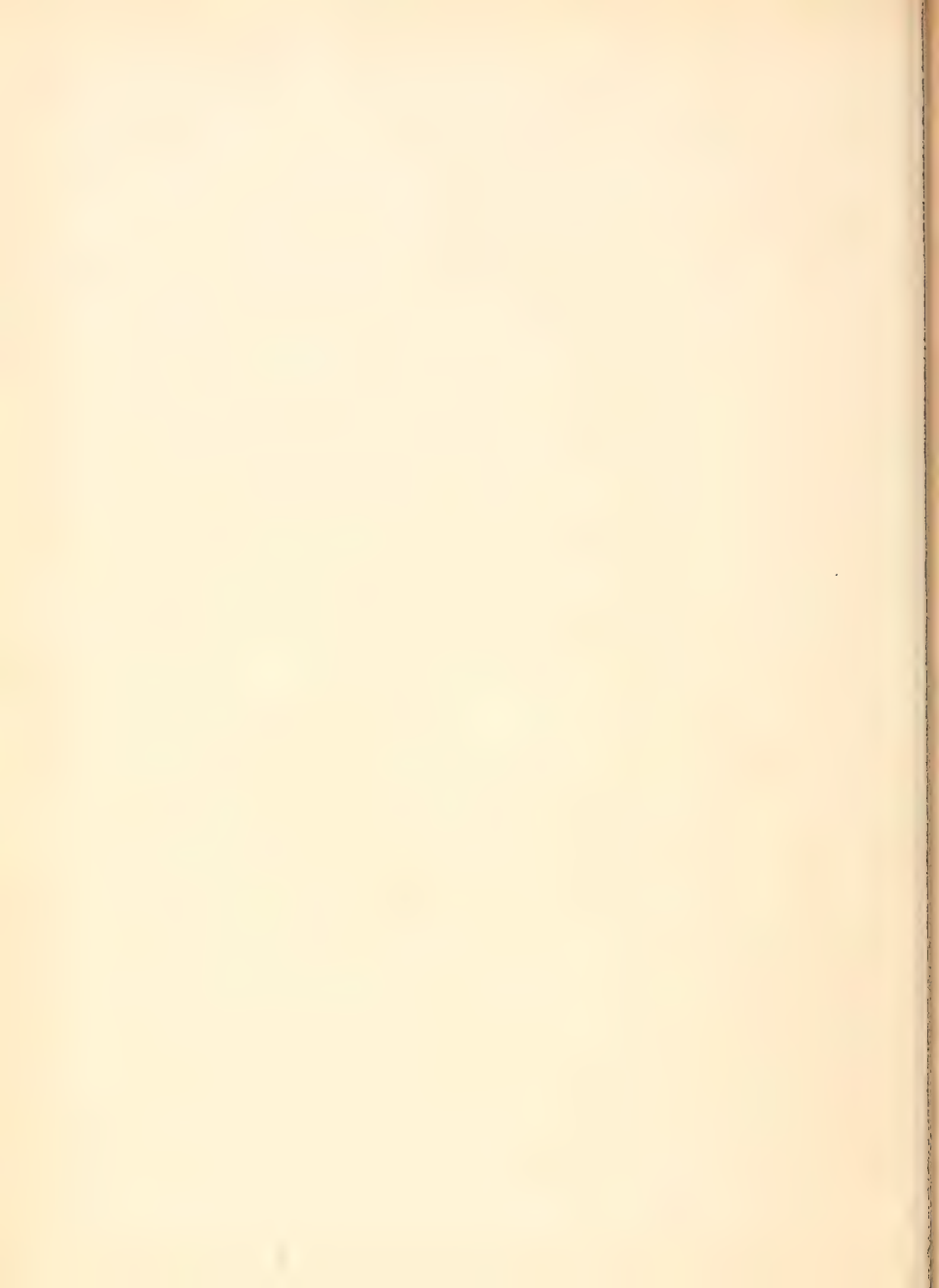
"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe



that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be-

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that

there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of

October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.

John Quincy Adams.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825-'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indica-

tions of superior mental endowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied

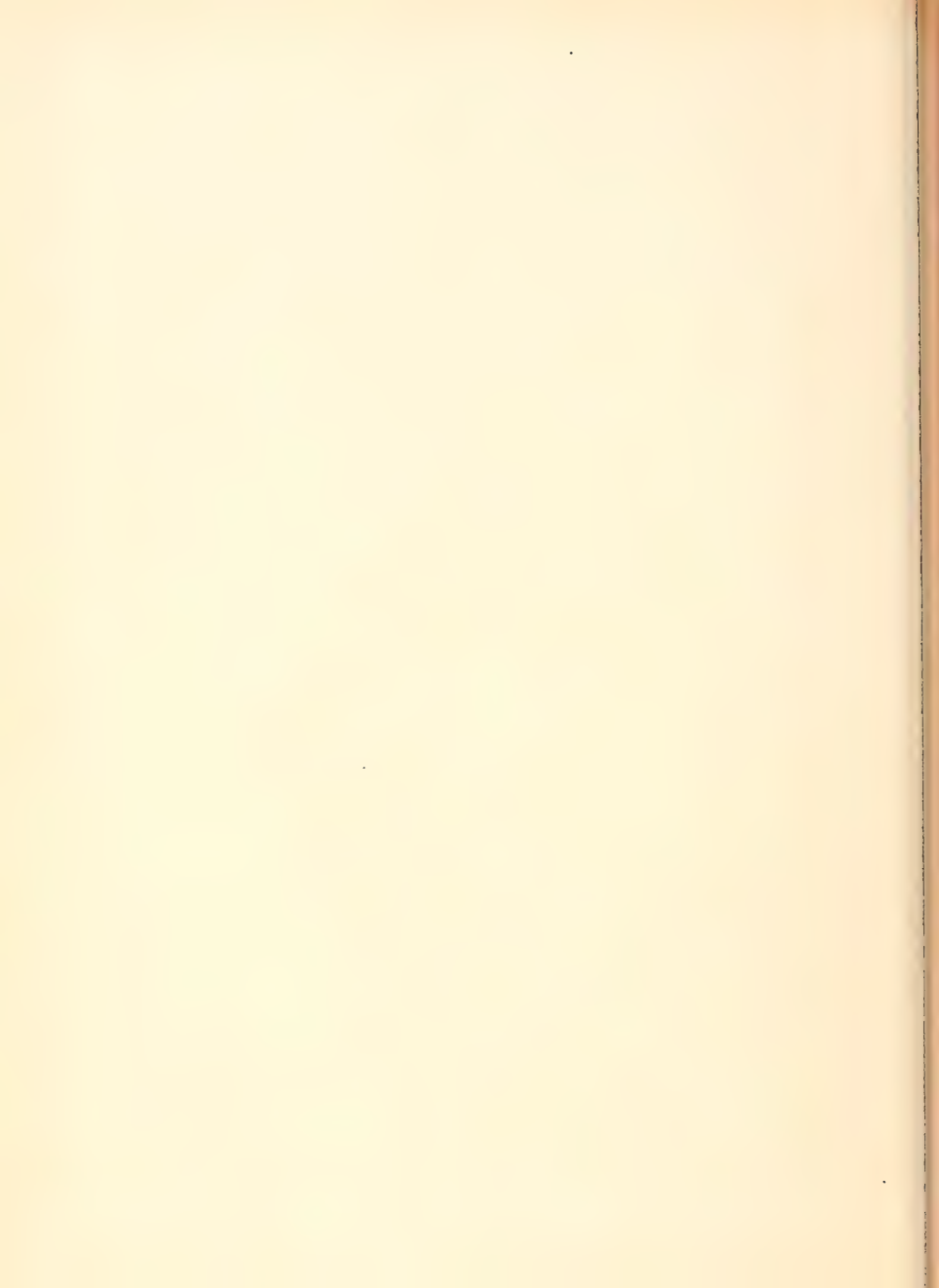
his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an ambassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. 2. Adams



no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for \$5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic.

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to

bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as ambassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?"

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?"

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of

Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it? Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government."

The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words, the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the

foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of me!*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol—the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post," he "ceased at once to work and live."

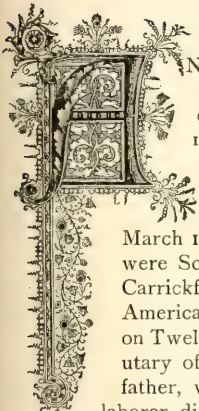


Andrew Jackson



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ANDREW JACKSON.

A large, ornate initial letter 'A' with a decorative border of leaves and flowers. The letter is filled with a pattern of small circles and dots.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829-'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina,

March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother

he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from small-pox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he

traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of \$600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He

did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817-'18 Jackson conducted the war

against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister—acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merriment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvass resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of

his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.



MARTIN VAN BUREN.



MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782.

His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his ad-

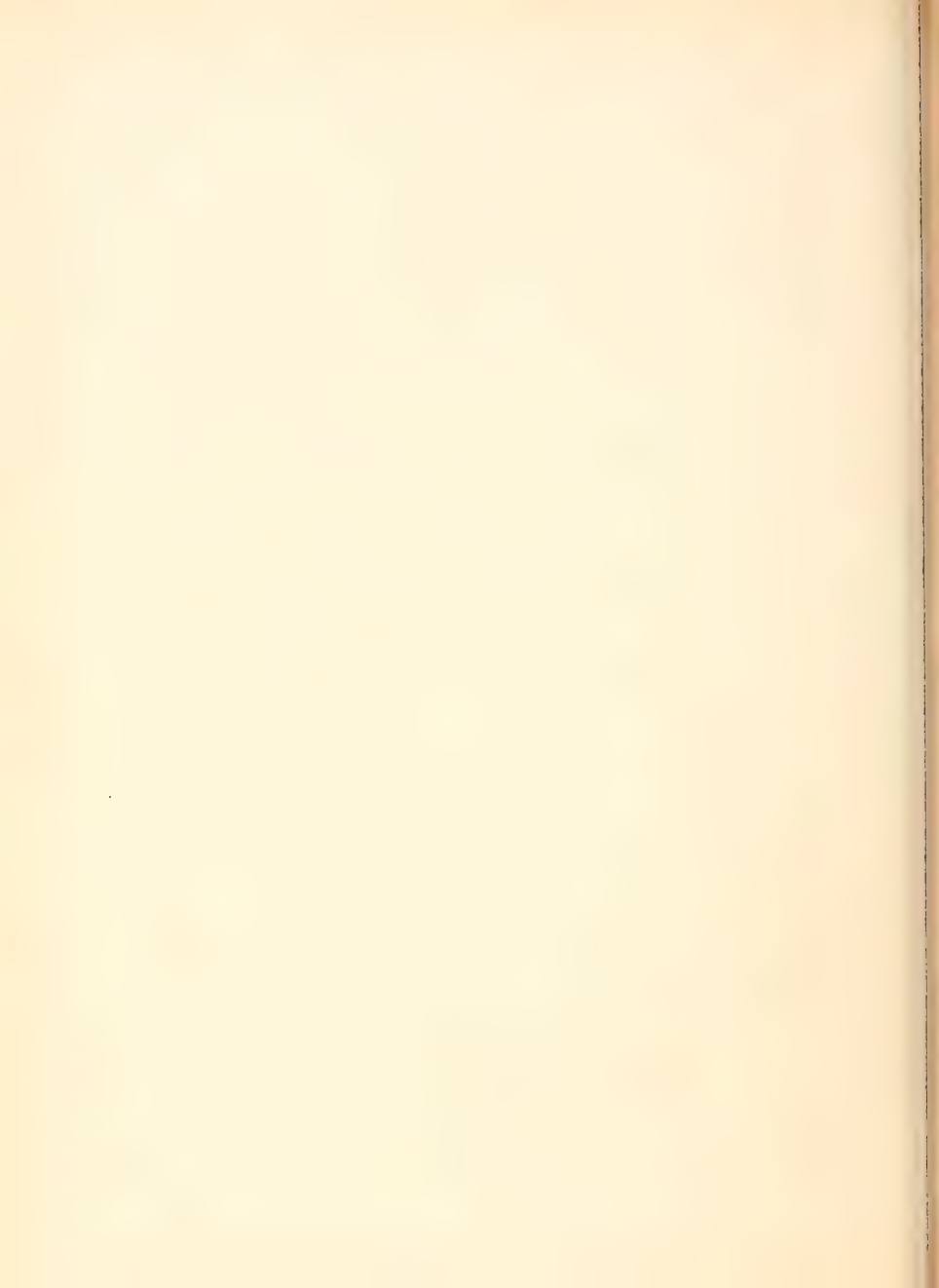
herence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of \$250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



Wm. B. Allen



State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

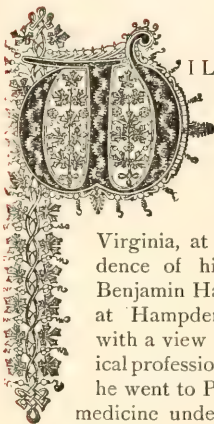
March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the

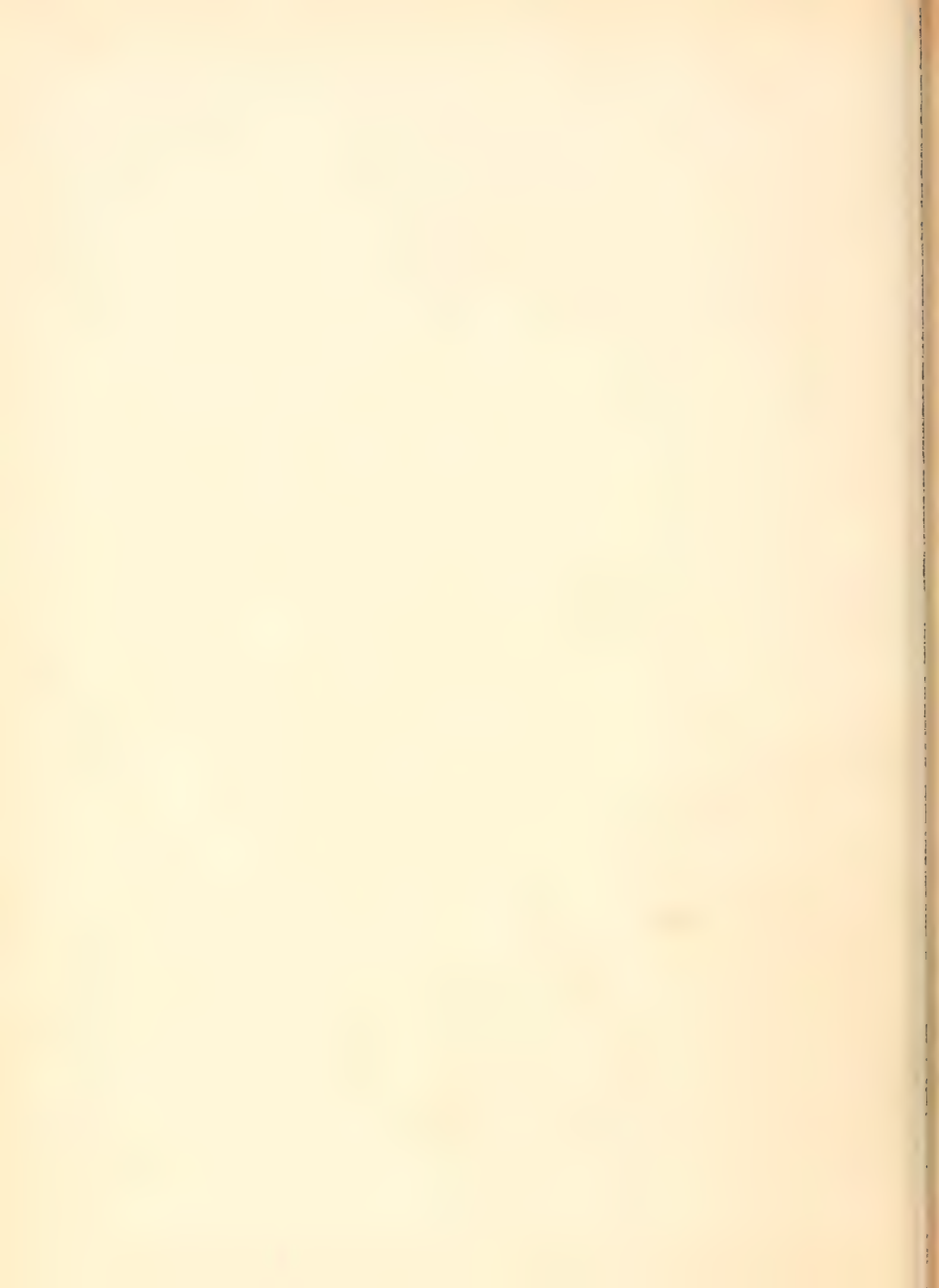
rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W. H. Harrison



of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at

North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.



JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790.

His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

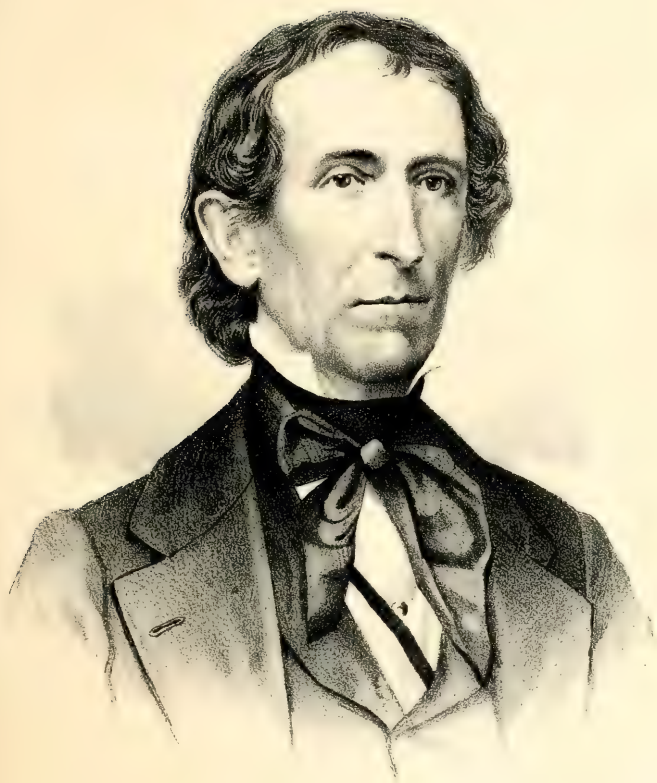
At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over

State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



John Tyler



In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the an-

nexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1, 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.



JAMES K. POLK.



JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished

legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-



James H. Falk



ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the

State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than \$100,000,000. Of this money \$15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.



ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849-'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential cit-

izen; was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he

was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western



Zachary Taylor.



country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Government, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army

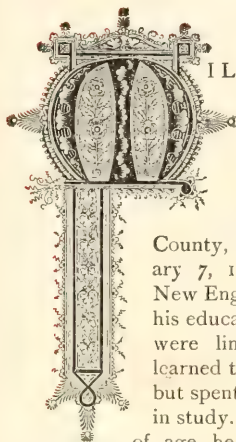
against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.



MILLARD FILLMORE.



FILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years

of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the

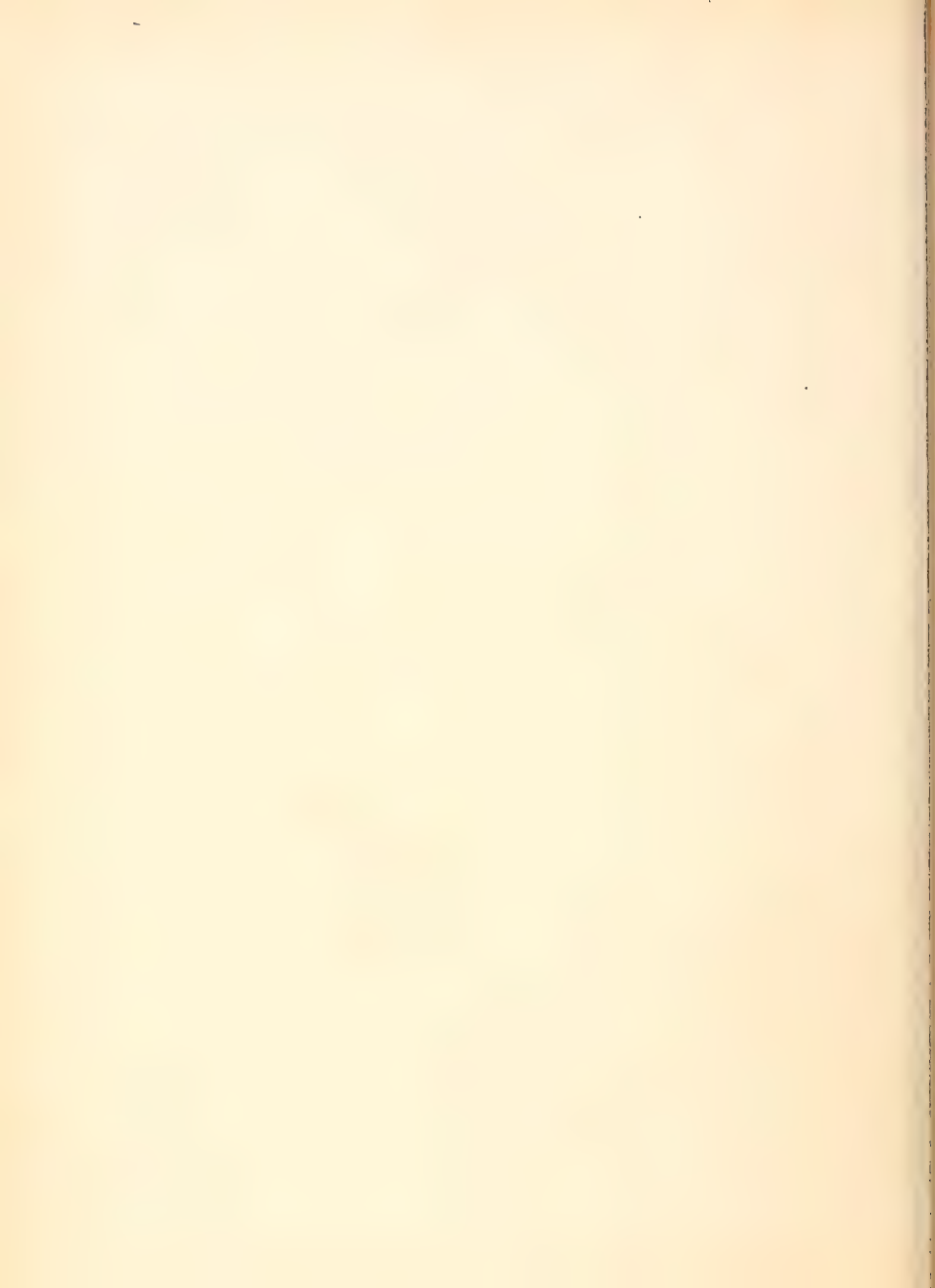
eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for reelection. Notwithstanding this communi-



William Pittman



cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to

contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequency of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.



RANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served

in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked on a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce



the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballots no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballots, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was estab-

lished in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"Resolved, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to enforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.

A decorative rectangular frame with ornate scrollwork and floral patterns on all sides. Inside the frame, the name "JAMES BUCHANAN." is written in a bold, serif, all-caps font. The period at the end of the name is part of the text.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857-'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little prop-

erty, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall,

graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan



tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State

rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



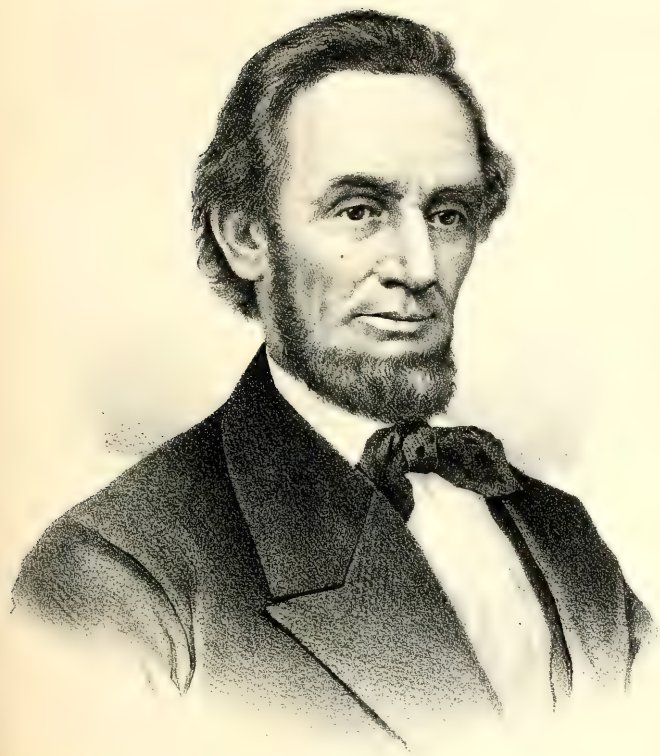
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County,

Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hudgensville.* His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be

given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to iden-

tify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



Yours forever as ever
A. Lincoln



I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic

powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humorous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump-speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with

Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Balti-

more on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination—Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—he it decided the war.

October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

At noon on the 15th of April Andrew

Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.

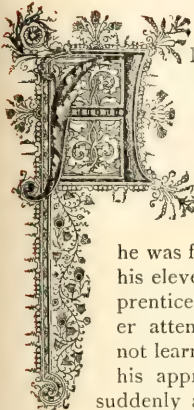




Andrew Johnson



ANDREW JOHNSON.



ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865-'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a

debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States.

These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking

one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for reelection by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.



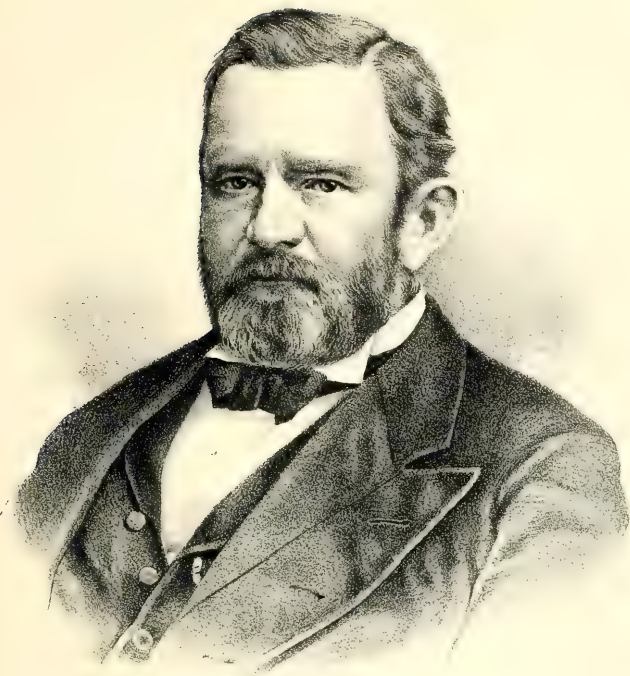
ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without

any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



U. S. Grant



the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not

to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he

never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only outfought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected Presi-

dent, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority—the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government \$15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877-'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat-of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Con-

necticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes



farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was

always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as every body knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished

services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



J. A. Garfield



JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the

most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general

court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.



C. A. Atkinson



CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York, after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with \$500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate

friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Connor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered \$500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half

the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanship ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

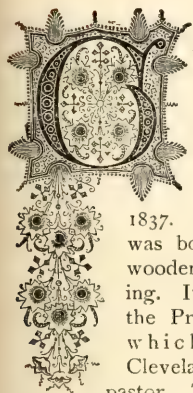
But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. On his retirement from the Presidency, March, 1885, he engaged in the practice of law at New York City, where he died November 18, 1886.



Es war Clinton



GROVER CLEVELAND.



GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18,

1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was

pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron

Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at \$50 for the first year, and the promise of \$100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of \$1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853-'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing \$25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known

stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid \$4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to \$1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870-'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell.

The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

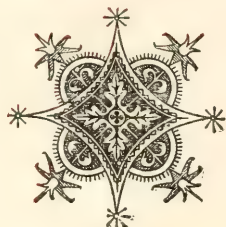
The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.





HISTORY OF INDIANA.





History of Indiana.

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

PREHISTORIC RACES.



SCIENTISTS have ascribed to the Mound Builders varied origins, and though their divergence of opinion may for a time seem incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to a confusion of ideas, no doubt whatever can exist as to the comparative accuracy of conclusions arrived at by some of them. That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned; the results of all scientific investigations, down to the present time, combine to establish the fact of the co-existence of the two continents. Historians and learned men differ as to the origin of the first inhabitants of the New World; the general conclusions arrived at are, that the ancients came from the east by way of Behring's Strait, subsequent to the confusion of tongues and dispersion of the inhabitants at the time of the construction of the Tower of Babel, 1757 A. M. The ancient mounds and earthworks scattered over the entire continent tend

to confirm the theory that the Mound Builders were people who had been engaged in raising elevations prior to their advent upon this continent. They possessed religious orders corresponding, in external show, at least, with the Essenes or Theraputæ of the pre-Christian and Christian epochs, and to the reformed Theraputæ, or monks, of the present.

Every memento of their coming and their stay which has descended to us is an evidence of their civilized condition.

The free copper found within the tumuli, the open veins of the Superior and Iron Mountain copper mines, with all the implements of ancient mining, such as ladders, levers, chisels and hammer-heads, discovered by the explorers of the Northwest and the Mississippi, are conclusive proofs that these prehistoric people were highly civilized, and that many flourishing colonies were spread throughout the Mississippi Valley.

Within the last few years great advances have been made toward the discovery of antiquities, whether pertaining to remains of organic or inorganic nature. Together with many small but telling relics of the early inhabitants of the country, the fossils of pre-

historic animals have been unearthed from end to end of this continent, many of which are remains of enormous animals long since extinct. Many writers who have devoted their lives to the investigation of the origin of the ancient inhabitants of this continent, and from whence they came, have fixed a period of a second immigration a few centuries prior to the Christian era, and, unlike the first expeditions, to have traversed North-eastern Asia to its Arctic confines, then east to Behring's Strait, thus reaching the New World by the same route as the first immigrants, and, after many years' residence in the North, pushed southward and commingled with and soon acquired the characteristics of the descendants of the first colonists.

The Esquimaux of North America, the Samoieds of Asia and the Laplanders of Europe are supposed to be of the same family; and this supposition is strengthened by the affinity which exists in their languages. The researches of Humboldt have traced the Mexicans to the vicinity of Behring's Strait; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia.

Since this theory is accepted by most antiquarians, there is every reason to believe that from the discovery of what may be termed an overland route to what was then considered an eastern extension of that country, that the immigration increased annually until the new continent became densely populated. The ruins of ancient cities discovered in Mexico and South America prove that this continent was densely populated by a civilized people prior to the Indian or the Caucasian races.

The valley of the Mississippi, and indeed the country from the trap rocks of the Great Lakes southeast to the Gulf and southwest to Mexico, abound in monumental evidences of a race of people much further advanced

in civilization than the Montezumas of the sixteenth century.

The remains of walls and fortifications found in Ohio and Indiana, the earth-works of Vincennes and throughout the valley of the Wabash, the mounds scattered over the several Southern States, also in Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin, are evidences of the advancement of the people of that day toward a comparative knowledge of man and cosmology. At the mouth of Fourteen-mile Creek, in Clark County, Indiana, there stands one of these old monuments, known as the "Stone Fort." It is an unmistakable heir-loom of a great and ancient people, and must have formed one of their most important posts.

In Posey County, on the Wabash, ten miles from its junction with the Ohio River, is another remarkable evidence of the great numbers once inhabiting that country. This is known as the "Bone Bank," on account of the human bones continually washed out from the river bank. This process of unearthing the ancient remains has been going on since the remembrance of the earliest white settler, and various relics of artistic wares are found in that portion of Indiana. Another great circular earth-work is found near New Washington, and a stone fort near the village of Deputy.

Vigo, Jasper, Sullivan, Switzerland and Ohio counties can boast of a liberal endowment of works of antiquity, and the entire State of Indiana abounds with numerous relics of the handiwork of the extinct race. Many of the ancient and curiously devised implements and wares are to be seen in the State Museum at Indianapolis.

The origin of the red men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests all readers. It is a favorite with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader.

The difference of opinion concerning our aboriginals, among authors who have made a profound study of races, is both curious and interesting.

Blumenbach treats them as a distinct variety of the human family. Dr. Latham ranks them among the Mongolidae. Morton, Nott and Glidden claim for the red men a distinct origin.

Dr. Robert Brown, our latest authority, gives them as of Asiatic origin, which is certainly well sustained by all evidence which has thus far been discovered bearing upon the question.

Differences arising among communities produced dissensions, which tended to form factions and tribes, which culminated in wars and gradual descent from a state of civilization to that of barbarism.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow, and taught to shoot birds and other small game.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Laws governing their councils were as strictly enforced and observed as are those of similar bodies among modern civilized and enlightened races.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character.

The dwellings of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials, which were generally the barks of trees.

Though principally depending on hunting

for food, they also cultivated small patches of corn, the labor being performed by the women, their condition being little better than slaves.

EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

The State of Indiana is bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms also the western boundary of Ohio, extending due north from the mouth of the Great Miami River; on the south by the Ohio River, from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash River from its mouth to a point where a due north line from the town of Vincennes would last touch the shore of said river, and thence directly north to Lake Michigan; and on the north by said lake and an east and west line ten miles north of the extreme south end of the lake, and extending to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian, the west boundary of Ohio. These boundaries include an area of 33,809 square miles, lying between 37° 47' and 41° 50' north latitude, and between 7° 45' and 11° 1' west longitude from Washington.

After the discovery of America by Columbus, in 1492, more than 150 years passed before any portion of the territory now comprised within the above limits was explored by Europeans. Colonies were established by rival European powers in Florida, Virginia and Nova Scotia, but not until 1670-'72 did the first white travelers venture as far into the Northwest as Indiana or Lake Michigan.

These explorers were Frenchmen by the names of Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, who probably visited that portion of the State north of the Kankakee River. In the following year M. Joliet, an agent of the French Colonial Government, accompanied by James Marquette, a Catholic missionary, made an exploring trip as far westward as the Missis-

issippi, the banks of which they reached June 17, 1673.

In 1682 La Salle explored the West, but it is not known that he entered the region now embraced within the State of Indiana. He took formal possession of all the Mississippi region in the name of Louis, King of France, and called the country Louisiana, which included what is now the State of Indiana. At the same time Spain claimed all the country in the region of the Gulf of Mexico, thus the two countries became competitors for the extension of domain, and soon caused the several Indian tribes (who were actually in possession of the country) to take sides, and a continual state of warfare was the result. The Great Miami Confederacy of Indians, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees), being the eastern and most powerful tribe, their country extended from the Scioto River west to the Illinois River. These Indians were frequently visited by fur traders and missionaries from both Catholic and Protestant creeds. The Five Nations, so called, were tribes farther east, and not connected with Indiana history.

The first settlement made by the white man in the territory of the present State of Indiana was on the bank of the river then known as the Ouabache, the name given it by the French explorers, now the river Wabash. Francis Morgan de Vinsenne, who served in a military regiment (French) in Canada as early as 1720, and on the lakes in 1725, first made his advent at Vincennes, possibly as early as 1732. Records show him there January 5, 1735. He was killed in a war with the Chickasaw Indians in 1736. The town which he founded bore his name, Vinsenne, until 1749, when it was changed to Vincennes.

Post Vincennes was certainly occupied prior to the date given by Vinsenne, as a

letter from Father Marest, dated at Kaskaskia, November 9, 1712, reads as follows: "The French have established a fort upon the river Wabash, and want a missionary, and Father Mermet has been sent to them." Mermet was therefore the first preacher of Christianity stationed in this part of the world. Vincennes has ever been a stronghold of Catholicism. Contemporaneous with the church at Vincennes was a missionary work among the Ouiatenons, near the mouth of the Wea River, which was of but short duration.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1680 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America. The English, jealous of the French, resorted to all available means to extend their domain westward, the French equally active in pressing their claims eastward and south. Both sides succeeded in securing savage allies, and for many years the pioneer settlers were harrassed and cruelly murdered by the Indians who were serving the purposes of one or the other contending nations.

France continued her effort to connect Canada with the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading-posts and colonies, which increased the jealousy of England and laid the foundation for the French and Indian war.

This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated.

The British policy, after getting entire control of the Indiana territory, was still unfavorable to its growth in population. In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Terri-

tory did not exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash, and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi.

Of these families, eighty-five resided at Post Vincennes, fourteen at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British Government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and then Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and Indians.

He accordingly engaged a scientific corps, and sent them to the Mississippi to ascertain the point on that river intersected by latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$, the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. He entrusted the military operations in that quarter to General Clark, with instructions to select a strong position near the point named, and erect a fort, and garrison the same, for protecting the settlers, and to extend his conquests northward to the lakes. Conforming to instructions, General Clark erected "Fort Jefferson," on the Mississippi, a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition to Virginia of the vast Northwestern Territory. The simple fact that a chain of forts was established by the Americans in this vast region, convinced the British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land.

During this time other minor events were transpiring outside the territory in question, which subsequently promoted the early settling of portions of Indiana.

On February 11, 1781, a wagoner named Irvin Hinton was sent from Louisville, Kentucky, to Harrodsburg for a load of provisions.

Two young men, Richard Rue and George Holman, aged respectively nineteen and sixteen years, accompanied Hinton as guards. When eight miles from Louisville they were surprised and captured by the renegade white man, Simon Girty, and twelve Indian warriors. They were marched hurriedly for three days through deep snow, when they reached the Indian village of Wa-proc-canat-ta. Hinton was burned at the stake. Rue and Holman were adopted in the tribe, and remained three years, when Rue made his escape, and Holman, about the same time, was ransomed by relatives in Kentucky. The two men were the first white men to settle in Wayne County, Indiana, where they lived to a good old age, and died at their homes two miles south of Richmond.

EXPEDITIONS OF COLONEL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

In the spring of 1776 Colonel George Rogers Clark, a native of Virginia, who resided in Kentucky at the above date, conceived a plan of opening up and more rapidly settling the great Northwest. That portion of the West called Kentucky was occupied by Henderson & Co., who pretended to own the land, and held it at a high price. Colonel Clark wished to test the validity of their claim, and adjust the government of the country so as to encourage immigration. He accordingly called a meeting of the citizens at Harrodstown, to assemble June 6, 1776, and consider the claims of the company, and consult with reference to the interest of the country.

The meeting was held on the day appointed, and delegates elected to confer with

the State of Virginia as to the propriety of attaching the new country as a county to that State.

Many causes prevented a consummation of this object until 1778. Virginia was favorable to the enterprise, but would not take action as a State; but Governor Henry and a few other Virginia gentlemen assisted Colonel Clark all they could. Accordingly Clark organized his expedition. He took in stores at Pittsburg and Wheeling, and proceeded down the Ohio to the "falls," where he constructed some light fortifications.

At this time Post Vincennes comprised about 400 militia, and it was a daring undertaking for Colonel Clark, with his small force, to go up against it and Kaskaskia, as he had planned. Some of his men, becoming alarmed at the situation, deserted him.

He conducted himself so as to gain the sympathy of the French, and through them the Indians to some extent, as both these people were very bitter against the British, who had possession of the lake region.

From the nature of the situation Clark concluded to take Kaskaskia first, which he did, and succeeded by kindness in winning them to his standard. It was difficult, however, for him to induce the French to accept the Continental paper in payment for provisions. Colonel Vigo, a Frenchman who had a trading establishment there, came to the rescue, and prevailed upon the people to accept the paper. Colonel Vigo sold coffee at \$1 a pound, and other necessities of life at an equally reasonable price.

The post at Vincennes, defended by Fort Sackville, was the next and all-important position to possess. Father Gibault, of Kaskaskia, who also had charge of the church at Vincennes, being friendly to the Americans, used his influence with the people of the garrison, and won them to Clark's stand-

ard. They took the oath of allegiance to Virginia, and became citizens of the United States. Colonel Clark here concluded treaties with the several Indian tribes, and placed Captain Leonard Helm, an American, in command of Vincennes. On learning the successful termination of Clark's expedition, the General Assembly of Virginia declared all the settlers west of the Ohio organized into a county of that State, to be known as "Illinois" County; but before the provisions of the law could be made effective, Henry Hamilton, the British Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit, collected an army of thirty regulars, fifty French volunteers and 400 Indians, and moved upon and took Post Vincennes in December, 1778. Captain Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans at the fort, the only members of the garrison. Captain Helm was taken prisoner, and the French disarmed.

Colonel Clark was at Kaskaskia when he learned of the capture of Vincennes, and determined to retake the place. He gathered together what force he could (170 men), and on the 5th of February started from Kaskaskia, and crossed the river of that name. The weather was wet, and the lowlands covered with water. He had to resort to shooting such game as chanced to be found to furnish provisions, and use all the ingenuity and skill he possessed to nerve his little force to press forward. He waded the water and shared all the hardships and privations with his men. They reached the Little Wabash on the 13th. The river was overflowing the lowlands from recent rains. Two days were here consumed in crossing the stream. The succeeding days they marched through water much of the time, reaching the Big Wabash on the night of the 17th. The 18th and 19th were consumed trying to cross the river. Finally canoes were constructed, and the

entire force crossed the main stream, but to find the lowlands under water and considerable ice formed from recent cold. His men mutinied and refused to proceed. All the persuasions of Clark had no effect upon the half-starved, and half-frozen, soldiers.

In one company was a small drummer boy, and also a Sergeant who stood six feet two inches in socks, and stout and athletic. He was devoted to Clark. The General mounted the little drummer on the shoulders of the Sergeant, and ordered him to plunge into the water, half-frozen as it was. He did so, the little boy beating the charge from his lofty position, while Clark, sword in hand, followed them, giving the command as he threw aside the floating ice, "Forward." The effect was electrical; the men hoisted their guns above their heads, and plunged into the water and followed their determined leader. On arriving within two miles of the fort, General Clark halted his little band, and sent in a letter demanding a surrender, to which he received no reply. He next ordered Lieutenant Bayley with fourteen men to advance and fire on the fort, while the main body moved in another direction and took possession of the strongest portion of the town. Clark then demanded Hamilton's surrender immediately or he would be treated as a murderer. Hamilton made reply, indignantly refusing to surrender. After one hour more of fighting, Hamilton proposed a truce of three days. Clark's reply was, that nothing would be accepted but an unconditional surrender of Hamilton and the garrison. In less than an hour Clark dictated the terms of surrender, February 24, 1779.

Of this expedition, of its results, of its importance, as well as of the skill and bravery of those engaged in it, a volume would not suffice for the details.

This expedition and its gigantic results

has never been surpassed, if equalled, in modern times, when we consider that by it the whole territory now included in the "three great States of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan was added to the Union, and so admitted by the British Commissioners to the treaty of peace in 1783. But for the results of this expedition, our western boundary would have been the Ohio instead of the Mississippi. When we consider the vast area of territory embracing 2,000,000 people, the human mind is lost in the contemplation of its effects; and we can but wonder that a force of 170 men, the whole number of Clark's troops, should by this single action have produced such important results.

General Clark reinstated Captain Helm in command of Vincennes, with instructions to subdue the marauding Indians, which he did, and soon comparative quiet was restored on Indiana soil.

The whole credit of this conquest belongs to General Clark and Colonel Francis Vigo. The latter was a Sardinian by birth. He served for a time in the Spanish army, but left the army and engaged in trading with the Indians, and attained to great popularity and influence among them, as well as making considerable money. He devoted his time, influence and means in aid of the Clark expedition and the cause of the United States.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Colonel John Todd, Lieutenant for the County of Illinois, visited Vincennes and Kaskaskia in the spring of 1779, and organized temporary civil government. He also proceeded to adjust the disputed land claim. With this view he organized a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Vincennes. This court was composed of several magistrates, and presided over by Colonel J. M. P. Legras, who was then commander of the post.

This court, from precedent, began to grant lands to the French and American inhabitants. Forty-eight thousand acres had been disposed of in this manner up to 1787, when the practice was prohibited by General Harmar.

In the fall of 1780 La Balma, a Frenchman, made an attempt to capture the British garrison of Detroit by leading an expedition against it from Kaskaskia.

He marched with his small force to the British trading-post at the head of the Maumee, where Fort Wayne now stands, plundered the British traders and Indians, and retired. While in camp on his retreat, he was attacked by a band of Miami; a number of his men were killed, and the expedition was ruined. In this manner war continued between the Americans and their enemies until 1783, when the treaty of Paris was concluded, resulting in the establishment of the independence of the United States.

Up to this time the Indiana territory belonged by conquest to the State of Virginia.

In January, 1783, the General Assembly of that State resolved to cede the territory to the United States. The proposition made by Virginia was accepted by the United States, and the transfer confirmed early in 1784. The conditions of the transfer of the territory to the United States were, that the State of Virginia should be reimbursed for all expenditures incurred in exploring and protecting settlers in the territory; that 150,000 acres of land should be granted to General Clark and his band of soldiers, who conquered the French and British and annexed the territory to Virginia.

After the above deed of cession had been accepted by Congress, in the spring of 1784, the matter of the future government of the territory was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Jefferson, of Virginia; Chase, of Maryland; and Howell, of Rhode

Island; which committee, among other things, reported an ordinance prohibiting slavery in the territory after 1800, but this article of the ordinance was rejected.

The ordinance of 1787 has an interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit of framing it. This undoubtedly belongs to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belongs the credit for the clause prohibiting slavery contained in it.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern Territory excluding slavery therefrom. The South invariably voted him down.

In July, 1787, an organizing act without the slavery clause was pending, which was supposed would secure its passage. Congress was in session in New York. July 5 Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came to New York in the interest of some land speculators in the Northwest Territory. He was a graduate of Yale; had taken the degrees of the three learned professions—medicine, law and divinity. As a scientist, in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin.

He was a courtly gentleman of the old style. He readily ingratiated himself into the confidence of Southern leaders. He wished to purchase 5,500,000 acres of land in the new Territory. Jefferson and his administration desired to make a record on the reduction of the public debt, and this was a rare opportunity. Massachusetts representatives could not vote against Cutler's scheme, as many of their constituents were interested in the measure; Southern members were already committed. Thus Cutler held the key to the situation, and dictated terms, which were as follows:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the Territory forever.

2. Providing one-thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.

3. Be it forever remembered that this compact declares that religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged.

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform, and would not yield, stating that unless they could procure the lands under desirable conditions and surroundings, they did not want it. July 13, 1787, the bill became a law. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality.

October 5, 1787, Congress elected General Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Northwestern Territory. He assumed his official duties at Marietta, and at once proceeded to treat with the Indians, and organize a Territorial government. He first organized a court at Marietta, consisting of three judges, himself being president of the court.

The Governor with the judges then visited Kaskaskia, for the purpose of organizing civil government, having previously instructed Major Hamtramck, at Vincennes, to present the policy of the new administration to the several Indian tribes, and ascertain their feelings in regard to acquiescing in the new order of things. They received the messenger with cool indifference, which, when reported to the Governor, convinced him that nothing short of military force would command compliance with the civil law. He at once proceeded to Fort Washington, to consult with General Harmar as to future action. In the meantime he intrusted to the Secretary of the Territory, Winthrop Sargent, the settlement of the disputed land claims, who found it an arduous task, and in his report states that

he found the records had been so falsified, vouchers destroyed, and other crookedness, as to make it impossible to get at a just settlement, which proves that the abuse of public trust is not a very recent discovery.

The General Court in 1790, acting Governor Sargent presiding, passed stringent laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians, and also to soldiers within ten miles of any military post; also prohibiting any games of chance within the Territory.

Winthrop Sargent's administration was highly eulogized by the citizens. He had succeeded in settling the disputed land question satisfactory to all concerned, had established in good order the machinery of a free, wise and good government. In the same address Major Hamtramck also received a fair share of praise for his judicious management of public affairs.

The consultation of Governor St. Clair and General Harmar, at Fort Washington, ended in deciding to raise a large military force and thoroughly chastise the Indians about the head of the Wabash. Accordingly Virginia and Pennsylvania were called upon for troops, and 1,800 men were mustered at Fort Steuben, and, with the garrison of that fort, joined the forces at Vincennes under Major Hamtramck, who proceeded up the Wabash as far as the Vermillion River, destroying villages, but without finding an enemy to oppose him.

General Harmar, with 1,450 men, marched from Fort Washington to the Maumee, and began punishing the Indians, but with little success. The expedition marched from Fort Washington September 30, and returned to that place November 4, having lost during the expedition 183 men killed and thirty-one wounded.

General Harmar's defeat alarmed as well

as aroused the citizens in the frontier counties of Virginia. They reasoned that the savages' success would invite an invasion of frontier Virginia.

A memorial to this effect was presented before the State General Assembly. This memorial caused the Legislature to authorize the Governor to use such means as he might deem necessary for defensive operations.

The Governor called upon the western counties of Virginia for militia; at the same time Charles Scott was appointed Brigadier-General of the Kentucky militia, now preparing for defending their frontier.

The proceedings of the Virginia Legislature reaching Congress, that body at once constituted a board of war consisting of five men. March 9, 1791, General Knox, Secretary of War, wrote to General Scott recommending an expedition against the Indians on the Wabash.

General Scott moved into the Indian settlements, reached the Wabash; the Indians principally fled before his forces. He destroyed many villages, killed thirty-two warriors and took fifty-eight prisoners; the wretched condition of his horses prevented further pursuit.

March 3, 1791, Congress invested Governor St. Clair with the command of 3,000 troops, and he was instructed by the Secretary of War to march to the Miami village and establish a strong and permanent military post there. The Secretary of War gave him strict orders, that after establishing a permanent base at the Miami village, he seek the enemy with all his available force and make them feel the effects of the superiority of the whites.

Previous to marching a strong force to the Miami town, Governor St. Clair, June 25, 1791, authorized General Wilkinson, with 500 mounted men, to move against the Indians on the Wabash. General Wilkinson

reported the results of this expedition as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouatienon nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the King; I have burned a Kickapoo village, and cut down 400 acres of corn in the milk."

EXPEDITIONS OF ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE.

The Indians had been seriously damaged by Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from subdued. The British along the Canada frontier gave them much encouragement to continue the warfare.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with a force of 2,000 men and a number of pieces of artillery, and November 3 he reached the headwaters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was afterward erected, and here the army camped, consisting of 1,400 effective men; on the morning of November 4 the army advanced and engaged the Indians 1,200 strong.

The Americans were disastrously defeated, having thirty-nine officers and 539 men killed and missing, twenty-two officers and 232 men wounded. Several pieces of artillery and all their provisions fell into the hands of the Indians; estimated loss in property, \$32,000.

Although no particular blame was attached to Governor St. Clair for the loss in his expedition, yet he resigned the office of Major-General, and was succeeded by Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war.

General Wayne organized his forces at Pittsburg, and in October, 1793, moved westward from that point at the head of an army of 3,600 men.

He proposed an offensive campaign. The Indians, instigated by the British, insisted that the Ohio River should be the boundary between their lands and the lands of the

United States, and were sure they could maintain that line.

General Scott, of Kentucky, joined General Wayne with 1,600 mounted men. They erected Fort Defiance at the mouth of the Auglaize River. August 15 the army moved toward the British fort, near the rapids of the Maumee, where, on the morning of August 20, they defeated 2,000 Indians and British almost within range of the guns of the fort. About 900 American troops were actually engaged. The Americans lost thirty-three killed and 100 wounded, the enemy's loss being more than double. Wayne remained in that region for three days, destroying villages and crops, then returned to Fort Defiance, destroying everything pertaining to Indian subsistence for many miles on each side of his route.

September 14, 1794, General Wayne moved his army in the direction of the deserted Miami villages at the confluence of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, arriving October 17, and on the following day the site of Fort Wayne was selected. The fort was completed November 22, and garrisoned by a strong detachment of infantry and artillery commanded by Colonel John F. Hamtramck, who gave to the new fort the name of Fort Wayne. General Wayne soon after concluded a treaty of peace with the Indians at Greenville, in 1795.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

On the final success of American arms and diplomacy in 1796, the principal town within the present State of Indiana was Vincennes, which comprised fifty houses, presenting a thrifty appearance. Besides Vincennes there was a small settlement near where Lawrenceburg now stands. There were several other small settlements and trading-posts in the present limits of Indiana, and the num-

ber of civilized inhabitants in the Territory was estimated at 4,875.

The Territory of Indiana was organized by act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the material features of the ordinance of 1787 remaining in force, and the inhabitants were invested with all the rights and advantages granted and secured by that ordinance.

The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, William Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed Governor, and John Gibson, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Territory; soon after William Clark, Henry Vanderburg and John Griffin were appointed Territorial Judges.

Governor Harrison arrived at Vincennes January 10, 1801, when he called together the Judges of the Territory to pass such laws as were deemed necessary for the new government. This session began March 3, 1801.

From this time to 1810, the principal subjects which attracted the citizens of Indiana were land speculations, the question of African slavery, and the hostile views and proceedings of the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet.

Up to this time the Sixth Article of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, had been somewhat neglected, and many French settlers still held slaves; many slaves were removed to the slave-holding States. A session of delegates, elected by a popular vote, petitioned Congress to revoke the Sixth Article of the ordinance of 1787. Congress failed to grant this, as well as many other similar petitions. When it appeared from the result of a popular vote in the Territory, that a majority of 138 were in favor of organizing a General Assembly, Governor Harrison, September 11, 1804, issued a proclamation, and called for an election to be held in the several counties of the Territory, January 3, 1805, to choose members of a House of Represent-

atives, who should meet at Vincennes February 1. The delegates were elected, and assembled at the place and date named, and perfected plans for Territorial organization, and selected five men who should constitute the Legislative Council of the Territory.

The first General Assembly, or Legislature, met at Vincennes July 29, 1805. The members constituting this body were Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn County; Davis Floyd, of Clark County; Benjamin Park and John Johnson, of Knox County; Shadrach Bond and William Biggs, of St. Clair County, and George Fisher, of Randolph County.

July 30 the Governor delivered his first message to the Council and House of Representatives. Benjamin Park, who came from New Jersey to Indiana in 1801, was the first delegate elected to Congress.

The *Western Sun* was the first newspaper published in Indiana, first issued at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first called the *Indiana Gazette*, and changed to the *Sun* July 4, 1804.

The total population of Indiana in 1810 was 24,520. There were 33 grist-mills, 14 saw-mills, 3 horse-mills, 18 tanneries, 28 distilleries, 3 powder-mills, 1,256 looms, 1,350 spinning wheels. Value of woolen, cotton, hemp and flaxen cloths, \$159,052; of cotton and woolen spun in mills, \$150,000; of nails, 30,000 pounds, \$4,000; of leather, tanned, \$9,300; of distillery products, 35,950 gallons, \$16,230; of gunpowder, 3,600 pounds, \$1,800; of wine from grapes, 96 barrels, \$6,000, and 50,000 pounds of maple sugar.

During the year 1810, a commission was engaged straightening out the confused condition of land titles. In making their report they, as did the previous commissioners, made complaints of frauds and abuses by officials connected with the land department.

The Territory of Indiana was divided in 1809, when the Territory of Illinois was erected, to comprise all that part of Indiana Territory west of the Wabash River, and a direct line drawn from that river and Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. For the first half century from the settlement of Vincennes the place grew slowly.

The commandants and priests governed with almost absolute power; the whites lived in peace with the Indians.

The necessities of life were easily procured; there was nothing to stimulate energy or progress. In such a state of society there was no demand for learning and science; few could read, and still fewer could write; they were void of public spirit, enterprise or ingenuity.

GOVERNOR HARRISON AND THE INDIANS.

Immediately after the organization of Indiana Territory, Governor Harrison directed his attention to settling the land claims of Indians. He entered into several treaties with the Indians, whereby, at the close of 1805, the United States had obtained 46,000 square miles of territory.

In 1807 the Territorial statutes were revised. Under the new code, the crimes of treason, murder, arson and horse-stealing were made punishable by death; burglary, robbery, hog-stealing and bigamy were punishable by whipping, fine and imprisonment.

The Governor, in his message to the Legislature in 1806, expressed himself as believing the peace then existing between the whites and the Indians was permanent. At the same time he alluded to the probability of a disturbance in consequence of enforcement of law as applying to the Indians.

Although treaties with the Indians defined boundary lines, the whites did not strictly

observe them. They trespassed on the Indian's reserved rights, and thus gave him just grounds for his continuous complaints from 1805 to 1810. This agitated feeling of the Indians was utilized by Law-le-was-i-kaw, a brother of Tecumseh, of the Shawnee tribe.

He was a warrior of great renown, as well as an orator, and had an unlimited influence among the several Indian tribes.

He used all means to concentrate the combined Indian strength to annihilate the whites. Governor Harrison, realizing the progress this Prophet was making toward opening hostilities, and hoping by timely action to check the movement, he, early in 1808, sent a speech to the Shawnees in which he advised the people against being led into danger and destruction by the Prophet, and informed them that warlike demonstrations must be stopped.

Governor Harrison, Tecumseh and the Prophet held several meetings, the Governor charging them as being friends of the British, they denying the charge and protesting against the further appropriation of their lands.

Governor Harrison, in direct opposition to their protest, continued to extinguish Indian titles to lands.

While the Indians were combining to prevent any further transfer of lands to the whites, the British were actively preparing to use them in a war against the Americans.

Governor Harrison, anticipating their designs, invited Tecumseh to a council, to talk over grievances and try to settle all differences without resort to arms.

Accordingly, August 12, 1810, Tecumseh, with seventy warriors, marched to the Governor's house, where several days were spent without any satisfactory settlement. On the 20th, Tecumseh delivered his celebrated speech, in which he gave the Governor the

alternative of returning their lands or meeting them in battle. In his message to the Legislature of 1810, the Governor reviewed the dangerous attitude of the Indians toward the whites as expressed by Tecumseh. In the same message he also urged the establishment of a system of education.

In 1811 the British agent for Indian affairs adopted measures calculated to secure the Indians' support in a war which at this time seemed inevitable.

In the meantime Governor Harrison used all available means to counteract the British influence, as well as that of Tecumseh and the Prophet, with the Indians, but without success.

The threatening storm continued to gather, receiving increased force from various causes, until the Governor, seeing war was the last resort, and near at hand, ordered Colonel Boyd's regiment to move to Vincennes, where a military organization was about ready to take the field.

The Governor, at the head of this expedition, marched from Vincennes September 26, and encamped October 3 near where Terre Haute now stands. Here they completed a fort on the 28th, which was called Fort Harrison. This fort was garrisoned with a small number of men under Lieutenant Miller.

Governor Harrison, with the main army, 910 men, marched to the Prophet's town on the 29th, where a conference was opened, and the Indians plead for time to treat for peace; the Governor gave them until the following day, and retired a short distance from the town and encamped for the night. The Indians seemed only to be parleying in order to gain advantage, and on the morning of November 7, at 4 o'clock, made a desperate charge into the camp of the Americans. For a few moments all seemed lost, but the troops soon realizing their desperate situation, fought

with a determination equal to savages. The Americans soon routed their savage assailants, and thus ended the famous battle of Tippecanoe, victoriously to the whites and honorably to General Harrison.

The Americans lost in this battle thirty-seven killed and twenty-five mortally wounded, and 126 wounded. The Indians left thirty-eight killed on the field, and their faith in the Prophet was in a measure destroyed. November 8 General Harrison destroyed the Prophet's town, and reached Vincennes on the 18th, where the army was disbanded.

The battle of Tippecanoe secured peace but for a short time. The British continued their aggression until the United States declared war against them. Tecumseh had fled to Canada, and now, in concert with the British, began inroads upon the Americans. Events of minor importance we pass here.

In September, 1812, Indians assembled in large numbers in the vicinity of Fort Wayne with the purpose of capturing the garrison. Chief Logan, of the Shawnee tribe, a friend to the whites, succeeded in entering the fort and informing the little garrison that General Harrison was coming with a force to their relief, which nerved them to resist the furious savage assaults.

September 6, 1812, Harrison moved with his army to the relief of Fort Wayne. September 9 Harrison, with 3,500 men, camped near the fort, expecting a battle the following day. The morning of the 10th disclosed the fact that the enemy had learned of the strong force approaching and had disappeared during the previous night.

Simultaneous with the attack on Fort Wayne the Indians also besieged Fort Harrison, then commanded by Zachariah Taylor, and succeeded in destroying considerable property and getting away with all the stock. About the same time the Indians massacred

the inhabitants at the settlement of Pidgeon Roost.

The war now being thoroughly inaugurated, hostilities continued throughout the Northwest between the Americans and the British and Indians combined. Engagements of greater or less magnitude were of almost daily occurrence, the victory alternating in the favor of one or the other party.

The Americans, however, continued to hold the territory and gradually press back the enemy and diminish his numbers as well as his zeal.

Thus the war of 1812 was waged until December 24, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed by England and the United States at Ghent, which terminated hostile operations in America and restored to the Indiana settlers peace and quiet, and opened the gates for immigration to the great and growing State of Indiana as well as the entire Northwest.

CIVIL MATTERS.

The Legislature, in session at Vincennes February, 1813, changed the seat of government from Vincennes to Corydon. The same year Thomas Posey, who was at the time Senator in Congress, was appointed Governor of Indiana to succeed Governor Harrison, who was then commanding the army in the field. The Legislature passed several laws necessary for the welfare of the settlement, and General Harrison being generally successful in forcing the Indians back from the settlements, hope revived, and the tide of immigration began again to flow. The total white population in Indiana in 1815 was estimated at 63,897.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Notwithstanding the many rights and privileges bestowed upon the people of the Northwestern Territory by the ordinance of

1787, they were far from enjoying a full form of republican government. A freehold estate of 500 acres of land was a necessary qualification to become a member of the Legislative Council. Each member of the House of Representatives was required to possess 200 acres of land; no man could cast a vote for a Representative but such as owned fifty acres of land. The Governor was invested with the power of appointing all civil and militia officers, judges, clerks, county treasurers, county surveyors, justices, etc. He had the power to apportion the Representatives in the several counties, and to convene and adjourn the Legislature at his pleasure, and prevent the passage of any Territorial law.

In 1809 Congress passed an act empowering the people of Indiana to elect their Legislative Council by a popular vote; and in 1811 Congress abolished property qualification of voters, and declared that every free white male person who had attained to the age of twenty-one years, and paid a tax, should exercise the right of franchise.

The Legislature of 1814 divided the Territory into three judicial circuits. The Governor was empowered to appoint judges for the same, whose compensation should be \$700 per annum.

The same year charters were granted to two banking institutions, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison, authorized capital \$750,000, and the Bank of Vincennes, \$500,000.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

The last Territorial Legislature convened at Corydon, in December, 1815, and on the 14th adopted a memorial to Congress, praying for authority to adopt a Constitution and State Government. Mr. Jennings, their delegate in Congress, laid the matter before

that body on the 28th; and April 19, 1816, the President approved the bill creating the State of Indiana. The following May an election was held for a Constitutional Convention, which met at Corydon June 15 to 29, John Jennings presiding, and William Hendricks acting as secretary.

The people's representatives in this Assembly were an able body of men, and the Constitution which they formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the State constitutions which were existing at that time.

The first State election was held the first Monday of August, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings was elected Governor, Christopher Harrison, Lieutenant-Governor, and William Hendricks was elected Representative to Congress.

The first State General Assembly began its session at Corydon November 4, 1816, John Paul, Chairman of the Senate, and Isaac Blackford, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This session of the Legislature elected James Noble and Waller Taylor to the Senate of the United States; Robert A. New, Secretary of State; W. H. Lilley, Auditor of State, and Daniel C. Lane, State Treasurer.

The close of the war, 1814, was followed by a rush of immigrants to the new State, and in 1820 the State had more than doubled her population, having at this time 147,178. The period of 1825-'30 was a prosperous time for the young State. Immigration continued rapid, the crops were generally good, and the hopes of the people raised higher than ever before.

In 1830 there still remained two tribes of Indians in the State of Indiana, the Miamis and Pottawatomies, who were much opposed to being removed to new territory. This state of discontent was used by the celebrated

warrior, Black Hawk, who, hoping to receive aid from the discontented tribes, invaded the frontier and slaughtered many citizens. Others fled from their homes, and a vast amount of property was destroyed. This was in 1832, and known as the Black Hawk war.

The invaders were driven away with severe punishment, and when those who had abandoned their homes were assured that the Miamis and Pottawatomies did not contemplate joining the invaders, they returned and again resumed their peaceful avocations.

In 1837-'38 all the Indians were removed from Indiana west of the Mississippi, and very soon land speculations assumed large proportions in the new State, and many ruses were resorted to to bull and bear the market. Among other means taken to keep out speculators was a regular Indian scare in 1827.

In 1814 a society of Germans, under Frederick Rappe, founded a settlement on the Wabash, fifty miles above its mouth, and gave to the place the name of Harmony. In 1825 the town and a large quantity of land adjoining was purchased by Robert Owen, father of David Dale Owen, State Geologist, and of Robert Dale Owen, of later notoriety. Robert Owen was a radical philosopher, from Scotland.

INDIANA IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the administration of Governor Whitcomb, the United States became involved in the war with Mexico, and Indiana was prompt in furnishing her quota of volunteers.

The soldiers of Indiana who served in this war were five regiments, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth. Companies of the three first-named regiments served at times with Illinois, New York and South Carolina troops, under General Shields. The

other regiments, under Colonels Gorman and Lane, were under other commanders.

The Fourth Regiment comprised ten companies; was organized at Jeffersonville, by Captain K. C. Gatlin, June 5, 1847, and elected Major Willis A. Gorman, of the Third Regiment, Colonel; Ebenezer Dumont, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. McCoy, Major. They were assigned to General Lane's command, and the Indiana volunteers made themselves a bright record in all the engagements of the Mexican war.

INDIANA IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The fall of Fort Sumter was a signal for an uprising of the people, and the State of Indiana was among the first to respond to the summons of patriotism, and register itself on the national roll of honor. Fortunately for the State, she had a Governor at the time whose patriotism has seldom been equaled and never excelled. Governor Oliver P. Morton, immediately upon receiving the news of the fall of Sumter, telegraphed President Lincoln, tendering 10,000 troops in the name of Indiana for the defense of the Union.

The President had called upon the several States for 75,000 men; Indiana's quota was 4,683. Governor Morton called for six regiments April 16, 1861.

Hon. Lewis Wallace, of Mexican war fame, was appointed Adjutant-General; Colonel Thomas Morris, Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, of Indianapolis, Commissary-General. Governor Morton was also busy arranging the finances of the State, so as to support the military necessities, and to his appeals to public patriotism he received prompt and liberal financial aid from public-spirited citizens throughout the State. On the 20th of April Major T. J. Wood arrived from Washington, to receive the troops then organized, and Governor Morton telegraphed

the President that he could place six regiments of infantry at the disposal of the Government; failing to receive a reply, the Legislature, then in extra session, April 27, organized six new regiments for three months service, and notwithstanding the fact that the first six regiments were already mustered into the general service, were known as "The First Brigade Indiana Volunteers," and were numbered respectively: Sixth Regiment, Colonel T. T. Crittenden; Seventh Regiment, Colonel Ebenezer Dumont; Eighth Regiment, Colonel W. P. Benton; Ninth Regiment, Colonel R. H. Milroy; Tenth Regiment, Colonel T. T. Reynolds; Eleventh Regiment, Colonel Lewis Wallace. The idea of these numbers was suggested from the fact that Indiana was represented in the Mexican war by one brigade of five regiments, and to observe consecutiveness the regiments comprised in the first division of volunteers were thus numbered, and the entire force placed under the command of Brigadier-General T. A. Morris, with the following staff: John Love, Major; Cyrus C. Hines, Aid-de-camp, and J. A. Stein, Assistant Adjutant-General. They rendered valuable service in the field, returned to Indianapolis July 29, and the six regiments, with the surplus volunteers, now formed a division of seven regiments. All organized for three years, between the 20th of August and 20th of September, with the exception of the Twelfth, which was accepted for one year, under the command of Colonel John M. Wallace, and reorganized May, 1862, for three years, under Colonel W. H. Link. The Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Jeremiah Sullivan, was mustered into service in 1861, and assigned to General McClellan's command.

The Fourteenth Regiment organized in 1861, for one year, and reorganized soon

thereafter for three years, commanded by Colonel Kimball.

The Fifteenth Regiment organized June 14, 1861, at LaFayette, under Colonel G. D. Wagner. On the promotion of Colonel Wagner, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Wood became Colonel of the regiment in November, 1862.

The Sixteenth Regiment organized, under P. A. Hackleman, of Richmond, for one year. Colonel Hackleman was killed at the battle of Iuka. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Lucas succeeded to the command. The regiment was discharged in Washington, D. C., in May, 1862; reorganized at Indianapolis May 27, 1862, for three years, and participated in the active military operations until the close of the war.

The Seventeenth Regiment was organized at Indianapolis June 12, 1861, under Colonel Hascall, who was promoted to Brigadier-General in March, 1862, when the command devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Wilder.

The Eighteenth Regiment was organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel Thomas Patterson, August 16, 1861, and served under General Pope.

The Nineteenth Regiment organized at Indianapolis July 29, 1861, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, under Colonel Solomon Meredith. It was consolidated with the Twentieth Regiment October, 1864, under Colonel William Orr, formerly its Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Twentieth Regiment organized at La Fayette, for three years service, in July, 1861, and was principally engaged along the coast.

The Twenty-first Regiment was organized, under Colonel I. W. McMillan, July 24, 1861. This was the first regiment to enter New Orleans, and made itself a lasting name by its various valuable services.

The Twenty-second Regiment, under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, joined General Fremont's Corps, at St. Louis, on the 17th of August, 1861, and performed gallant deeds under General Sherman in the South.

The Twenty-third Battalion was organized, under Colonel W. L. Sanderson, at New Albany, July 29, 1861. From its unfortunate marine experiences before Fort Henry to Bentonville it won unusual honors.

The Twenty-fourth Battalion was organized, under Colonel Alvin P. Hovey, at Vincennes, July 31, 1861, and assigned to Fremont's command.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment was organized at Evansville, for three years, under Colonel J. C. Veach, August 26, 1861, and was engaged in eighteen battles during its term.

The Twenty-sixth Battalion was organized at Indianapolis, under W. M. Wheatley, September 7, 1861, and served under Fremont, Grant, Heron and Smith.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, under Colonel Silas Colgrove, joined General Banks September 15, 1861, and was with General Sherman on the famous march to the sea.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, or First Cavalry, was organized at Evansville August 20, 1861, under Colonel Conrad Baker, and performed good service in the Virginias.

The Twenty-ninth Battalion, of La Porte, under Colonel J. F. Miller, was organized in October, 1861, and was under Rousseau, McCook, Rosecrans and others. Colonel Miller was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Dunn succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The Thirtieth Regiment, of Fort Wayne, under Colonel Silas S. Bass, joined General Rousseau October 9, 1861. The Colonel received a mortal wound at Shiloh, and died a few days after. Lieutenant-Colonel J. B.

Dodge succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The Thirty-first Regiment organized at Terre Haute, under Colonel Charles Cruft, in September, 1861, and served in Kentucky and the South.

The Thirty-second Regiment of German Infantry, under Colonel August Willich, organized at Indianapolis August 24, 1861, and served with distinction. Colonel Willich was promoted to Brigadier-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Von Trebra succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The Thirty-third Regiment, of Indianapolis, was organized, under Colonel John Coburn, September 16, 1861, and won a series of distinctions throughout the war.

The Thirty-fourth Battalion organized at Anderson, under Colonel Ashbury Steele, September 16, 1861, and gained a lasting reputation for gallantry during the war.

The Thirty-fifth, or First Irish Regiment, organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel John C. Walker, December 11, 1861. On the 22d of May, 1862, it was joined by the Sixty-first, or Second Irish Regiment, when Colonel Mullen became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth, and soon after its Colonel.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment was organized, under Colonel William Grose, at Richmond, September 16, 1861, and assigned to the army of the Ohio.

The Thirty-seventh Battalion was organized at Lawrenceburg, September 18, 1861, Colonel George W. Hazzard commanding, and was with General Sherman to the sea.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment was organized at New Albany, under Colonel Benjamin F. Scribner, September 18, 1861.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment, or Eighth Cavalry, was organized as an infantry regiment, under Colonel T. J. Harrison, at Indianapolis, August 28, 1861. In

1863 it was reorganized as a cavalry regiment.

The Fortieth Regiment was organized at La Fayette, under Colonel W. C. Wilson, December 30, 1861, and subsequently commanded by Colonel J. W. Blake, and again by Colonel Henry Leaming, and saw service with Buell's army.

The Forty-first Regiment, or Second Cavalry, the first complete regiment of horse raised in the State, was organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel John A. Bridgland, September 3, 1861; was with General Sherman through Georgia, and with General Wilson in Alabama.

The Forty-second Regiment was organized at Evansville, under Colonel J. G. Jones, October 9, 1861, and participated in the Sherman campaign.

The Forty-third Battalion was organized at Terre Haute, under Colonel George K. Steele, September 27, 1861, and assigned to Pope's army; was the first regiment to enter Memphis, and was with Commodore Foote at the reduction of Fort Pillow.

The Forty-fourth Regiment was organized at Fort Wayne, under Colonel Hugh B. Reed, October 24, 1861, and attached to General Cruft's Brigade.

The Forty-fifth, or Third Cavalry, was at different periods, 1861-'62, under Colonel Scott Carter and George H. Chapman.

The Forty-sixth Regiment organized at Logansport, under Colonel Graham N. Fitch, in February, 1862, and was assigned to General Pope's army, and served under Generals Sherman, Grant and others.

The Forty-seventh Regiment was organized at Anderson, under Colonel I. R. Slack, early in October, 1862, and was assigned to General Buell's army, thence to General Pope's. In December, 1864, Colonel Slack was promoted to Brigadier-General, and Colonel

J. A. McLaughton succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The Forty-eighth Regiment was organized at Goshen, under Colonel Norman Eddy, December, 6 1861, and made itself a bright name at the battle of Corinth.

The Forty-ninth Regiment organized at Jeffersonville, under Colonel J. W. Ray, November 21, 1861, and first saw active service in Kentucky.

The Fiftieth Regiment, under Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham, was organized at Seymour in September, 1861, and entered the service in Kentucky.

The Fifty-first Regiment, under Colonel Abel D. Streight, was organized at Indianapolis December 14, 1861, and immediately began service with General Buell.

The Fifty-second Regiment was partially raised at Rushville, and completed at Indianapolis by consolidating with the Railway Brigade, or Fifty-sixth Regiment, February 2, 1862, and served in the several campaigns in the South.

The Fifty-third Battalion was raised at New Albany, with the addition of recruits from Rockport, and made itself an enduring name under Colonel W. Q. Gresham.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel D. J. Rose, for three months, June 10, 1862, and was assigned to General Kirby Smith's command.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment organized for three months, under Colonel J. R. Mahon, June 16, 1862.

The Fifty-sixth Regiment, referred to in the sketch of the Fifty-second, was designed to be composed of railroad men, under Colonel J. M. Smith, but owing to many railroad men having joined other commands, Colonel Smith's volunteers were incorporated with the Fifty-second, and this number left blank in the army list.

The Fifty-seventh Battalion was organized by two ministers of the gospel, the Rev. I. W. T. McMullen and Rev. F. A. Hardin, of Richmond, Indiana, November 18, 1861, Colonel McMullen commanding. The regiment was severally commanded by Colonels Cyrus C. Haynes, G. W. Leonard, Willis Blanch and John S. McGrath.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment was organized at Princeton, under Colonel Henry M. Carr, in October, 1861, and assigned to General Buell's command.

The Fifty-ninth Battalion was organized under Colonel Jesse I. Alexander, in February, 1862, and assigned to General Pope's command.

The Sixtieth Regiment was partially organized at Evansville, under Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, in November, 1861, and perfected its organization at Camp Morton in March, 1862, and immediately entered the service in Kentucky.

The Sixty-first Regiment was partially organized in December, 1861, under Colonel B. F. Mullen. In May, 1862, it was incorporated with the Thirty-fifth Regiment.

The Sixty-second Regiment, raised under Colonel William Jones, of Rockport, was consolidated with the Fifty-third Regiment.

The Sixty-third Regiment, of Covington, under Colonel James McManomy, was partially raised in December, 1861, and immediately entered upon active duty. Its organization was completed at Indianapolis, February, 1862, by six new companies.

The Sixty-fourth Regiment was organized as an artillery corps. The War Department prohibiting consolidating batteries, put a stop to the movement. Subsequently an infantry regiment bearing the same number was raised.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment, under Colonel

J. W. Foster, completed its organization at Evansville, August, 1862.

The Sixty-sixth Regiment organized at New Albany, under Colonel Roger Martin, August 19, 1862, and entered the service immediately in Kentucky.

The Sixty-seventh Regiment was organized in the Third Congressional District, under Colonel Frank Emerson, and reported for service at Louisville, Kentucky, in August, 1862.

The Sixty-eighth Regiment organized at Greenburg, under Major Benjamin C. Shaw, and entered the service August 19, 1862, under Colonel Edward A. King, with Major Shaw as Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was organized at Richmond, under Colonel A. Bickle; were taken prisoners at Richmond, Kentucky; when exchanged they reorganized in 1862, Colonel T. W. Bennett commanding.

The Seventieth Regiment was organized at Indianapolis, August 12, 1862, under Colonel B. Harrison, and at once marched to the front in Kentucky.

The Seventy-first, or Sixth Cavalry, was an unfortunate regiment, organized at Terre Haute, under Lieutenant-Colonel Melville D. Topping, August 18, 1862. At the battle near Richmond, Kentucky, Colonel Topping and Major Conklin, together with 213 men, were killed; 347 taken prisoners; only 225 escaped. The regiment was reorganized under Colonel I. Bittle, and was captured by the Confederate General Morgan on the 28th of December, same year.

The Seventy-second Regiment organized at La Fayette, under Colonel Miller, August 17, 1862, and entered the service in Kentucky.

The Seventy-third Regiment, under Colonel Gilbert Hathaway, was organized at South Bend, August 16, 1862, and saw service under Generals Rosecrans and Granger.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment was partially organized at Fort Wayne, and completed at Indianapolis, August 22, 1862, and repaired to Kentucky, under command of Colonel Charles W. Chapman.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment was organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, and marched to the front, under Colonel I. W. Petit, August 21, 1862.

The Seventy-sixth Battalion was organized for thirty days' service in July, 1862, under Colonel James Gavin, of Newburg.

The Seventy-seventh, or Fourth Cavalry, was organized at Indianapolis, August, 1862, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray, and carved its way to fame in over twenty battle-fields.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel Fred. Knefler, September 2, 1862, and performed gallant service until the close of the war.

The Eightieth Regiment was organized within the First Congressional District, under Colonel C. Denby, August 8, 1862, and left Indianapolis immediately for the front.

The Eighty-first Regiment, under Colonel W. W. Caldwell, organized at New Albany, August 29, 1862, and was assigned to General Buell's command.

The Eighty-second Regiment, under Colonel Morton C. Hunter, organized at Madison, August 30, 1862, and immediately moved to the front.

The Eighty-third Regiment, under Colonel Ben. J. Spooner, organized at Lawrenceburg, September, 1862, and began duty on the Mississippi.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment organized at Richmond, Indiana, September 8, 1862, Colonel Nelson Trusler commanding, and entered the field in Kentucky.

The Eighty-fifth Regiment organized under Colonel John P. Bayard, at Terre Haute, September 2, 1862, and with Coburn's Bri-

gade surrendered to the rebel General Forrest in March, 1863.

The Eighty-sixth Regiment left La Fayette for Kentucky under Colonel Orville S. Hamilton August 26, 1862.

The Eighty-seventh Regiment organized at South Bend, under Colonels Kline G. Sherlock and N. Gleason, and left Indianapolis for the front August 31, 1862, and was with General Sherman through Georgia.

The Eighty-eighth Regiment organized within the Fourth Congressional District, under Colonel George Humphrey, and moved to the front August 29, 1862, and was present with General Sherman at the surrender of General Johnston's army.

The Eighty-ninth Regiment organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, under Charles D. Murray, August 28, 1862.

The Ninetieth Regiment, or Fifth Cavalry, organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel Felix W. Graham, August to November, 1862, assembled at Louisville in March, 1863, and participated in twenty-two engagements during its term of service.

The Ninety-first Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel John Mehringer, organized in October, 1862, at Evansville, and proceeded at once to the front.

The Ninety-second Regiment failed to organize.

The Ninety-third Regiment, under Colonel De Witt C. Thomas, organized at Madison October 20, 1862, and joined General Sherman's command.

The Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Regiments were only partially raised, and the companies were incorporated with other regiments.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment could bring together but three companies, which were incorporated with the Ninety-ninth at South Bend, and the number left blank.

The Ninety-seventh Regiment organized at Terra Haute, under Colonel Robert F. Catterson, September 20, 1861, and took position at the front near Memphis.

The Ninety-eighth Regiment failed to organize, and the two companies raised were consolidated with the One Hundredth Regiment at Fort Wayne.

The Ninety-ninth Battalion organized in the Ninth Congressional District, under Colonel Alex. Fawler, October 21, 1862, and operated with the Sixteenth Army Corps.

The One Hundredth Regiment organized at Fort Wayne, under Colonel Sanford J. Stoughton, and joined the army of the Tennessee November 26, 1862.

The One Hundred and First Regiment was organized at Wabash, under Colonel William Garver, September 7, 1862, and immediately began active duty in Kentucky.

The One Hundred and Second Regiment organized, under Colonel Benjamin F. Gregry, at Indianapolis, early in July, 1864.

The One Hundred and Third Regiment comprised seven companies from the counties of Hendricks, Marion and Wayne, under Colonel Lawrence S. Shuler.

The One Hundred and Fourth Regiment was recruited from members of the Legion of Decatur, La Fayette, Madison, Marion and Rush counties, under Colonel James Gavin.

The One Hundred and Fifth Regiment was formed from the Legion and Minute Men, furnished by Hancock, Union, Randolph, Putnam, Wayne, Clinton and Madison counties, under Colonel Sherlock.

The One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray, was organized from the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Hancock, Howard and Marion.

The One Hundred and Seventh Regiment was organized in Indianapolis, under Colonel De Witt C. Ruggs.

The One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, under Colonel W. C. Wilson, was formed from the counties of Tippecanoe, Hancock, Carroll, Montgomery and Wayne.

The One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, under Colonel J. R. Mahon, was composed of companies from La Porte, Hamilton, Miami and Randolph counties, Indiana, and from Coles County, Illinois.

The One Hundred and Tenth Regiment was composed of companies from the counties of Henry, Madison, Delaware, Cass and Monroe; this regiment was not called into the field.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, from Montgomery, La Fayette, Rush, Miami, Monroe, Delaware and Hamilton counties, under Colonel Robert Canover, was not called out.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, under Colonel Hiram F. Brax, was formed from the counties of Lawrence, Washington, Monroe and Orange.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, from the counties of Daviess, Martin, Washington and Monroe, was commanded by Colonel George W. Burge.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, under Colonel Lambertson, was wholly organized in Johnson County.

These twelve last-named regiments were organized to meet an emergency, caused by the invasion of Indiana by the rebel General John Morgan, and disbanded when he was captured.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, under Colonel J. R. Mahon, was organized at Indianapolis August 17, 1863.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, under Colonel Charles Wise, organized August, 1863, and served in Kentucky.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, under Colonel Thomas J. Brady, organized at Indianapolis September 17, 1863.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, under Colonel George W. Jackson, organized September 3, 1863.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, or Seventh Cavalry, was organized, under Colonel John P. C. Shanks, in October, 1863; made an endurable name on many fields of battle. Many of this regiment lost their lives on the ill-fated steamer Sultana.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment was organized in April, 1864, and formed a portion of Brigadier-General Hovey's command.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, or Ninth Cavalry, was organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel George W. Jackson; this regiment also lost a number of men on the steamer Sultana.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment failing to organize, this number became blank.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, under Colonel John C. McQuiston, perfected an organization in March, 1864, and did good service.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, under Colonel James Burgess, organized at Richmond March 10, 1864, and served under General Sherman.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, or Tenth Cavalry, under Colonel T. M. Pace, completed its organization at Columbus, May, 1863, and immediately moved to the front. This regiment lost a number of men on the steamer Sultana.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, or Eleventh Cavalry, organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel Robert R. Stewart, in March, 1864, and entered the field in Tennessee.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Regiment, or Twelfth Cavalry, under Colonel Edward Anderson, organized at Kendallville

in April, 1864, and served in Georgia and Alabama.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment organized at Michigan City, under Colonel R. P. De Hart, March 18, 1864, and served under General Sherman in his famous campaign.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment organized at Michigan City, under Colonel Charles Case, in April, 1864, and shared in the fortunes of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment organized at Kokomo, under Colonel C. S. Parish, March 12, 1864, and served with the Twenty-third Army Corps.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, or Thirteenth Cavalry, moved from Indianapolis to the front, under Colonel G. M. L. Johnson, April 30, 1864.

April, 1864, Governor Morton called for volunteers to serve one hundred days. In response to this call:

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, under Colonel S. C. Vance, moved from Indianapolis to the front May 18, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment moved from Richmond to the front May 17, 1864, under Colonel R. N. Hudson.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, under Colonel James Gavin, moved from Indianapolis to the front May 25, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, composed of companies from Bedford, Noblesville and Goshen, and seven companies from the First Congressional District, entered the field, under Colonel W. C. Wilson, May 25, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, from the First Congressional District, moved to the front, under Colonel J. W. Foster, May 24, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh

Regiment, under Colonel E. J. Robinson, moved to the front May 28, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment perfected its organization at Indianapolis, under Colonel J. H. Shannon, May 27, 1864, and marched immediately to the front.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment was composed of companies from various counties, and entered the field, under Colonel George Humphrey, in June, 1864.

All these regiments gained distinction on many fields of battle.

Under the President's call of 1864:

The One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, under Colonel Thomas J. Brady, proceeded to the South November 16, 1864.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment failing to organize, its few companies were incorporated in Colonel Brady's command.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment moved to the front from Fort Wayne, under Colonel I. M. Comparet, in November, 1864.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment reported at Nashville, under Colonel J. T. Grill, February 21, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, under Colonel G. W. Riddle, reported at Harper's Ferry in March, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, from Indianapolis, under Colonel W. A. Adams, joined General Steadman at Chattanooga, February 23, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, under Colonel M. C. Welch, left Indianapolis March 11, 1865, for the Shenandoah Valley.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, under Colonel Milton Peden, moved from Indianapolis to the front March 13, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, under Colonel N. R. Ruckle, left the State Capital for Nashville February 28, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment left Indianapolis for Tennessee, under Colonel W. H. Fairbanks, March 3, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, under Colonel M. B. Taylor, reported for duty in the Shenandoah Valley March 17, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment arrived at Nashville, under Colonel J. Healy, March 9, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel W. W. Griswold, and left for Harper's Ferry March 18, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel O. H. P. Carey, and reported immediately at Louisville for duty.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment left Indianapolis for West Virginia, under Major Simpson, April 28, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, recruited throughout the State, were assigned to the Ninth Army Corps in April, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Charles M. Smith, moved for the Shenandoah Valley April 27, 1865.

All these regiments made a fine record in the field.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment of Colored Troops was recruited throughout the State of Indiana, and placed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles S. Russell, who was subsequently Colonel of the regiment. The regiment lost heavily at the "Crater," Petersburg, but was recruited, and continued to do good service.

The First Battery was organized at Evans-

ville, under Captain Martin Klauss, August 16, 1861, and immediately joined General Fremont's army; in 1864 Lawrence Jacoby was promoted to the captaincy of the battery.

The Second Battery, under Captain D. G. Rabb, was organized at Indianapolis August 9, 1861. This battery saw service in the West.

The Third Battery, under Captain W. W. Fryberger, organized at Connersville August 24, 1861, and immediately joined Fremont's command.

The Fourth Battery recruited in La Porte, Porter and Lake counties, and reported to General Buell early in 1861. It was first commanded by Captain A. K. Bush, and reorganized in October, 1864, under Captain B. F. Johnson.

The Fifth Battery was furnished by La Porte, Allen, Whitley and Noble counties, commanded by Captain Peter Simonson, reported at Louisville November 29, 1861; during its term it participated in twenty battles.

The Sixth Battery, under Captain Frederick Behr, left Evansville for the front October 2, 1861.

The Seventh Battery was organized from various towns: first under Captain Samuel J. Harris; succeeded by G. R. Shallow and O. H. Morgan.

The Eighth Battery, under Captain G. T. Cochran, arrived at the front February 26, 1862, and entered upon its real duties at Corinth.

The Ninth Battery, under Captain N. S. Thompson, organized at Indianapolis in January, 1862, and began active duty at Shiloh in January, 1865; it lost fifty-eight men by the explosion of a steamer above Paducah.

The Tenth Battery, under Captain Jerome B. Cox, left Lafayette, for duty in Kentucky, in January, 1861.

The Eleventh Battery organized at La Fay-

ette, and left Indianapolis for the front, under Captain Arnold Sutermeister, December 17, 1861; opened fire at Shiloh.

The Twelfth Battery, from Jeffersonville, perfected organization at Indianapolis, under Captain G. W. Sterling; reached Nashville in March, 1862. Captain Sterling resigned in April, and was succeeded by Captain James E. White, and he by James A. Dunwoody.

The Thirteenth Battery, under Captain Sewell Coulson, organized at Indianapolis during the winter of 1861, and proceeded to the front in February, 1862.

The Fourteenth Battery, under Captain M. H. Kidd, left Indianapolis April 11, 1862, entering the field in Kentucky.

The Fifteenth Battery, under Captain I. C. H. Von Schlin, left Indianapolis for the front in July, 1862. The same year it was surrendered with the garrison at Harper's Ferry, reorganized at Indianapolis, and again appeared in the field in March, 1862.

The Sixteenth Battery under Captain Charles A. Naylor, left La Fayette for the front in June, 1862, and joined Pope's command.

The Seventeenth Battery organized at Indianapolis, under Captain Milton L. Miner, May 20, 1862; participated in the Gettysburg battle, and later in all the engagements in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Eighteenth Battery, under Captain Eli Lilly, moved to the front in August, 1862, and joined General Rosecrans' army.

The Nineteenth Battery, under Captain S. J. Harris, left Indianapolis for Kentucky in August, 1862, and performed active service until the close of the war.

The Twentieth Battery, under Captain Frank A. Rose, left the State capital for the front in December, 1862. Captain Rose resigned, and was succeeded by Captain Osborn.

The Twenty-first Battery, under Captain W. W. Andrew, left the State capital for Covington, Kentucky, in September, 1862.

The Twenty-second Battery moved from Indianapolis to the front, under Captain B. F. Denning, December 15, 1862, and threw its first shot into Atlanta, where Captain Denning was killed.

The Twenty-third Battery, under Captain I. H. Myers, took a position at the front in 1862.

The Twenty-fourth Battery, under Captain J. A. Simms, moved from Indianapolis to the front in March, 1863, and joined the Army of the Tennessee.

The Twenty-fifth Battery, under Captain Frederick C. Sturm, reported at Nashville in December, 1864.

The Twenty-sixth, or "Wilder's Battery," was recruited at Greensburg in May, 1861, and became Company "A" of the Seventeenth Infantry, with Captain Wilder as Lieutenant-Colonel. Subsequently it was converted into the "First Independent Battery," and became known as "Rigby's Battery."

The total number of battles in which the soldiers of Indiana were engaged for the maintenance of the Union was 308.

The part which Indiana performed in the war to maintain the union of the States is one of which the citizens of the State may well be proud. In the number of troops furnished, and in the amount of contributions rendered, Indiana, in proportion to wealth and population, stands equal to any of her sister States.

The State records show that 200,000 men entered the army; 50,000 were organized to defend the State at home; that the number of military commissions issued to Indiana soldiers was 17,114, making a total of 267,114 men engaged in military affairs during the war for the Union.

FINANCIAL.

In November, 1821, Governor Jennings convened the Legislature in extra session, to provide for the payment of interest and a part of the principal of the public debt, amounting to \$20,000. The state of the public debt was indeed embarrassing, as the bonds executed in its behalf had been assigned.

This state of affairs had been brought about in part by mismanagement of the State bank, and by speculators. From 1816 to 1821 the people had largely engaged in fictitious speculations. Numerous banks, with fictitious capital, were established; immense issues of paper were made, and the circulating medium of the country was increased four-fold in the course of three years.

This inflation produced the consequences which always follow such a scheme. Consequently the year 1821 was one of great financial panic.

In 1822 the new Governor, William Hendricks, took a hopeful view of the situation. In consequence of good crops and the growing immigration, everything seemed more promising.

In 1822-'23 the surplus money was principally invested in home manufactures, which gave new impetus to the new State. Noah Noble was Governor of the State from 1831 to 1837, commencing his duties amid peculiar embarrassments. The crops of 1832 were short. Asiatic cholera came sweeping along the Ohio and into the interior of the State, and the Black Hawk war raged in the Northwest. All these at once, and yet the work of internal improvements was actually begun.

The State bank of Indiana was established January 28, 1834. The act of the Legislature, by its own terms, ceased to be a law January 1, 1857. At the time of organization

the outstanding circulation was \$4,208,725, with a debt, due principally from citizens of the State, of \$6,095,368.

The State's interest in the bank was procured by issue of State bonds, the last of which was payable in 1866, the State thus placing as capital in the bank \$1,390,000.

The nominal profits of the bank were \$2,780,604. This constituted a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, the expenses of the Commissioners, and for the cause of common schools.

In 1836 the State bank was doing good service; agricultural products were abundant, and markets were good.

In 1843 the State was suffering from over banking, inflation of the currency and deceptive speculation.

Governor Whitcomb, 1843-'49, succeeded well in maintaining the credit of the State and effecting a compromise with its creditors, by which the State public works passed from the hands of the State to the creditors.

In 1851 a general banking law was adopted, which again revived speculation and inflation, which culminated in much damage. In 1857 the charter of the State bank expired, and the large gains of the State in that institution were directed to the promotion of common school education.

October 31, 1870, found the State in a very prosperous condition; there was a surplus in the treasury of \$373,249. The receipts of the year amounted to \$3,605,639, and the disbursements to \$2,943,600, leaving a balance of \$1,035,288. The total debt of the State in November, 1871, was \$3,937,821.

Indiana is making rapid progress in the various manufacturing industries. She has one of the largest wagon and carriage manufactories in the world, and nearly her entire wheat product is manufactured into flour within the State. In 1880 the population

was 1,978,301, and the true valuation of property in the State for 1880 was \$1,584,756,802.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

This subject began to be agitated as early as 1818, and continued to increase in favor until 1830, when the people became much excited over the question of railroads.

In 1832 the work of internal improvements fairly commenced. Public roads and canals were begun during this year, the Wabash and Erie Canal being the largest undertaking.

During the year 1835 public improvements were pushed vigorously. Thirty-two miles of the Wabash and Erie Canal were completed this year.

During 1836 many other projected works were started, and in 1837, when Governor Wallace took the executive chair, he found a reaction among the people in regard to the gigantic plans for public improvements. The people feared a State debt was being incurred from which they could never be extricated.

The State had borrowed \$3,827,000 for internal improvements, of which \$1,327,000 was for the Wabash and Erie Canal, the remainder for other works.

The State had annually to pay \$200,000 interest on the public debt, and the revenue derived which could be thus applied amounted to only \$45,000 in 1838.

In 1839 all work ceased on these improvements, with one or two exceptions, and the contracts were surrendered to the State, in consequence of an act of the Legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes.

In 1840 the system of improvements embraced ten different works, the most important of which was the Wabash and Erie Canal. The aggregate length of the lines embraced in this system was 1,289 miles,

and of this only 140 miles had been completed.

In 1840 the State debt amounted to \$18,-469,146; her resources for payment were such as to place her in an unfavorable light before the world, but be it recorded to her credit, she did not repudiate, as some other States of the Union have done. In 1850, the State having abandoned public improvements, private capital and enterprise pushed forward public work, and although the canal has served its day and age, and served it well, yet Indiana has one of the finest systems of water-ways of any State in the Union, and her railroad facilities compare favorably with the majority of States, and far in advance of many of her elder sisters in the family of States. In 1884 there were 5,521 miles of railroad in operation in the State, and new roads being built and projected where the demand justified.

GEOLOGY.

In 1869 the development of mineral resources in the State attracted considerable attention. Near Brooklyn, twenty miles from Indianapolis, is a fine sandstone formation, yielding an unlimited quantity of the best building material. The limestone formation at and surrounding Gosport is of great variety, including some of the best building stone in the world.

Men of enterprise worked hard and long to induce the State to have a survey made to determine the quality and extent of the mineral resources of the State.

In 1869 Professor Edward T. Cox was appointed State Geologist, to whom the citizens of Indiana are indebted for the exhaustive report on minerals, and the agricultural as well as manufacturing resources of the State.

The coal measures, says Professor Cox, cover an area of 6,500 square miles, in the

southwestern part of the State, and extend from Warren County on the north to the Ohio River on the south, a distance of 150 miles, comprising the counties of Warren, Fountain, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Clay, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Vanderburg, Warwick, Spencer, Perry and a portion of Crawford, Monroe, Putnam and Montgomery.

This coal is all bituminous, but is divisible into three well-marked varieties; caking coal, non-caking coal, or block coal, and cannel coal. The total depth of the seams or measures is from 600 to 800 feet. The caking coal is in the western portion of the area described, ranging from three to eleven feet in thickness. The block coal prevails in the eastern part of the field, and has an area of 450 square miles; this coal is excellent in its raw state for making pig-iron.

The great Indiana coal field is within 150 miles of Chicago or Michigan City by railroad, from which ports the valuable Superior iron ores are loaded from vessels that run direct from the ore banks.

Of the cannel coal, one of the finest seams to be found in the country is in Daviess County, this State. Here it is three and a half feet thick, underlaid by one and a half feet of block caking coal. Cannel coal is also found in great abundance in Perry, Greene, Parke and Fountain counties.

Numerous deposits of bog-iron ore are found in the northern part of the State, and clay iron-stones and impure carbonates are found scattered in the vicinity of the coal field. In some places the deposits are of considerable commercial value. An abundance of excellent lime is also found in Indiana, especially in Huntington County, where it is manufactured extensively.

In 1884 the number of bushels of lime burned in the State were 1,244,508; lime-

stone quarried for building purposes, 6,012,110 cubic feet; cement made, 362,014 bushels; sandstone quarried, 768,376 cubic feet; gravel sold, 502,115 tons; coal mined, 1,722,089 tons; value of mineral products in the State for the year 1884, \$2,500,000; value of manufactured products same year, \$163,851,872; of agricultural products, \$155,085,663. Total value of products in the State for the year 1884, \$321,437,535.

AGRICULTURAL.

In 1852 the Legislature authorized the organization of county and district agricultural societies, and also established a State Board of Agriculture, and made suitable provisions for maintaining the same, the holding of State fairs, etc.

In 1873 suitable buildings were erected at Indianapolis, for a State exposition, which was formally opened September 10, of that year. The exhibits there displayed showed that Indiana was not behind her sister States in agriculture as well as in many other industrial branches.

As stated elsewhere in this work, the value of agricultural products in the State for the year 1884 amounted to \$155,085,663.

In 1842 Henry Ward Beecher resided in Indianapolis, and exercised a power for good aside from his ministerial work. He edited the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener*, and through that medium wielded an influence toward organizing a society, which was accomplished that year. Among Rev. Beecher's co-laborers were Judge Coburn, Aaron Aldridge, James Sigarson, D. V. Culley, Reuben Ragan, Stephen Hampton, Cornelius Ratliff, Joshua Lindley, Abner Pope and many others. The society gave great encouragement to the introduction of new varieties of fruit, but the sudden appearance of noxious insects, and the want of shipping

facilities, seriously held in check the advance of horticulture in accordance with the desires of its leaders.

In 1860 there was organized at Indianapolis the Indiana Pomological Society, with Reuben Ragan as President, and William H. Loomis as Secretary.

From this date interest began to expand, but, owing to the war, but little was done, and in January, 1864, the title of the society was changed to that of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

The report of the society for 1868 shows for the first time a balance in the treasury of \$61.55.

The society has had a steady growth, and produced grand results throughout the State, the product of apples alone in the State for the year 1884 being 4,181,147 bushels.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education is the all-important subject to any and all communities, and the early settlers of Indiana builded greater than they then knew, when they laid the foundation for future growth of the educational facilities in the State.

To detail the educational resources, its accomplishments from its incipency to the present date, would require a number of large volumes; but as space in this work will not permit, and as the people have access to annual State reports of the school system in detail, we will here give only the leading features and enormous growth, as well as flourishing condition of Indiana's school system to the present time.

The free-school system was fully established in 1852, which has resulted in placing Indiana in the lead of this great nation in educational progress. In 1854 the available common school fund consisted of the congressional township fund, the surplus revenue

fund, the saline fund, the bank tax fund and miscellaneous fund, amounting in all to \$2,460,600.

This amount was increased from various sources, and entrusted to the care of the several counties of the State, and by them loaned to citizens of the county in sums not exceeding \$300, secured by real estate.

In 1880 the available school fund derived from all sources amounted to \$8,974,455.55.

In 1884 there were in the State children of school age, 722,846. Number of white children in attendance at school during the year, 461,831; number of colored children in school during the year, 7,285; total attendance, 469,116; number of teachers employed, 13,615, of whom 145 were colored.

And lastly we are pleased to say that Indiana has a larger school fund than any other State in the Union. The citizens may well be proud of their system of schools, as well as the judicious management of its funds, which have been steadily increased, notwithstanding the rapid increase of population, which has demanded an increased expenditure in various ways, which have all been promptly met, and the educational facilities steadily enlarged where any advancement could be made.

In 1802 Congress granted lands and a charter to the people residing at Vincennes, for the erection and maintenance of a seminary of learning; and five years thereafter an act incorporating the Vincennes University asked the Legislature to appoint a Board of Trustees and empower them to sell a township of land in Gibson County, granted by Congress for the benefit of the university. The sale of the land was slow and the proceeds small; the members of the board were apathetic, and failing to meet, the institution fell out of existence and out of memory.

In 1820 the State Legislature passed an

act for a State University. Bloomington was selected as the site for locating the institution. The buildings were completed and the institution formally opened in 1825. The name was changed to that of the "Indiana Academy," and subsequently, in 1828, to the "Indiana College." The institution prospered until 1854, when it was destroyed by fire, and 9,000 volumes, with all the apparatus, were consumed. The new college, with its additions, was completed in 1873, and the routine of studies continued.

The university may now be considered on a fixed basis, carrying out the intention of the president, who aimed at scholarship rather than numbers. The university receives from the State annually \$15,000, and promises, with the aid of other public grants and private donations, to vie with any other State university within the republic.

In 1862 Congress passed an act granting to each State for college purposes public lands to the amount of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress. Indiana having in Congress at that time thirteen members, became entitled to 390,000 acres; but as there was no Congress land in the State at that time, scrip was instituted, under the conditions that the sum of the proceeds of the lands should be invested in Government stocks, or other equally safe investment, drawing not less than five per centum on the par value of said stock, the principal to stand undiminished. The institution to be thus founded was to teach agricultural and the mechanical arts as its leading features. It was further provided by Congress that should the principal of the fund be diminished in any way, it should be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and further, that in order to avail themselves of the benefits of

this act, States must comply with the provisions of the act within five years after it became a law, viz., to erect suitable buildings for such school.

March, 1865, the Legislature accepted of the national gift, and appointed a board of trustees to sell the land. The amount realized from land sales was \$212,238.50, which sum was increased to \$400,000.

May, 1869, John Purdue, of La Fayette, offered \$150,000, and Tippecanoe County \$50,000 more, and the title of the institution was established—"Purdue University."

Donations were also made by the Battle Ground Institute, and the Institute of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The building was located on a 100-acre tract, near Chauncey, which Purdue gave in addition to his magnificent donation, and to which eighty-six and one half acres more have since been added. The university was formally opened March, 1874, and has made rapid advances to the present time.

The Indiana State Normal School was founded at Terre Haute in 1870, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of that year.

The principal design of this institution was to prepare thorough and competent teachers for teaching the schools of the State, and the anticipations of its founders have been fully realized, as proven by the able corps of teachers annually graduating from the institution, and entering upon their responsible missions in Indiana, as well as other States of the Union.

The Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute, at Valparaiso, was organized in September, 1873. The school occupied the building known as the Valparaiso Male and Female College building. This institution has had a wonderful growth; the first year's attendance was thirty-five. At

this time every State in the Union is represented, the number enrolled being over 3,000. All branches necessary to qualify students for teaching, or engaging in any line of business, are taught. The Commercial College connected with the school is of itself a great institution.

In addition to the public schools and State institutions there are a number of denominational and private schools, some of which have a national as well as a local reputation.

Notre Dame University, near South Bend, is the most noted Catholic institution in the United States. It was founded by Father Sorin, in 1842. It has a bell weighing 13,000 pounds, the largest in the United States, and one of the finest in the world.

The Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, Methodist, was founded in 1835.

Howard College, not denominational, is located at Kokomo; founded in 1869.

Union Christian College, Christian, at Merom, was organized in 1858.

Moore's Hill College, Methodist, at Moore's Hill, was founded in 1854.

Earlham College, at Richmond, under the management of the Orthodox Friends, was founded in 1859.

Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, under Presbyterian management, was founded in 1834.

Concordia College, Lutheran, at Fort Wayne, was founded in 1850.

Hanover College, Presbyterian, was founded at Hanover in 1833.

Hartsville University, United Brethren, was founded at Hartsville in 1854.

Northwestern Christian University, Disciples, is located at Irvinton; organized in 1854.

All these institutions are in a flourishing condition.

BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

By the year 1830 the influx of paupers and invalid persons was so great as to demand legislation tending to make provisions for the care of such persons. The Legislature was at first slow to act on the matter. At the present time, however, there is no State in the Union which can boast a better system of benevolent institutions.

In behalf of the blind, the first effort was made by James M. Ray in 1846. Through his efforts William H. Churchman came from Kentucky with blind pupils, and gave exhibitions in Mr. Beecher's church in Indianapolis. These entertainments were attended by members of the Legislature, and had the desired effect. That body passed an act for founding an institution for the blind in 1847. The buildings occupy a space of eight acres at the State capital, and is now in a flourishing condition.

The first to awaken an interest in the State for the deaf and dumb was William Willard, himself a mute, who visited Indianapolis in 1843. He opened a school for mutes on his own account with sixteen pupils. The next year the Legislature adopted this school as a State institution, and appointed a board of trustees for its management. The present buildings were completed in 1850, situated east of the city of Indianapolis. The grounds comprise 105 acres, devoted to pleasure grounds, agriculture, fruits, vegetables, flowers and pasture.

The question in regard to taking action in the matter of providing for the care of the insane, began to be agitated in 1832-'33. No definite action was taken, however, until 1844, when a tax was levied, and in 1845 a commission was appointed to obtain a site for a building. Said commission selected Mount Jackson, near the State capitol.

The Legislature of 1846 instructed the

commission to proceed to construct a suitable building. Accordingly, in 1847, the central building was completed at a cost of \$75,000.

Other buildings have been erected from time to time, as needed to accommodate the increased demand, and at the present time Indiana has an institution for the insane equal to any in the West.

The State hospital not affording sufficient accommodations for her insane, March 7, 1883, an act providing for the location and erection of "Additional Hospitals for the Insane" was passed by the Legislature, and March 21 commissioners were appointed. After careful consideration three sites were located, one at Evansville, one at Logansport and one at Richmond, called respectively the Southern, Northern and Eastern hospitals. The Southern Indiana Hospital for Insane is located four miles east of Evansville, and is built on the corridor plan. The buildings are situated near the center of the hospital domain, which consists of 160 acres of highly improved land. The structure proper consists of a central oblong block, which is practically the vestibule of the entire hospital. From the first floor and the two galleries above, entrance is had into the four lateral wings. The total capacity is 162 patients. This building has been erected at a cost of \$391,887.49.

The Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane is located a mile and a half west of Logansport, on a tract of land including 281 acres, lying on the south bank of the Wabash River, and is built on the pavilion plan. At the center of the ridge, in the maple grove, is situated the administration house. This is flanked on each side by five pavilions, arranged in a straight line, which are intended and designed for the accommodation of the sick and infirm. On either side of the above named group, 205 feet distant, are located

two pavilions, alike in every particular, intended for quiet patients. This hospital has a capacity for 342 patients, and was erected at a cost of \$417,992.98.

The Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane is located on a tract of 306 acres, two miles west of Richmond, and is constructed on the cottage plan. The buildings, seventeen in number, are arranged in and around three sides of a quadrangle, 1,000 feet long, by 700 feet broad, near the center of the farm, the third, or northern side, being closed in by a grove. The southern front contains the administration house; the eastern front, five houses for female patients, and the western front, similar houses for male patients. This hospital has a capacity of 443 patients, and was erected at a cost of \$409,867.88.

The first penal institution established in the State, known as the State Prison South, is located at Jeffersonville. It was established in 1821, and was the only prison until 1859. Before this prison was established, it was customary to resort to the old-time punishment of the whipping-post. For a time the prisoners were hired to contractors; later, they were employed constructing new prison buildings, which stand on sixteen acres of ground. From 1857 to 1871, they were employed manufacturing wagons and farm implements. In 1871 the Southwestern Car Company leased of the State all convicts capable of performing labor pertaining to the manufacture of cars. This business ceased to be profitable to the company in 1873, and in 1876 all the convicts were again idle.

In 1859 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the construction of a State prison in the north part of the State, and appropriated \$50,000 for that purpose: Michigan City, on Lake Michigan, was the site selected, and a large number of convicts from the prison South, were moved to that point

and began the work which has produced one of the best prisons in the country. It differs widely from the Southern, in so much as its sanitary condition has been above the average of similar institutions.

The prison reform agitation, which in this State attained telling proportions in 1869, caused a legislative measure to be brought forward which would have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of female convicts.

The Legislature of 1873 voted \$50,000 for the erection of suitable buildings, which was carried into effect, and the building declared ready in September, 1873, located at the State capital, and known as the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls. To this institution all female convicts in other prisons in the State were immediately removed, and the institution is one of the most commendable for good results to be found in any State.

In 1867 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000, for the purpose of founding an institution for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders. A Board of Control was appointed by the Governor, who assembled in Indianapolis, April 3, 1867, and elected Charles F. Coffin as President. Governor Baker selected the site, fourteen miles from Indianapolis, near Plainfield, where a fertile farm of 225 acres was purchased.

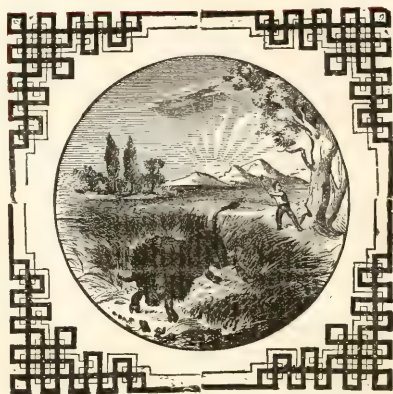
January 1, 1868, a few buildings were ready to receive occupants; the main building was completed in 1869. Everything is constructed upon modern principles, and with a view to health and comfort. The institution is in a prosperous condition, and the good effects of the training received there by the young well repays the tax-payers, in the way of improving society and elevating the minds of those who would otherwise be wrecked on life's stream before attaining to years of maturity.





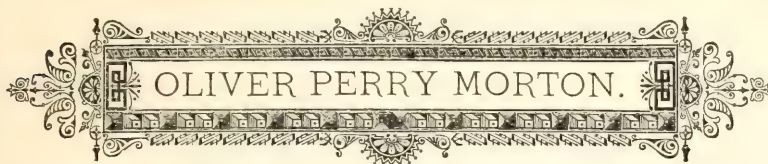
Prominent Men of Indiana.







O. P. Morton



OLIVER PERRY MORTON.



LIVER PERRY MORTON, the War Governor of Indiana, and one of the most eminent United States Senators, was born in Salisbury, Wayne County, this State, August 4, 1823. The name, which is of English origin, was originally Throckmorton. When young Oliver became a lad he attended the academy of Professor Hoshour at Centreville, in his native county, but could not continue long there, as the family was too poor to defray his expenses. At the age of fifteen, therefore, he was placed with an older brother to learn the latter's trade, at which he worked four years. Determining then to enter the profession of law, he began to qualify himself by attending the Miami University, in 1843, where he remained two years. Returning to Centreville, he entered the study of law with the late Judge Newman. Succeeding well, he soon secured for himself an independent practice, a good clientage, and rapidly rose to prominence. In 1852 he was elected circuit judge; but at the end of a year he resigned, preferring to practice as an advocate.

Up to 1854 Mr. Morton was a Democrat in his party preferences; but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise caused him to

secede, and join the incoming Republican party, in which he became a leader from its beginning. He was a delegate to the Pittsburgh Convention in 1856, where he so exhibited his abilities that at the next Republican State Convention he was nominated for Governor against Ashbel P. Willard, the Democratic nominee. His party being still young and in the minority, was defeated; but Mr. Morton came out of the contest with greatly increased notoriety and popularity.

In 1860 Judge Morton received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, on the ticket with Henry S. Lane, and they were elected; but only two days after their inauguration Governor Lane was elected to the United States Senate, and Mr. Morton became Governor. It was while filling this position that he did his best public work, and created for himself a fame as lasting as the State itself. He opposed all compromise with the Rebellion, and when the Legislature passed a joint resolution providing for the appointment of peace commissioners, he selected men who were publicly known to be opposed to any compromise.

During the dark and tedious days of the war, in 1864, Governor Morton defeated Joseph E. McDonald, in the race for Governor, by a majority of 20,883 votes. The next summer he had a stroke of partial paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. The

disease so affected the lower part of his body and his limbs, that he was never afterward able to walk without the assistance of canes; but otherwise he enjoyed a high degree of physical and mental vigor. In December following he made a voyage to Europe, where he consulted eminent physicians and received medical treatment, but only partially recovered. In March, 1866, he returned to the executive chair to resume his official duties.

In January, 1867, Governor Morton was elected to the United States Senate, being succeeded in his State duties by Lieutenant-Governor Baker. In 1873 Senator Morton was re-elected, and he continued a member of that body while he lived. In that position Mr. Morton ranked among the ablest statesmen, was one of the four or five chiefs of his party, and, being Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, he did more in determining the policy of the Senate and of the Republican party than any other member of the Senate. It was during this period that the many vexed questions of the reconstruction period came up, and with reference to all of them he favored radical and repressive measures in dealing with the rebellious States.

In the spring of 1877 Senator Morton went to Oregon as Chairman of a Senate Committee to investigate the election of Senator Grover, of that State, and while there he delivered, at Salem, the last political speech of his life. During his return, by way of San Francisco, he suffered another paralytic stroke, and he was brought East on a special car, taken to the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Burbanks, at Richmond, this State, and passed the remainder of his days there, dying November 1, 1877. The death of no man, with the exception of that of President Lincoln, ever created so much grief in Indiana as did that of Senator Morton. The lamentation, indeed, was national. The Presi-

dent of the United States directed the flags on public buildings to be placed at half-mast, and also that the Government departments be closed on the day of the funeral. The remains of the great statesman were interred at the spot in Crown Hill Cemetery where he stood on Soldiers' Decoration Day, in May, 1876, when he delivered a great speech to a large assemblage. Never before did so many distinguished men attend the funeral of a citizen of Indiana.

Personally, Senator Morton was characterized by great tenacity of purpose and shrewd foresight. Taking his aim, he ceased not until he attained it, without compromise and without conciliation, if not by the means first adopted, then by another. As Governor of Indiana he exhibited wonderful energy, tact and forethought. He distanced all other Governors in putting troops in the field, and he also excelled them all in providing for their wants while there. His State pride was intense, and in respect to the general character of the people of his State he brought Indiana "out of the wilderness" to the front, since which time the Hoosier State has been more favorably known. In the great civil war which tried the mettle and patriotism of the people, Indiana came to the front under his guidance, yea, to the forefront of the line. As a legislator, he originated and accomplished much, being naturally, as well as by self-discipline, the most aggressive, bold and clear-headed Republican politician of his time. He was also well versed in the sciences, especially geology; and even in theology he knew more than many whose province it is to teach it, although he was not a member of any church.

A statue of Senator Morton is placed in one of the public parks at Indianapolis by the contributions of a grateful commonwealth.



J. a Hendricks

 THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

THOMAS ANDREWS HENDRICKS, elected Vice-President of the United States in 1884, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, near the city of Zanesville, September 7, 1819. The following spring the family moved to Madison, this State, and in 1822 to Shelby County, where they opened up a farm in a sparsely settled region near the center of the county. It was here that Thomas grew to manhood. After the completion of

his education at Hanover College he studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge Thomson, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and in due time was admitted to the bar.

In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature; in 1850, to the convention which framed the present Constitution of the State, being an active participant in the deliberations of that body; in 1851 and 1852, to Congress; in 1855, was appointed Commissioner of the

General Land Office, which he resigned in 1859; 1863-'69, United States Senator; 1872-'77, Governor of Indiana; and finally, July 12, 1884, he was nominated by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago as second on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, which was successful in the ensuing campaign; but a few days before he should begin to serve as Speaker of the Senate, November, 1885, he suddenly died at his home in Indianapolis.

Going back for particulars, we should state that in 1860 he was candidate for Governor of Indiana against Henry S. Lane, and was defeated by 9,757 votes, while the Republican majority of the State on the national ticket was 23,524, showing his immense popularity. Again, in 1868, Conrad Baker defeated him by 1,161 votes, when Grant's majority over Seymour in the State was 9,579, and this, too, after he had so bitterly opposed the policy of Lincoln's administration, and thereby lost from his constituency many Union sympathizers. And finally, in 1872, his majority for Governor over General Thomas M. Brown was 1,148; the same year Grant's majority in the State over Greeley

was 22,924. Governor Hendricks was the only man elected on his ticket that year, excepting Professor Hopkins, who was chosen to a non-political office.

In 1876 Governor Hendricks was a conspicuous candidate for the Presidency, being the favorite of the Western Democracy; but the East proved too powerful, and nominated Tilden, giving Hendricks the second place on the national ticket, thereby strengthening it greatly in the West.

During the intervals of official life, Mr. Hendricks practiced law with eminent success, being equally at home before court or jury, and not easily disturbed by unforeseen turns in a case. He had no specialty as an advocate, being alike efficient in the civil and criminal court, and in all kinds and forms of actions. When out of office his voice was frequently heard on the political questions of the day. Indiana regarded him with pride, and among a large class he was looked upon as the leader of the Democracy of the West. His adherents rallied around him in 1880, and his name was again prominent for the Presidential nomination, and might have been carried were it not for the opposition of the friends of Mr. McDonald.

As his views on governmental affairs were critical, definite and positive, he had many political enemies, but none of them have ever charged him with malfeasance in office, or incompetency in any of his public positions. He was a man of convictions, conservative, eloquent in public address, careful of his utterances, and exceedingly earnest.

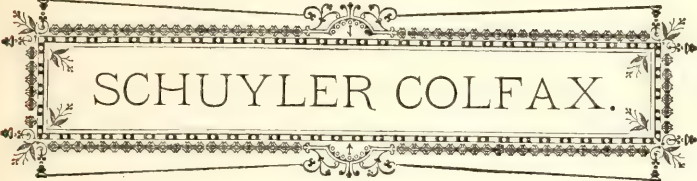
Mr. Hendricks belonged to a family noted in the history of Indiana. His uncle, William Hendricks, was secretary of the convention that formed the first Constitution of the State; was Indiana's first Representative in Congress, her second Governor, and for two full terms represented it in the Senate of the United States. A cousin, John Abram Hendricks, fell at the battle of Pea Ridge while leading his regiment against the enemy; and another cousin, Thomas Hendricks, was killed in the Teche country while serving in the Union army. Mr. Hendricks' father was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and he himself was baptized and brought up under the auspices of that denomination. He never joined any church until 1867, when he became a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, retaining his Calvinistic views.

In person Mr. Hendricks was five feet nine inches high, weighed about 185 pounds; his eyes gray, hair of a sandy hue, nose large and prominent, complexion fair and inclined to freckle, and his mouth and chin were expressive of determination and tenacity. He wore no beard except a little near the ear. He was a man of good habits, health good, step firm and prompt, and voice resonant and steady.

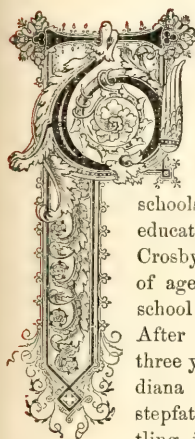
After his nomination for the Vice-Presidency he took an active part in the campaign, delivering a number of powerful addresses, and while waiting for his term of official service to begin, death ended his days and cast an indescribable shade of gloom over his family, State and nation.



Alfred C. C. C.



SCHUYLER COLFAX.



THIS eminent statesman was born in New York City, March 23, 1823, the only son of his widowed mother; was taught in the common

schools of the city, finished his education at a high-school on Crosby street, and at ten years of age he had received all the school training he ever had. After clerking in a store for three years, he removed to Indiana with his mother and stepfather, Mr. Mathews, settling in St. Joseph County.

Here, in the village of New Carlisle, the youth served four years more as clerk in a store; then, at the age of seventeen years, he was appointed deputy county auditor, and to fulfill his duties he moved to the county seat, South Bend, where he remained a resident until his death.

Like almost every Western citizen of any mental activity, young Colfax took a practical hold of political matters about as soon as he could vote. He talked and thought, and began to publish his views, from time to time, in the local newspaper of the place. His peculiar faculty of dealing

fairly, and at the same time pleasantly, with men of all sorts, his natural sobriety and common sense, and his power of stating things plainly and correctly, made him a natural newspaper man. He was employed during several sessions of the Legislature, to report the proceedings of the Senate for the *Indianapolis Journal*, and in this position made many friends. In 1845 he became proprietor and editor of the *St. Joseph Valley Register*, the South Bend newspaper, which then had but 250 subscribers; but the youthful editor had hope and energy, and after struggling through many disappointments, including the loss of his office by fire, he succeeded in making a comfortable living out of the enterprise.

Mr. Colfax was a Whig so long as that party existed. In 1848 he was a delegate to the convention which nominated General Taylor for President, and was one of the secretaries of that body. The next year he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, being elected thereto from a Democratic district. Soon afterward he was nominated for the State Senate, but declined because he could not be spared from his business. His first nomination for Congress was in 1851, but was beaten by 200 votes, which was less than the real Democratic majority

in his district. His successful competitor was Dr. Graham N. Fitch, who, along with Mr. Bright, became so conspicuous in the support of Buchanan. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention that nominated General Scott, and was again secretary.

Franklin Pierce, the Democratic nominee, was elected President, and during his term the Whig party was dissolved upon the issue of slavery, and, naturally enough, Mr. Colfax drifted in with the party of freedom. So did the people of his Congressional district; for, after having given their Democratic representative 1,000 majority two years before, they now nominated and elected Mr. Colfax to succeed him by about 2,000 majority.

The Congress to which he was thus elected is noted for the tedious struggle in the election of a Speaker of the House, resulting, February 2, 1856, in the choice of N. P. Banks. Mr. Colfax, who was second in the race for the Speakership, exhibited wonderful parliamentary tact in staving off the Southerners, who at times seemed on the point of success. As to parties at this time, they were considerably broken up, comprising "Anti-Nebraska" (Republican), Democrats, Know-Nothings and nondescripts. During this and the succeeding Congress, to which Mr. Colfax was elected, he delivered several telling speeches, some of which were printed

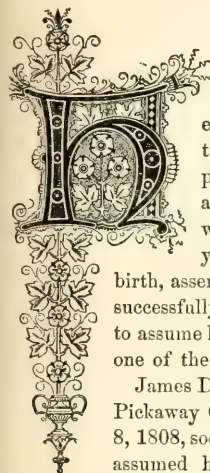
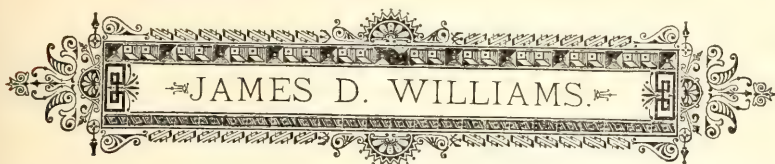
almost by the million and distributed to the voters throughout the North. These speeches were full of solid facts and figures with reference to the Pro-Slavery party, especially in Kansas, so that, by a sort of play upon his name, the people often referred to him as "Cold-facts."

In 1860 Mr. Colfax was elected to Congress the third time, and in 1862 the fourth time. In December, 1863, he was chosen Speaker of the House, which position he retained to the end of the term for which Lincoln and Johnson were elected, exhibiting pre-eminent parliamentary skill and an obliging disposition. Equally polite to all, he was ever a gentleman worthy of the highest honor.

The favorable notoriety gained by his "cold facts" against slavery, parliamentary ability, his power of debate, and his suavity of manner, led the Republican party in 1868 to place him on the national ticket, second only to the leading soldier of the Union, U. S. Grant. Being elected, he served as President of the Senate with characteristic ability throughout his term. Then, retiring from political life, he devoted the remaining years of his life to lectures upon miscellaneous topics; and it was during a lecturing tour in Minnesota that he was stricken down with his final illness. He died at Mankato, that State, January 13, 1885.



James D. Williams



HERE we have presented a practical illustration of the type of man produced by a young and vigorous republic, which had, but a few years preceding his birth, asserted, with justice, and successfully maintained, her claim to assume her rightful position as one of the nations of the earth. James D. Williams was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 8, 1808, soon after that State had assumed her place among that galaxy of stars destined to become the greatest nation in the world.

In childhood he removed with his parents to Knox County, Indiana, where he received a common-school education, and grew to manhood a tiller of the soil.

He entered the theater of life at a time when the stage scenery was of the most gigantic grandeur ever beheld by the eye of man. Nature in her stupendous splendor was around and about the young actor, and he readily imbibed the spirit of his surroundings, and was filled with enthusiastic hope for the future greatness of the vast and beautiful country, which but awaited the call of the husbandman to answer in bountiful

harvests to his many demands. With young Williams the grandeur of the scene filled his soul with a hopeful determination to act well his part in the great drama before him, as the reader will find while following him down life's pathway.

When he attained to manhood he engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, and became widely known as a practical and successful Indiana farmer.

He had closely observed the passing events in the clash and conflict of political parties, and his fellow citizens saw in him the qualified elements of a representative man, and he was frequently elected as a Democrat to represent his county in the Lower House of the Legislature, where he discharged the duties devolving upon him with marked ability and even beyond the expectations of his constituents. The sagacity and ability with which he dealt with public measures in the Lower House opened the avenue to higher honors and more weighty responsibilities.

In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate, where he continuously served his constituency until 1867, maintaining the reputation he had gained in the Lower House for ability and the faithful performance of duty, and still developing a capacity for a wider field of operations.

He was not permitted to long live in the home life which he so much enjoyed. The able and faithful manner in which he had discharged his duties as a public servant, his common sense and social manner, made him friends even among his political opponents. He bore honors conferred upon him nobly but meekly, never ceasing to gratefully remember those to whom gratitude was due for the positions of honor and trust to which they had called him.

He was destined to spend his life as a public servant. His fellow citizens again elected him to the State Senate in 1871, and in 1874 he was again crowned with higher honors, and was elected to represent his district in the Congress of the United States, where he displayed the same ability in dealing with public questions that he had in the legislative body of his State. During his term in Congress he served in the important position of chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts.

He was a prominent and leading member of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture for seventeen years, and served as its president for three years. No one citizen of Indiana was more deeply interested and active in developing and promoting the agricultural and other industrial resources of his State than he. One leading feature of his ambition was to be in the front rank of progress, and to place his State on a plane with the sister States of the prosperous Union. He was equally active in the educational interest of his fellow citizens, and advocated facilities for diffusing knowledge among the masses, placing an education within the reach of children of the most humble citizen.

He gathered happiness while promoting the welfare of others, and step by step, year by year, his friends increased in numbers and warmed in devotion to their trusted,

faithful and grateful servant. He was rapidly growing in State popularity, as he had long enjoyed the confidence of his own county and district, and in his quiet, unassuming way was building larger than he knew. His plain manner of dress, commonly "blue jeans," caused him to become widely known by the sobriquet of "Blue Jeans," of which his admirers were as proud as were those of "Old Hickory" as applied to Andrew Jackson, or "Rough and Ready" as applied to General Zachariah Taylor.

The civil war had made fearful inroads in party lines; the public questions to be settled immediately following the close of the war involved problems which many leading men, who had previously acted with the Democratic party, could not solve satisfactorily to themselves from a Democratic standpoint; hence they cast their fortunes with the popular party, the Republican.

The Democratic party had been impatiently but energetically seeking State supremacy. James D. Williams, so far as tried, had led the column to success, why not make him their Moses to lead them to possess the promised land, State Supremacy?

The centennial anniversary of American independence, 1876, seemed to them the auspicious period to marshal their forces under an indomitable leader and go forth to conquer.

They accordingly in that year nominated the Hon. James D. Williams for Governor, and the Republicans nominated General Benjamin Harrison, a military hero and a lineal descendant of General W. H. Harrison. The contest will stand in history as the most exciting campaign in the political history of the United States, and resulted in the election of the Democratic leader. His services as Governor of the State were characteristic of his past public life. He died, full of honors, on November 20, 1880.





Robert Lale Owen

✧ ROBERT DALE OWEN. ✧

LOOKING outside of the realm of statesmen, we find that the most eminent citizen of Indiana not now living was the learned Scotchman named at the head of this sketch. Robert Owen, his father, was a great theorist in social and religious reforms. He was born in Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 14, 1771, where he died November 19, 1858.

He (the father) entered upon a commercial life at an early age, and subsequently engaged in the cotton manufacture at New Lanark, Scotland, where he introduced important reforms, having for their object the improvement of the condition of the laborers in his employ; afterward he directed his attention to social questions on a broader scale, publishing in 1812 "New Views of Society, or Essays upon the Formation of the Human Character," and subsequently the "Book of the New Moral World," in which he advocated doctrines of human equality

and the abolition of class distinctions. Having won a large fortune in his business, he was able to give his views a wide circulation, and his followers became numerous; but, being outspoken against many of the generally received theological dogmas of the time, a zealous opposition was also aroused against him. After the death of his patron, the Duke of Kent, he emigrated to this country, in 1823, and at his own expense founded the celebrated communistic society at New Harmony, this State. The scheme proving a failure he returned to England, where he tried several similar experiments with the same result; but in spite of all his failures he was universally esteemed for his integrity and benevolence. His later years were spent in efforts to promote a religion of reason, and to improve the condition of the working classes.

His eldest son, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 7, 1801; was educated at Fellenberg's College, near Berne, Switzerland; came with his father to the United States in 1823, and assisted him in his efforts to found the colony of New Harmony. On the failure of

that experiment he visited France and England, but returned to this country in 1827 and became a citizen. In 1828, in partnership with Miss Frances Wright, he founded "The Free Enquirer," a weekly journal devoted to socialistic ideas, and to opposition to the supernatural origin and claims of Christianity. The paper was discontinued after an existence of three years. In 1832 he married Mary Jane Robinson, of New York, who died in 1871. After marriage he settled again in New Harmony, where for three successive years (1835-'38) he was elected a member of the Legislature. It was through his influence that one-half of the surplus revenue of the United States appropriated to the State of Indiana was devoted to the support of public schools. From 1843 to 1847 he represented the First District of Indiana in Congress, acting with the Democratic party; took an active part in the settlement of the northwestern boundary question, serving as a member of the committee of conference on that subject, and introduced the bill organizing the Smithsonian Institute, and served for a time as one of the regents. In 1850 he was a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention, in which he took a prominent part. It was through his efforts that Indiana conferred independent property rights upon women. In 1853 he went to Naples, Italy, as United States *Charge d'Affaires*, and from 1855 to 1858 he held the position of Minister.

In 1860, in the New York *Tribune*, he discussed the subject of divorce with Horace Greeley, and a pamphlet edition of the controversy afterward obtained a wide circulation.

After the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Owen was a warm champion of the policy of emancipation, and the letters which he addressed to members of the cabinet and

the President on that subject were widely disseminated. When the proposition was made by certain influential politicians to reconstruct the Union with New England "left out in the cold," Mr. Owen addressed a letter to the people of Indiana exposing the dangerous character of the scheme, which the Union Leagues of New York and Philadelphia published and circulated extensively. In 1862 he served as a member of the Commission on Ordnance Stores, and in 1863 was Chairman of the American Freedmen's Commission, which rendered valuable service to the country.

Mr. Owen was a prominent Spiritualist in his philosophical views, and published several remarkable works inculcating them. His mind, in his later years, beginning to totter, he was often too credulous. He also published many other works, mostly of a political nature. To enumerate: he published at Glasgow, in 1824, "Outlines of System of Education at New Lanark;" at New York, in 1831, "Moral Physiology;" the next year, "Discussion with Origen Bachelor on the Personality of God and the Authenticity of the Bible;" and subsequently, "Pocahontas," an historical drama; "Hints on Public Architecture," illustrated; "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World," probably his most wonderful work; "The Wrong of Slavery, and the Right of Freedom;" "Beyond the Breakers," a novel; "The Debatable Land between this World and the Next," and "Threading My Way," an autobiography.

The giant intellect of Mr. Owen being linked to a large and tender heart, his sympathies were constantly rasped by witnessing the boundless but apparently needless amount of suffering in the world, and chafed by the opposition of conservatism to all efforts at alleviation, so that in old age he was literally worn out. He died at an advanced age.

HISTORY
OF
VERMILLION
COUNTY.

BAKER-CO.



GENERAL
HISTORY.

The title is presented in two horizontal rectangular frames. The top frame contains the word 'GENERAL' and the bottom frame contains 'HISTORY.'. The frames are connected by a central vertical axis adorned with a small flower at the top, a leafy branch in the middle, and a decorative finial at the bottom. The entire composition is surrounded by intricate floral and leaf patterns. The page is framed by a red border with a repeating geometric pattern.





TOPOGRAPHY.

VERMILLION, spelled with two *v*'s, is from the French *vermilion*, spelled with one *l*, and signifies, according to Webster, "a bright red sulphuret of mercury, consisting of sixteen parts of sulphur and one hundred parts of mercury." This substance, he remarks, is sometimes found native, of a red or brown color, and is then called cinnabar. Used as a pigment. The word is a literal translation of the Miami Indian word *pe-auk-e-shaw*, which was given to the Vermillion Rivers on account of the red earth or "keel" found along their banks. This substance was produced by the burning of the shale overlying the outcrops of coal, the latter igniting from the autumnal fires set by the aborigines. From the rivers the county was named.

The position which Vermillion County occupies in the world can best be indicated by describing the geodesic situation of Newport,

the county seat, which is near the middle of the county. This point is $39^{\circ} 55'$ north of the equator of the earth, and therefore the north star appears to the observer here at that angle above the horizon. Newport is also $87^{\circ} 10'$ west longitude from Greenwich (London, England), and railroad standard time, which is here conformed to that of the ninetieth meridian, is about eleven minutes slower than local, or sun-time. Newport is also about 520 feet above the level of the ocean, and fifty feet above the low-water mark of the Wabash River opposite.

The beautiful, picturesque scenery of Vermillion County, Indiana, is equal to that of any other in the State. The modest meanderings of the classic old Wabash, which ever and anon are hiding their silvery waters away amid the luxuriant foliage of the forest trees, give to its eastern border a lineal presentation of romantic beauty such as attracts universal attention, while the long range of bench hills which skirt the western border of this garden valley throw along its railroad line a continued display of panoramic rural

beauty which even without any coloring, might be termed "the lovely valley of the West." The county, stretching its narrow length along the river for thirty-seven miles, is wholly made up of beautiful scenery.

All the minor streams draining Vermillion County are of course tributary to the Wabash, and most of them have a general southeasterly direction. Spring Branch, or Creek, flows southwesterly through the northeast corner of Highland Township. Coal Branch flows south near the western border. Big Vermillion River winds southeasterly through the southwest corner of Highland and the northern portion of Eugene. Little Vermillion River wends its way through the southwestern corner of Eugene, and empties into the Wabash near the middle of the east side of Vermillion Township. Jonathan Creek, in the western part of Vermillion Township, flows northeasterly into the Little Vermillion. Brouillet's (pronounced in American style, *bru-let's*) Creek is wholly in Clinton Township, running at first southeasterly and then east, into the Wabash; and the Little Raccoon Creek, in Helt Township, runs southeasterly, rather toward the northeastern corner of the township, into the Wabash between Highland and Alta.

GEOLOGY.

From one-fourth to one-third of Vermillion County consists of the rich bottoms and terraces of the valleys of the Wabash and its affluents, the Big and Little Vermillion Rivers and Norton's Creek. The main terrace, or "second bottom," is especially developed in the region between Perrysville and Newport, a fact probably resulting from the combined action of the two main tributaries in this county. The terrace is from one to four miles wide, furnishing a broad stretch of rich, well drained farming lands, having

an average elevation of about forty feet above the present (or "first") bottoms. Below Newport the bluffs approach the river so closely that the terrace is nearly obliterated, and the immediate bottoms become very narrow. At the mouth of Little Raccoon Creek the bottoms are considerably widened; but the terrace has no considerable extent until we reach the head of Helt Prairie, about six miles north of Clinton, whence it stretches southward, with an average width of one to three miles. About three miles below Clinton it narrows again as we approach the mouth of Brouillet's Creek and the county line.

At the first settlement of the country the bottoms were heavily timbered, but a large proportion of the terrace was devoid of timber. We are scarcely permitted to believe that these timberless tracts were originally prairie, as, on account of their nature and favorable situation, we should presume that they were grounds cleared and cultivated by the same aboriginal race, possibly the Mound-Builders, for mounds abound in this region, and the annual fires prevented a re-occupation by trees or shrubbery.

Rising from the upper bottom lands we find bluffs, more or less abrupt, which attain a general level of 120 to 130 feet above the river, and form the slightly elevated border of Grand Prairie. The most gradual ascent is to the westward from Perrysville, favorable for the construction of the present railroad. South of the Big Vermillion the bluffs are much steeper, where a moderate grade for a railroad can be found only by tracing one of the smaller streams. These bluffs, being too steep for cultivation, are still covered with timber, which consists principally of oak, hickory, maple and walnut, and toward the southern end of the county, beech. In many of the ravines, and along the foot of the bluffs,

there are large groves of sugar maple. Near the principal streams this timbered region extends westward to the State line. The northern and middle portions of the county are in great part a portion of the Grand Prairie, which covers all eastern Illinois, from the forest of the Little Wabash to Lake Michigan.

Vermillion County is singularly blessed with springs, bursting forth from below the boulder clay of the drift period. Some of these springs are very strong.

The alluvium of the river bottoms have the common features of river deposits. Vegetable remains are mingled with fine sand and mud washed from the drift beds higher up the streams, and occasional deposits of small stones and gravel, derived either from the drift or from the rock formations into which the rivers have cut their winding ways. The only definite knowledge obtained as to the depth of these beds refers to the prairie between Eugene and Perrysville, where wells have been sunk sixty feet through alluvial sand, and then encountered six to ten feet of a soft, sticky, bluish mud filled with leaves, twigs and trunks of trees, and occasionally small masses of what appears to have been stable manure. This stratum is sometimes called "Noah's Barnyard." The lake-bottom deposits, of corresponding age, which commonly underlie the soil of the Grand Prairie, have been found west of the State line, consisting of marly-clays and brick-clay subsoil, and probably exist equally under such portions of the prairie as extend into this county.

There are several very good gravel beds in the county, principally developed since the building of the railroads.

The boulder-clay referred to above, which forms the mass of the drift formation, is a tough, bluish drab, unlaminated clay, more or less thoroughly filled with fine and coarse

gravel, and including many small boulders. On the bluff west of Perrysville this bed was penetrated to a depth of about 100 feet before reaching the water-bearing quicksand commonly found beneath it. Out-crops of 110 feet have been measured, and the bed very probably attains a thickness of 125 feet or more where it has not been worn away. It is much thinner in the southern part of the county. From the difference in character of the included boulders at different levels, we are led to the conclusion that the currents which brought the materials composing these beds flowed in different directions at different times.

Illustrating the above remarks we give a section from a branch of Johnson's Creek, in Eugene Township: Boulder clay, with pebbles of Silurian limestone and trap, thirty feet; yellow clay, with fragments of coal, shale, sand-stone, etc., four inches; boulder clay, with pebbles of Silurian limestone, twenty-five feet; ferruginous sand, a streak; boulder clay from the northwest, with pebbles of various metamorphic rocks and trap, and nuggets of native copper, fifty feet.

The section of rocks exposed at the Horse-shoe of the Little Vermillion exhibits the following strata: Black, slaty shale; coal, two and a half to four feet; fire-clay and soft-clay shales, with iron-stones, fifteen feet; argillaceous (clayey) limestone, one to two feet; dark drab clay shale, one foot; coal, four to five feet; light-colored fire-clay, two feet; dark-colored fire-clay, one foot; soft, drab shale, with iron-stones, ten to fifteen feet; fossiliferous, black slaty shale, often pyritous, with many large iron-stone nodules, two to three feet.

A considerable portion of the boulders and pebbles of these beds, especially those consisting of limestone and the metamorphic rocks, are finely polished and striated on one

or more of their sides, showing the power of the forces which were engaged in their transportation from their original beds. Nuggets of galena (sulphide of lead) and of native copper are occasionally met with, and have had the usual effect of exciting the imaginations of those who are ignorant of the fact that the rocks which contain these metals do not occur nearer than the galena region of Northern Illinois.

The "coal measures," as given in the paragraph preceding the last, furnish the only rock formations to be found in the county. There seem to be no outcrop of beds overlying this section. The first, or uppermost, vein of coal is covered by a few feet of soil only. The argillaceous limestone below it is very thinly laminated, being mingled with much clay; but the shales covering the next vein constitute a fair working roof.

The sandy iron-stones are interesting to the fossil hunter, as they contain numerous fragmentary remains of fishes, insects, etc. Fossiliferous strata of an interesting character continue exposed along the Little Vermillion to its mouth and down the Wabash. Outcrops of the above mentioned strata are found along the principal streams throughout the county.

In ascending the Big Vermillion we find on its south bank, a mile below Eugene, a bluff of banks of from twenty-five to thirty feet of irregularly bedded, highly ferruginous, coarse-grained sandstone, often containing comminuted plant remains, with some large fragments of trees, etc. Some of the beds are sufficiently solid to make good building stone. In quarrying them many fine trunks and branches of *Lepidodendron* and *Sigillaria* have been found, with a few fruits of *Trigonocarpum*. In the vicinity are some fine large stems of *Syringodendron Porteri*.

Wells sunk below the limestone at Perrys-

ville, to a reported depth of ninety feet, are said to have encountered no coal; but coal may be found in the vicinity, in consequence of the irregular dip of the strata.

Good coal underlies most of the surface of Vermillion County, and is now mined abundantly at various points. A total thickness of eight feet would probably be a small enough estimate for the coal underlying every square mile of the county. Since the advent of railroads many large coal mines have been opened and worked, although some have been wholly or in part abandoned, either on account of competition in other parts of the country or of finding better mines in the vicinity.

The principal iron ore found in the county is an impure carbonate, occurring in nodules and irregular layers or bands. These nodules once were supplied to a furnace on Brouillet's Creek, where they yielded thirty-three per cent. of iron. The ore in the county varies from twenty-five to forty-five per cent. of iron. Along the bottoms of Norton's Creek, near the head of Helt's Prairie, a bed of bog iron ore, said to be three feet thick and covering six to eight acres, has been discovered.

Zinc blende (sulphide of zinc), frequently occurs, in small quantities, in the cracks and cavities of some of the iron-stone nodules. Its appearance at one place on the Little Vermillion gave rise to the so-called "Silver Mine."

The second bottoms, or terrace prairies, in Vermillion County, in order from the north, are named Walnut Mound, Eugene or Sand, Newport and Helt's. The soil is a black, sandy loam, producing the richest crops. These terraces comprise about three-tenths of the county, and are from thirty-five to sixty-five feet above low-water mark, while the higher portions of the county are from 250 to 270 feet above low-water.

Says Professor Collett, in his *Geological*

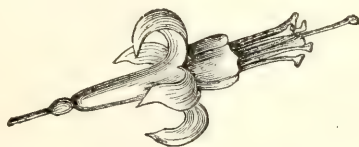
Report for 1880: "Remains of the mammoth have been discovered in nearly all sections of of Indiana. They have consisted, as a rule, of the most compact bones of these animals, as the teeth, tusks, jaws and thigh-bones. Some of the best preserved teeth of the mammoth were found in the counties of Vigo, Parke, Vermillion, Wayne, Putnam and Vanderburg. Thirty individual specimens of the remains of the mastodon have been found in this State," etc.

Reading the above report inspired a wag-gish son of the Muse, Judge Buskirk, formerly Attorney-General of the State, to indict the following warning:

It thus appears that Professor Collett,
 Our State geologist
 And palæontologist,
 Is digging up for his learned wallet
 Every colossal
 Dirty old fossil
 In the shape of jaw-bones, tusk and teeth,
 He is able to find our swamps beneath,
 Handed down from the old heroic
 Ages, named the Palæozoic.
 When he strikes a huge nasty one
 Named Giganteus Mastodon,

Or in the beds of ancient ponds
 Digs up big Bison latifrons,
 Or an Elephas Americanus,
 And others the name of which,
 Preserving the fame of which,
 To pronounce is enough to cause tetanus,
 It seems that at once, with his fossil-stuffed
 wallet,
 Out marches the palæontologist Collett,
 And with his little hammer
 And scientific grammar
 First knocks a mammoth tooth,
 To put into his grip-sack;
 Then constructs an awful name
 By means of which to skip back
 With a great rhonchisonant fury, on
 The epochs carboniferous and Silurian.

Now allow me as a friend, Professor Collett,
 To advise you to put up your learned wallet,
 Until the present Legislature has adjourned;
 Or else by misadventure it might come to pass
 Some day you'd strike the bones of a mammoth
 ancient ass;
 And when by the Legislature the circumstance
 was learned,
 At once you'd feel the tempest of their ire
 Roused by your sacrilege upon their ancient
 sire,
 And straight they'd have your salary in no fix,—
 Worse than you ever knocked a tooth from a
 Jeffersoni Megalonyx.





ABORIGINAL.

MOUND-BUILDERS.



THE following sketches of the Mound-Builders, Indians, etc., are compiled from data furnished by Hon. John Collett.

When first explored by the white race, this county was occupied by savage Indians, without fixed habitation, averse to labor and delighting only in war and the chase. Their misty traditions did not reach back to any previous people or age, but numerous earth-works are found in this region of such extent as to require for their construction much time and the persistent labor of many people. Situated on river bluffs, their location combines picturesque scenery, adaptability for defense, convenience for transportation by water, and productive lands. These are not requisites in the nomadic life of red men, and identifies the Mound-Builders as a partially civilized people. Their mounds and other works are of such extent that it required years of labor,

with basket and shovel, to erect, and such co-ordination of labor as to indicate the rule of priestly government or regal authority; they were certainly to that extent civilized. The vastness of their work indicates a large community of people, so that governments were necessary, which must have had civil power to request and require the necessary labor. The implements found in the graves, mounds and tombs, were more often domestic and agricultural, and indicate a peaceful, obedient race. Their temples were defended by bulwarks of loving hearts rather than by warrior braves. Many of the religious emblems and articles of utility made of stone, point back to the earliest forms of sentiment represented by the fire and sun worshippers of Central Asia, and give a clue to the reason why their favorite habitations and mounds were as a rule never placed beneath the eastern bluffs of streams, but on the other hand were so located in elevated positions or on the western bluffs, that when the timber was cleared away and the land reduced to cultivation, a long outlook was given to the east and to the sunrise, from which direction their expected

Messiah or ruler was to come. Similar customs still prevail in Mexico.

Traditions intimate that the tribes were driven southward from the northern portion of the continent, and these traditions are corroborated by the discovery of relics in this region made from material found only far to the north.

Clusters of mounds are found in Vermillion County on Mound Prairie, near the Shelby battle-ground, and nearly all along the tract between Eugene and Newport, many of them twenty to forty feet in diameter, four, five or six feet high, and the clusters containing from ten to eighty mounds. One memorable mound is situated in the northern part of the town of Clinton, from which earth was removed for road building about 1830. In it were found stone implements of the Mound-Builders, accompanied with copper beads, five copper rods, half an inch in diameter and eighteen inches long, showing that it was one of the earliest of the Mound-Builder's works, whilst they were also accompanied with other implements imported from the north.

Another, on the Head farm near Newport, had copper rods or spear heads and smaller stone implements. These were probably burial mounds. A majority of them contained no relics, but were simply abandoned mounds of habitation. Mr. Pigeon in his volume called "Dacoudah," says he noticed figured mounds of men and beasts on the south bank of the Little Vermillion, three or four miles from its mouth. A burial mound near the northeast corner contains a chief in a sitting position at the center. Radiating from his body like the spokes of a wheel were five persons, slaves or wives, to wait upon him in the other world. His useful implements for the other world were a great number of copper beads, from a half inch to

an inch and a quarter in diameter, seven copper axes, one of which contained unmelted virgin silver as it occurs at Lake Superior, varying in weight from two to eight pounds, and seven copper rods, (spear-heads), with pots and crocks containing black mold as if it were food. The streams near their homes afforded fish for food, and the implements found indicated that they were skilled in handling fish spears and gigs. The soil surrounding their homes was always the choicest, with the addition of beautiful and engaging scenery. The relics found in their mounds show that in their more northern homes in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, the common northern material, the striped slate and copper, was abundant. In Vermillion County relics of this character, were scarce and precious, if not holy. At more southern points striped-slate implements of northern stone are very rare, while the precious copper could no longer be used in implement-making, but was beaten into the finest of sheets and bent over ornamental pendants. All these, and the customs of their burial, indicate an Asiatic origin, and prove conclusively that in their migration to this region they pass by more northern regions, including Lake Superior.

Afterward the northern barbarian came, of an intermediate race between the Mound-Builder and the red man. The Mound-Builders were driven away by this irruption, their property seized, many of their wives made captive and adopted by the new people. Many of the customs of the old people consequently remained with the new comers, and the latter also deposited their dead in the old mounds, over the remains of the more ancient people. The number of individuals thus found buried together number from five to 2,000 or 3,000. Their graves and relics from the tombs are the only story of their lives.

Throughout all these a deep spirit of religious devotion is indicated, as well as a belief in the existence of another world, and that implements of a domestic nature were necessary to the comfort of the departed.

On the Moore farm, three miles northwest of Eugene, Mr. Zeke Sheward, in making an underground "dug-out," for the storing of vegetables, on a small mound surrounded by giants of the original forest, found at a depth of three feet, and at least one foot below the surface of the surrounding soil, some pieces of metal about the size of a teaspoon handle, and one coin. On analysis they were found to be made of lead, antimony and tin. The coin had in relief easily identified figures of a worshiped crocodile of Egypt or a holy water-dog of America, and word characters much resembling those of China or Hindostan. Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale College, one of the most thorough linguists of America, believed the characters to be Arabic, but of so ancient a date that the Oriental Society was unable to read them. The director of the British Museum in London determined them to be ancient Hindostanee, but of so ancient a date that no scholar in England could read the inscription. Trees and their remains indicate an age of over 2,000 years for these mounds.

In March, 1880, while a company of gravel-road workers were excavating gravel from the bank on the ridge at the southwest corner of the Newport fair-ground, five human skeletons were found, supposed to be the remains of Indians buried at that point in an early day. In the gravel bank along the railroad, at the southeast corner of the fair-ground, another skeleton was found. No implements of war were found with the bones, but ashes were perceivable, which would indicate that they were the remains of Indians. After burying the dead it was their custom,

in some parts of the country, to build a fire over the corpse. Many of the skeletons thus discovered, as well as a large portion of the bones of the lower animals, on exposure to the air crumble away so easily that it becomes impossible to preserve them for exhibition.

A collection of a dozen skeletons shows, by measurements of the thigh bones found, that the warriors, including a few women, average over six feet and two inches in height. Without animals for transportation, their bones were made wonderfully strong by the constant carrying of heavy burdens, and their joints heavily articulated, and the trochanters forming the attachments of muscles show that they were a race not only of giant stature but also of more than giant strength.

Many relics from these mounds, as well as from the surface of the earth elsewhere, have been collected by old resident physicians and others, especially Professor John Collett, late State Geologist, and Josephus Collett; and an interesting museum may here and there be found presenting great variety of arrow points, spear-heads, stone axes, tomahawks, pestles, mortars, aboriginal pottery, pipes, ornaments, bones of Indian skeletons, etc. These collections also generally include an odd variety of geological and anatomical specimens.

INDIANS.

At the advent of the white man to the Wabash Valley, the Indians had ceased from their long warfare and were living in a state of quietude. They had no fixed villages or places of residence. For a few months their homes were at some point for summer, and at another location for winter; and their wigwams, made of deer-skins and buffalo hides, could be easily removed, or be substituted by others made from the bark of trees. Many of the older settlers can remember

seeing trees the bark of which had been torn off in zigzag fashion seven or eight feet from the ground for the construction of wigwams. All along the banks of creeks and rivers were circular fire holes in which they cooked their food, and at night would sleep upon the ground with their feet hanging down in the warm places thus made.

The Wabash River was by them called Wabashshikka; by the French, Onabache; the Vermillion was called Osanamon, but by the French a name which signifies Yellow, Red or Vermillion afterward translated into English as Yellow River.

The Miamis occupied a portion of the county, but their general territory was east of the Wabash. They were a tall straight race, of handsome countenance,—especially the girls—brave and terrible as enemies, kind and faithful as friends, and chivalrous in disposition.

The Kickapoos, or Mosquitans, originally from the north and northwest, occupied the regions south and southwest of the Big Vermillion River, but occasionally, by comity of neighbors, camped for a greater or less time north of the Vermillion, on their neighbor's territory. The Pottawatomies, also of northern origin, owned the territory, and their rights were recognized by the Government in treaties. The county was at times the home of each of these tribes, who at the zenith of their power had their headquarters at the Big Springs, a half mile south of Eugene, and the place was known among the whites as Springfield. There the councils of their confederacy were held, decisions as to wars and other difficulties determined, the great treaty with the British merchants made, and the Governor of Virginia took possession of immense tracts of land on the Lower Wabash. Many of the early settlers, as Esquire James Armour, Samuel Groenendyke, Sr., and Irvin

Digby, can recollect meetings held there comprising 800 to 1,000 individuals. The Pottawatomies were of a rather subdued disposition, somewhat stoop-shouldered and of unpleasant countenance; the Kickapoos, on the other hand, were a warlike race, quarrelsome in disposition, addicted to controversy and happy only in giving and receiving blows.

It is believed that the early explorers and the French missionaries passed down or up the Wabash as early as 1702,—or even as early as 1670. The missionaries, being Jesuits, were very successful by their winning methods in making converts among the savages. Near the Indian village on section 16, township 17 north, 9 west, on cutting down a white oak tree, the rings of growth over the scar made by a white man's ax showed that the incision was made not later than 1720.

In 1790, or later, General Hamtramck led an expedition of Indiana volunteers and militia from Vincennes to attack the non-aggressive Indians and their village on the Shelby farm near the mouth of the Vermillion. These were the remnants of the now weakened Pottawatomie and Kickapoo tribes. This was their favorite camping ground; the confluence of the rivers gave them opportunities for taking fish, which were then very abundant; the adjoining terrace lands were filled with thousands of the greatest variety of plum bushes and grape-vines, and it was known as the great plum patch. The expedition, in two columns, crossed the Indian ford at Eugene, just north of the present mill-dam, where stepping stones were placed for crossing the stream at low water. Thence they marched in a circuitous manner to attack the village in the rear, when the direct division should attack it at the same time from the south. The warriors and braves were off on a hunting expedition, and there

were none to molest or make afraid these "gallant" soldiers except the broken-down old men, the women and the children, and these were unmercifully slaughtered in the coldest of cold blood! It is not a matter of wonder, therefore, that the Indians of this region subsequently took part in the battles of Fallen Timbers and Tippecanoe.

A portion of the Indians of this county became connected with the confederacy that fought the battle of Fallen Timbers near Fort Recovery, Ohio, and participated in the treaty of Greenville, which they tried to observe; but later a smaller division of them were compelled to join the confederacy of Tecumseh at Tippecanoe.

La Chappelle is the name of the first French trading post established at the Vermillion village, near Hamtramck's battle ground, the northwest quarter of section 33, 18 north, 9 west, by M. Laselle, father of Hon. Charles Laselle, one of the distinguished lawyers of Logansport, this State. Another trading post was subsequently established by an Englishman on the John Collett farm, sections 9 and 16. It was the custom of the French traders here to strike small lead medals, in size a little less than a silver quarter of a dollar, with a few figures and initial letters upon them, and tack them upon trees at the mouths of the tributaries claimed, as a sign of possession.

The Indians of the southern end of the county did their trading at stockades in Sullivan and Knox counties. Among the earliest traders were two brothers, Frenchmen, named Brouillet, which was generally pronounced by the Americans, Bruriet. For some reason the Indians of that region entertained a strong enmity toward one of these brothers. He was captured and brought to their village, near the mouth of a creek south of Clinton, that now bears his name. At once it was

decided to burn him at the stake; and to the stake he was fastened, with buckskin thongs. After the men had ceased talking, the squaws, according to Indian custom, had a right to be heard. An aged squaw, who had had a son killed in warfare, demanded the right to adopt the prisoner as a substitute for her lost son; and, whilst this privilege was generally granted, on this occasion the demand was refused, although she pleaded earnestly and long. In her wild but heroic determination, she seized a butcher-knife, and before any one could interfere, cut the prisoner loose, pointed to a canoe on the sandy shore of the Wabash, and told him to run and save his life if he could. He did run. Pushing the canoe out into the water as far as possible, and giving it directive force toward the middle of the river he sprang aboard, and, lying flat in its bottom, paddled it into the stream beyond the reach of the Indians' rifles and escaped. This incident gave name to Brouillet's Creek.

The Brouillets took wives from the Miami tribe. The wife of the elder Bronillet belonged to a family in the line of promotion to the chieftianship. On his death the mother returned to her people, and the children were entitled, according to Indian law, to her proper home and position among her people. Her eldest son grew up an athletic and vigorous young man, and became one of the chiefs of the Miamis. He was equitable in his dealings, and energetic in his duties, and chivalrous as a commander. His prudence served to avoid in a great measure any difficulties with his white neighbors, who were constantly encroaching upon his territory and often inflicting injustice upon his people. Frequently the young men desired to avenge their wrongs, but he was able to prevent the butchering episodes of Indian warfare and retaliation.

Josephus Collett, Sr., after surveying

through the then swampy grounds of Hendricks and Montgomery Counties, found that his camp was without sufficient provisions, and all, including himself, were more or less sick. On the return march of Harrison's army to Fort Harrison, now Terre Haute, he directed the others to go on and secure food, and leave him on the bank of Raccoon Creek in a little tent. Chief Bronillet came to him, offered his services to kill game and to dress and cook it for him, and to care for him, which he did as carefully and gently as could a woman. Fifty years afterward, when an old man of eighty, Mr. Collett only could recall the scene with tears in his eyes, and declared that Chief Bronillet was the best looking man that ever trod the banks of the Wabash, and was as kind hearted as he was brave.

In the march to Tippecanoe, the confederate Indians had prepared an ambushade for Harrison's army at the narrow pass between the high rocky bluffs and the Wabash River, at Vicksburg, near Perrysville. The army forded the river near Montezuma and marched up on the west side of the river and thus avoided that ambushade. They crossed the Little Vermillion near the present railroad bridge, passed up the hollow just back of Joe Morehead's residence. Remnants of their corduroy bridge may be seen in the miry bottom of Spring Branch, near the brick house on the Head farm. On that march the useless shooting of a gun was prohibited, and even loud talking, under penalty of death. Judge Naylor, of Crawfordsville, who was one of the volunteers, tells the incident that on Oak Island, on S. S. Collett's farm, a frightened deer jumped over the outer rank of men, and finding himself hemmed in, ran in various directions over the enclosed space; and, although the soldiers needed fresh meat, they were not permitted to shoot the animal. It was allowed to get away in safety. On

the two spring branches on the John Collett farm, sections 9 and 16, corduroy roads may be seen to this day.

The army marched as close to the river bank as possible for the protection of the pirogues and keel-boats, which carried corn for their horses and provisions for the men. Spies reported that on account of low water, further navigation was impracticable at Coal Creek bar. The boats were landed near where Gardner's old ferry was once established, on the John Collett farm, until a reconnoissance could be made and a site for a stockade reconnoissance could be selected. It was determined to build the stockade on the farm of the late J. W. Porter, at a point known as Porter's eddy, and that it should partially overhang the river so as to protect the boats and their stores. Such a fort could usually have been built in one day, but in the bustle and hurry of handling they lost half their axes in the water. One of these was a long time afterward found, and it was considered curious that a new axe, unused, and mounted with an unused handle, should be found there, until Judge Naylor explained the fact that many axes were there lost on the occasion just referred to, while the men were busily engaged in building the blockade. Persons are now living who remember having seen parts of the stockade.

The Kentuckians and the mounted riflemen recruited their horses on the rich bluegrass pastures in the river valley bottoms, on the Porter and Collett farms.

A sergeant and eight men were left to guard the stockade. About seven days afterward a wild looking soldier returned, reporting a disastrous battle at Tippecanoe, the defeat and destruction of the whole army, that he alone was left to tell the story, and that they must quickly destroy the post and retreat to a safe place. The sergeant's reply was, "I was

ordered to hold this post; I shall do so; and as for you, deserter and coward, my men will put you upon the ridge-pole of the stockade, and tie your feet together. If the Indians come you will catch the first bullet and shall be the first to die. We will die at our post of duty."

The army marched through the prairie regions west of Perrysville to where State Line City now stands, and near which place they pass the north boundary of the county.

Major James Blair and Judge J. M. Coleman settled on section 16, township 17 north, 9 west, between Eugene and Newport, before the land in that region was offered for sale by the Government. The prairie was known as Little Vermillion, or Coleman's Prairie. These two men had always been pioneers. Blair had been one of the heroes of Perry's victories on Lake Erie, and afterward held conspicuous positions of honor and trust in the community and State; but at this time he and Coleman were peacemakers between the Indians, whose confidence they had; and they knew that Indians, if properly treated, could be trusted.

Se-Seep, or She-Sheep, a small, bow-legged, stoop-shouldered, white-haired man, 110 years old, was chief of the Pottawatomes and their allied Kickapoos. Their territory ranged from the Little Vermillion to Pine Creek, including the north-half of Vermillion County, all of Warren, and the west-half of Fountain. Se-Seep had been a gallant fighter in the defense of his people and country at the battle of Fallen Timbers (Wayne's Victory), and afterward in the terrible defeat of his people at Tippecanoe. Brave and heroic in battle, after signing the treaties of peace with the American authorities, he was faithful and trustworthy, and finally became a reliable friend of the white people. He became the hero of a serio-comic incident wherein Noah

Hubbard, who settled on Indian land where Cayuga now stands, became the butt of ridicule. Hubbard was cultivating a portion of a ten acre tract. One day the Indians crossed at the army ford and "stole" roasting ears and squashes as rental. Hubbard found Se-Seep with some ears of corn and two squashes within the folds of his blanket, and he undertook to castigate the chief with a cane. Se-Seep did "not scare worth a cent," but, dropping the squashes and corn, chased Hubbard out of the field with a stick. Then Hubbard went to Blair and Coleman and demanded that they should call out the rangers and the mounted riflemen, declaring that the Indians were destroying his property and that they should be dealt with and punished. They refused to call out the rangers, but said he might notify them to assemble at their house the next morning. He did so, and the next morning some of the riflemen also assembled and commenced practice, shooting at a mark. The Indians had camped for the night a mile north, at the famous Buffalo spring near the residence of the late John W. Porter. Blair introduced to the Indians the matters of difference, and concluded to have an imitation Indian pow-wow. Accordingly, he and Coleman, who had been chosen as arbitrators, repaired to a plum thicket with a well worn testament, a wooden-covered spelling-book, a dilapidated almanac, and a remnant of an old law book, as authorities. Here they held a sham court, chattering gibberish, and gesticulating like Indians, and finally rendered the following verdict: That the two litigants settle the whole matter by a fist fight. The decision was no sooner announced than the little old Indian chief, who was dressed only with a blanket belt, threw it off and made rapidly for Hubbard. Of course the latter ran, and ran as fast as he could, mounted his pony and was soon out of sight. The

Indians, who were scarcely ever known to laugh, indulged heartily on this occasion.

Se-Seep was finally murdered, in a foul manner, at Nebuker's Springs, Fountain County, at the age of 110 years, by a lazy, vicious renegade Indian named Namqua. He had a splendid son, who at the of seventeen years was killed by falling fifty feet from a tree while fighting a bear, near the residence of John Collett.

Although no battles nor skirmishes in connection with the war of 1812 took place in this county, the "Vermillion country" was two or three times crossed by belligerents. From a copy of General John Tipton's journal, kindly lent us by Stephen S. Collett, Esq., of Newport, we extract the following paragraphs.

Tipton was an illiterate man but a daring fighter, and in the autumn of 1811, he, as a private in Captain Spencer's Harrison County Riflemen, journeyed from Corydon, that county, down the Wabash to Fort Harrison, four miles north of Terre Haute, and up the same stream again, in the Indian campaign which ended in the bloody battle of Tippecanoe. The company comprised forty-seven men, besides officers, and these were joined by Captain Heath and twenty-two men. In going down the river they guarded a keel-boat of provisions for Camp Harrison, and concerning this trip we quote:

"October 6.—We moved early; one mile, came to the river at the coal bank; found it was below the Vermillion half a mile; we took coffee; moved after the boat started down. The coal bank is on the east side of the Wabash. We went through a small prairie; crossed the river to the west side; went in on the head of a bar and came out on the lower end of another on the west side; went through a small prairie, then came to a big prairie, where the old Vermillion town

was. We crossed the Wabash half a mile above the mouth of the Vermillion River before we came to the above town. Crossed the Vermillion River, took a south course through timbered land, and then through a prairie with a good spring and an old Indian hut; then through a beautiful timbered ground to a small creek, and stopped to let our horses graze; then went through a good land with a ridge on our right, out of which came four springs, and for two miles nothing but large sugar and walnut. The hill and the river came close together. We found a good coal bank fourteen miles below Vermillion. We then crossed to the east side, went three miles and camped with the boat; after coming twenty miles and finding two bee trees, left them."

On the 31st, coming northward, the following entry is made:

"We moved early. Two of the oxen missing. Three of our men sent to hunt them. We crossed Raccoon Creek. Saw our men who went to guard the boats on the 29th; they left us. We came to the river where we camped on our return from Vermillion on the night of the sixth; thence up to the ford. Saw our boat guard just crossing the river. We halted until the army came up, then rode the river, which was very deep, then camped. Our boat guard and the men who went to hunt the oxen came up, when we left the guards. We took a north course up the east side of the Wabash and crossed to the west, with orders to kill all the Indians we saw. Fine news. The Governor's wagon was left this morning in consequence of the oxen being lost. All the army crossed in three hours. We drew corn.

"Friday, November 1.—I was sent with eighteen men to look for a way for the army to cross the Little Vermillion. Marched at day-break; came to the creek; found and marked

the road; waited till the army came up; went on and camped on the river two miles below the Big Vermillion. Captain Spencer, myself and three others went up to the Big Vermillion; returned to camp. General Wells, with forty men, and Captain Berry with nine men, had come up. Our camp marched in front to-day, as usual, which now consisted of thirty-seven men, in consequence of Captain Berry and Lindley being attached to it.

"Saturday, November 2.—A fine day. Captain Spencer, with ten men went out on a scout. Our company not parading as usual, the Governor threatened to brake the officers. I staid in camp. The army staid here to build a block house on the bank of the Wabash three miles below Vermillion, in a small prairie. The house, twenty-five feet square, and a breast-work from each corner next the river down to the water. Took horses and drew brush over the prairie to break down the weeds. This evening a man came from the garrison: said last night his was boat fired upon. One man who was asleep, was killed. Three boats came up, unloaded; went back taking a sick man with them. One of Captain Bobb's men died to-night."

"Sunday, the 3d.—A cloudy day. We moved early. Our company marched on the right wing to-day. Crossed the Big Vermillion, through a prairie six miles, through timber, then through a wet prairie with groves of timber in it," etc.

Thus we have quoted all of General Tipton's journal that pertains to Vermillion County. Under date of November 7, 1811, he gives an account of the battle of Tippecanoe, in a paragraph scarcely longer than the average in his journal, as if unaware that the action was of any greater importance than an insignificant skirmish. Tipton was promoted from rank to rank until he was finally made General. His orthography, punctuation,

etc., were so bad that we concluded not to follow it in the above extracts. Nearly every entry in his journal not quoted above opens with the statement that the weather was very cold. He also makes occasional mentions of the soldiers' drawing their rations of whisky,—from one to three or four quarts at a time.

In Harrison's march to Tippecanoe his boats (pirogues) could not pass Coal Creek bar, spoken of under date of October 31 above and for their protection he built a stockade fort at the head of Porter's eddy, the precise locality being the northeast quarter of section 9, 17 north, 9 west. Here he left the sergeant and ten men to guard them. The remains of the heavy timbers were still to be seen in 1838. Corduroy or pole bridges buried in mud may yet be seen on the spring branches on the farms of Hon. John Collett, S. S. Collett and the Head family,—sections 9, and 15, 17 north, 9 west.

General Harrison also had *caches* in this county along the Wabash.

According to one of the treaties, General Harrison made a purchase for the Government, the northern line of which, west of the Wabash, extended from a point directly opposite the mouth of the Big Raccoon Creek northwesterly. This tract was opened for white settlement long before the northern portion of the county was, which remained in the possession of the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies for a few years longer.

FIRST WHITE SETTLER.

In the year 1816, John Vannest, a man who was not afraid of the Indians, in company with a man named Hunter, who was also a hunter by occupation, ventured west of the Wabash to select land for a permanent home. Arriving at a point about a mile north of where Clinton now stands,—the exact spot being the southeast corner of sec-

tion 9, township 14 north, range 9 west, they halted for the night. Hunter soon scared up a deer, which was killed, and thus they had a choice supper of fresh venison. After the night's rest Mr. Vannest looked about a little, and without tramping around further concluded that that spot was about as good as any he would likely find. Returning to his temporary home at Fort Harrison, about four miles this side of Terre Haute, he waited a short time for the day of the Government land sales to arrive at Vincennes. Repairing thither, he entered three quarters of section 9. Subsequently he bought the remaining quarter of William Bales. This land is on the second batton, very high and beautifully undulating, but originally covered with timber. Had he proceeded a little further north he would have found a beautiful little prairie, which would be land already cleared for him; but that point was either unknown to him, or it was too near or over the line between Government land and the Indians. Besides, at the stage of the country's development existing at that time it was not believed that the prairies could be cultivated, or dwelt upon with comfort, on account of the greater and more constant cold winds.

On the beautiful timbered land above described, Mr. Vannest, settled bringing with him his wife and several children. Erecting first a log cabin on the west side of his land, he occupied it for a long period, when he built a large brick residence, from bricks he had made near by. It was the first brick building in the county. The mason employed upon it was a Mr. Jones, residing toward Newport. This house finally became unsafe and was torn away.

The land which Mr. Vannest obtained remains mostly in the possession of his descendants to this day; and it is a remarkable fact that from this tract no less than forty-five

men entered the service of their country during the late war.

John Vannest, Jr., son of the preceding, was the first white child born in Vermillion County, though this honor has also been claimed for the late Hon. William Skidmore, of Helt Township.

John Vannest, Sr., died September 28, 1842, at age of sixty-two years, and his wife Mary, August 29, 1824, aged forty years, and they lie buried in the Clinton cemetery, north of the village. A daughter, Mrs. Sarah, widow of Scott Malone, still occupies the old homestead, being the oldest female resident of Clinton County. She well remembers the time when the girls, as well as the boys, had to "go to meeting" and to school barefoot, sometimes walking and sometimes on horseback. The school and the meetings were held in the characteristic pioneer log school-house, with puncheon floor, mud-and-stick chimney, flat rails for benches, a slab pinned up for a writing desk, and greased-paper windows. These and other pioneer customs are described in detail elsewhere in this volume.

Mrs. Malone and her twin sister, Jane, were born August 6, 1812, and were consequently about four years old when their parents moved with them to this county. It was a remarkable fact that these sisters, as long as the latter was living,—who died in old age,—always resembled each other so closely in their personal appearance that even their children often mistook one for the other. Jane married Thomas Kibby, and died in March, 1880. [It is from Mr. Kibby and Mrs. Malone that we have learned many facts of this early history.]

Mrs. Vannest had two narrow escapes from death at the hands of the Indians. The origin of this vengeance on the part of the red savages was as follows: Two white

soldiers at Camp Harrison became engaged in a quarrel one day, and one of them in attempting to shoot the other, carelessly missed his aim and killed an Indian Squaw beyond. Thereupon the reds vowed they would kill the first white "squaw" who should cross to this side of the Wabash River. Accordingly they watched their opportunity, and made two attempts to take the life of Mrs. Vannest. On the first occasion her life was saved by the timely interference of a friendly Indian, and the other time by the violent interference of her relatives and friends. Directly after this her husband took her back to Fort Harrison, where she remained until the "holy ardor" of the fiery savages had died down.

Most of the early settlers throughout the county are mentioned in the histories of the respective townships. See Index.

In the first portion of this volume is given a description of the features of pioneer life in this part of the country, of the privations and sicknesses suffered, as well as of dangers from Indian and beast, and of the abundance of wild game.

WILD GAME.

Several circular "hunts" or "drives" have been held in this county; but as they have been conducted without the employment of dogs, their success has not been great. The largest competitive chase ever held in this county was in early day, and lasted three months. Two leaders were chosen; they picked their men and divided the neighborhood in two parties for a compass of ten miles; they were to bring in the scalps of the slain animals at the end of three months, and the leader who showed the most scalps could demand five gallons of whisky as a treat from the beaten side. A wolf, fox, crow, coon or mink scalp was to be considered equal in

value to five other scalps. A squirrel or chipmunk scalp counted one. On the appointed day the opposing forces assembled. The committees began counting early in the morning, and completed the exciting task about three o'clock in the afternoon, when it was ascertained that over 70,000 scalps had been taken! Thus, by a general rivalry the settlers enjoyed the execution of a plan which proved the means of safety and protection to their crops.

EARLY NAVIGATION.

In the settlement of Indiana, before the age of canals, railroads, or even wagon roads, the Wabash Valley was the center of attraction, for it was the only means of transportation of products and supplies. Hence the towns and villages along the river were the centers of trade and civilization. All the adjoining region to the east in Indiana and to the west in Illinois were compelled to bring their produce to the Wabash for transportation to New Orleans and other southern markets. At first, flat-boats by hundreds and thousands, forty, fifty, eighty, one-hundred and one-hundred and twenty-five feet long were built, loaded with pork, hogs, beef, cattle, corn, wheat, oats and hay, and sent south. Five hundred of these boats have been sent out of the Big Vermillion from Eugene, Danville and other points on that stream in one year. Scarcely a day in the long April, May and June floods but that from twenty to forty of these boats would pass. They were generally manned by a steersman,—who was also captain,—four oarsmen, with long side sweeps, and one general utility boy, who did the cooking. Supplies of food were taken along; and no boat was considered safely equipped which had less than twenty gallons of whisky.

To the boatmen these trips were occasions

of joyous festivity; and the wonderful stories which they brought back of the dangers and terrors of the navigation of the Mississippi, and the strange, mysterious eddies in which yet might flow for weeks,—especially the Widow Woman's eddy, the Grand Gulf, the Brick-house Point, the Red Church—were as remarkable as Scylla and Charibdis in Roman song and story. Dozens of captains and expert boatmen resided at Clinton, Eugene and Perrysville. The boatmen would sometimes return from the southern markets on foot through the Cherokee nation. The greatest danger to which they were exposed, however, was an attack from some of the noted Murrell's gang of robbers in Southern Illinois and Western Kentucky. While many from Southern Indiana, Ohio, and Eastern Kentucky were robbed and murdered by these desperadoes, all the Vermillion County men fortunately came through safely.

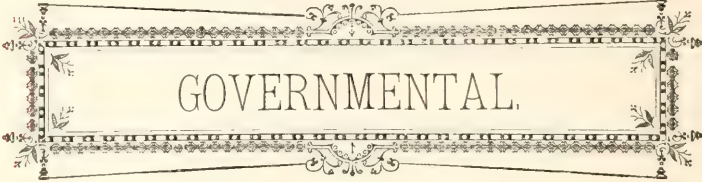
Captain N. H. Adams, who died at Eugene from an over-supply of whisky, started in 1811 with a loaded boat from the Wabash, and had landed at New Madrid, Missouri, when the terrible earthquake occurred, during the night, which was dark and stormy. The trees were shaken and the crash and noise of nature, and the horror of the alarmed people of the doomed town, rendered the

scene more terrific than imagination can conceive. And what could have been the feeling of those who witnessed the current of the Mississippi turned furiously up stream for hours! It seemed that the bottom of the river had fallen out. When the cavity made by the earthquake was filled, the current resumed its natural flow, but the sunken lands and broken or inclined forest trees showed that over a large adjoining region a terrible earthquake had taken place.

Mercantile and other supplies were wagoned across the Alleghany mountains, were taken down the Ohio in flat-boats, transferred to keelboats and brought up the Wabash by push-poles and cordelling by ropes which were sent out in advance, tied to trees, and wound up on improvised capstans.

The first steamer on the Wabash made its appearance about 1820, an event of signal importance and popular excitement. All the people both wondered and rejoiced. The screaming sife, the throbbing drum and the roaring cannon welcomed the new power. Afterward steamers became more common, one or more passing every day. At one time, when Vermillion was at its flood, and the river at Perrysville obstructed by ice, as many as eleven steamers sought harbor at Eugene.





GOVERNMENTAL.



THE territory comprising Vermillion County was originally a part of Vigo County. In 1821 Vigo County was divided by the organization of Parke County, which comprised Vermillion as a part of it, and Roseville, on the Big Raccoon Creek, was the county seat.

In 1823, by an act of the Legislature of the State, Parke County was divided by the Wabash River, the part west of the river being organized as Vermillion County, and named from the rivers. The Big Vermillion had been for many years the boundary between the possessions of the Peaukeshaws on the south and the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies on the north, and during the period of ownership by France it was a part of the boundary between Canada and Louisiana.

Vermillion County was created by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 2, 1824. The full text is as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from*

and after the first day of February next, all that part of the counties of Parke and Wabash included within the following bounds shall form and constitute a new county, that is to say: Beginning on the west bank of the Wabash River, where the township line dividing townships numbered thirteen and fourteen north of the base line, of range number nine west of the second principal meridian crosses the same; thence west to the State line; thence north to the line dividing townships numbered nineteen and twenty north; thence east to the Wabash River; and thence south with the meanders of said river to the place of beginning.

"SECTION 2. The said new county shall, from and after the first day of February next, be known and designated by the name of the county of Vermillion, and it shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to a separate and independent county do or may properly belong or appertain: *Provided always,* That all suits, pleas, complaints, actions and proceedings which may before the first day of March next have been commenced, instituted and pending within the county of Parke, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and effect in the same manner as if this act had not been passed: *Provided also,* That

the State and county taxes which are now due within the bounds of the said new county shall be collected and paid in the same manner and by the same officers as they would have been if the creation of the said new county had not taken place.

"SECTION 3. Robert Sturgus and Samuel Caldwell, of the county of Vigo, Moses Robbins, of Parke County, William Pugh, of Sullivan County, and William McIntosh, of the county of Putnam, are hereby appointed commissioners, agreeably to the act entitled 'An act for the fixing of the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.' The commissioners above named, or a majority of them, shall convene at the house of James Blair, in the said new county of Vermillion, on the first Monday of March next, and immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law. It is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of Parke County to notify the said commissioners either in person or by written notice of their appointment, on or before the first day of February next: and the said sheriff of Parke County shall receive from the said county of Vermillion such compensation therefor as the county commissioners of said new county of Vermillion shall deem just and reasonable; who are hereby authorized to allow the same out of any monies in the treasury of said county, not otherwise appropriated, in the same manner as other allowances are made.

"SECTION 4. The Circuit Court of the county of Vermillion shall meet at the house of James Blair, in the said new county of Vermillion, until suitable accommodations can be had at the seat of justice; and so soon as the courts of said county are satisfied that suitable accommodations can be had at the county seat, they shall adjourn their courts thereto, after which time the courts of the said county shall be holden at the seat of

justice of said county established by law: *Provided always*, That the Circuit Court shall have authority to adjourn the court from the house of James Blair as aforesaid, to any other place, previous to the completion of the public buildings, should the said court or a majority of them deem it expedient.

"SECTION 5. The Board of County Commissioners of the said county of Vermillion shall, within six months after the permanent seat of justice of said county shall have been selected, proceed to erect the necessary public buildings thereon.

SECTION 6. The agent who shall be appointed for the sales of lots at the seat of justice of said new county shall reserve and receive ten per centum out of the proceeds of all donations made to the said county, and also out of the proceeds of all sales made of lots at the county seat of said county, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law to receive the same, for the use of a county library for the said county of Vermillion, which he shall pay over at such time and place as may be directed by law.

"SECTION 7. The powers, privileges and authorities that are granted to the qualified voters of the county of Dubois and others named in the act entitled 'an act incorporating a county library' in the counties therein named, approved January 28, 1818, to organize, support and conduct a county library, are hereby granted to the qualified voters of the county of Vermillion; and the same powers and authorities therein granted, and the same duties therein required of the several officers and persons elected by the qualified voters of Dubois and other counties therein named, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning

thereof, are hereby granted to and required of the officers and other persons elected by the qualified voters of the county of Vermillion.

"SECTION 8. The said county of Vermillion shall have both civil and criminal jurisdiction over all the country north of said county, which is or may be included in ranges nine and ten west, to the northern boundary of the State.

"SECTION 9. The said new county of Vermillion shall be attached to the counties of Pike and Vigo, for the purpose of electing Representatives to Congress, and to the same Senatorial and Representative districts to which said counties now belong, for the purpose of electing Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, and to the first return district for the purpose of returning votes for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States."

For the space of a year Vermillion County thus had jurisdiction over more than a hundred miles of country north and south—to Lake Michigan, but a few miles from the modern city of Chicago. The presidential election referred to in the closing sentence was that at which John Quincy Adams was chosen, and during the administration of President Monroe. It takes us back almost to "ancient" history.

The county is thirty-seven miles long, north and south, by an average of seven miles in width, east and west. It is bounded on the north by Warren County, on the east by the Wabash River, or Fountain and Parke counties, on the south by Vigo County, and on the west by the State of Illinois, that is, by Edgar and Vermillion counties, that State.

The county seat was located at its present point, in what was then (1824) a wilderness, by Commissioners Robert Sturgis, Samuel M. Caldwell, William Pugh and William Mc-

Intosh, of adjoining counties. A fifth commissioner was probably appointed, but did not act. Tradition gives four reasons why the seat of government was fixed at Newport: First, the site is nearly central; second, it was convenient to a good big spring, and to a grist and saw mill on the Little Vermillion River; third, those who owned the land were more liberal in their donations to the county than were others who sought the seat of government elsewhere; and fourth, a few have intimated that the commissioners were bought up by parties in interest; but of course no proof of this has ever been given; the first three reasons are sufficient. There has never since been a serious effort made to remove the county seat; and, although Dana may outgrow the other towns in the county and some day bid strong for the honor, the present railroad system of the county constitutes an additional reason, and a more cogent reason than all the others combined, for retaining the seat of county government at its present place. It is more convenient than any other point in the county can be, unless Dana should grow to a city and become a kind of railroad center.

EARLY ACTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The earliest acts of the commissioners of Vermillion County were recorded in a "home-made" book manufactured for the purpose by the clerk. This record was left in some place exposed to the depredations of mice, which mutilated it seriously, and some of the minutes therefore cannot be deciphered. In March, 1882, by order of the commissioners, as much of this mutilated record as was possible was carefully transcribed in a large, well-bound book of modern manufacture. This transcript begins with the minutes of the March session of 1824, the year the county was organized, and therefore but very little

of the record is really lost. This first session was held at the residence of James Blair, situated near the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 16, in township 17 north, of range 9 west. That was on the west side of the old wagon road leading from Eugene to Newport, and about half way between those two towns. As these earliest acts of the County Legislature gather increasing interest with lapsing years, we print the first few pages of them.

"At a special meeting of the board of commissioners of Vermillion County, begun and held at the house of James Blair, on Tuesday, the 23d day of March, 1824, and the commissioners having their certificates of election, and having taken the necessary oath, took their seats. Commissioners present—John Haines, Thomas Durham and Isaac Chambers.

"1st. *Ordered*, That William W. Kennedy be and is hereby appointed clerk of the board of commissioners of Vermillion County for this session.

"2d. *Ordered*, That Caleb Bales be and is hereby appointed lister of the County of Vermillion, upon his giving bond and security.

"3d. *Ordered*, That all that part of the County of Vermillion contained in the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the Wabash River where the line dividing townships 13 and 14 crosses the same, thence with said line to the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois, thence north to the line dividing townships 14 and 15, thence east with said line to the Wabash River, thence south with said river to the place of beginning, shall constitute the township of Clinton; and that the election in said township be held in said township at the house of John Sargeant, in Clinton.

"4th. *Ordered*, That all that part of the county of Vermillion contained in the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the Wabash

River where the line between townships 14 and 15 crosses the same, thence west with said line to the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois, thence north with said line to the center of township 16, thence east with said central line to the Wabash River, thence south with said river to the place of beginning,—shall constitute the township of Helt, and that elections for said township be held at the house of John Van Camp.

"5th. *Ordered*, That all that part of Vermillion County contained in the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the Wabash River at the center of township 16, thence west with said central line to the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois, thence north with said line until it strikes the Big Vermillion River, thence east with said river until it empties into the Wabash, thence south with said river to the place of beginning, shall constitute the township of Vermillion; and that elections in said township be held at the school-house on section 16 in township 16.

"6th. *Ordered*, That all that part of Vermillion County contained in the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the Wabash River at the mouth of the Big Vermillion River, thence west with said river to the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois, thence north with the said line to the line dividing townships 19 and 20, thence east with said line to the Wabash River, thence south with said river to the place of beginning, shall constitute the township of Highland, and that elections in said township be held at the house of Jacob Andrick."

The next four orders appoint inspectors of the elections first to be held in the above described townships—Salmon Luck, for Clinton; William Bales, for Helt; John Gardner, for Vermillion; and Jacob Haines, for Highland.

The next four orders direct that justices of the peace be chosen at these elections, and that the sheriff give due notice of the time, place and purposes of the same.

The succeeding four orders appoint constables for the townships—Charles Trowbridge, for Clinton; John Harper, for Helt; Jacob Custer, for Vermillion; and George Hansucker, for Highland; upon their giving bond and security.

The above constitutes the business of the first day's session.

Clinton and Helt townships remain unchanged to this day; but the other two townships have been made into three, as follows: The line between Vermillion and Eugene townships is the line dividing sections 19 and 30 of surveyed township 17 north and 10 west, running east to the northeast corner of section 21, township 17 north and 9 west, thence north a half mile, and thence east to the river; the line dividing Eugene and Highland townships is the line dividing sections 19 and 30 of township 18 north and 10 west, running east to the river; and from the northern side of Highland Township has been cut off one tier of sections of Congressional township 19 north, 9 west, and thrown into Warren County.

On the second day of the session the following were appointed grand jurors for the May (1824) term of the Circuit Court: David W. Arnold, Horace Luddington, Rezin Shelby, Andrew Thompson, John Tipton, William Coffin, John Scott, Jesse Higgins, Morgan De Puy, William Hedges, John Vannest, William Boyles, James Andrews, James Harper, Sr., and James Davis; and the following as petit jurors: Joel Dicken, Robert Elliott, James Groenendyke, John Thompson, Simeon Dicken, Isaac Worth, Lewis Zebreskey [or Zabriskie], Benjamin Shaw, Alexander Bailey, William Rice, Harold Hayes,

Amos Reeder, William Hamilton, John Clover, Ralph Wilson, John Wimsett, Abraham Moore, John Maxadon, Joseph Dillow, Thomas Matheny, John E. Anderson, Oled Blakesley, John Van Camp, and Joshua Skidmore.

For some reason, however, the most of those appointed as grand jurors failed to serve, as the Circuit Court record for the May (1824) term opens by giving the following named gentlemen as constituting the grand jury: Simeon Dicken, Ralph Wilson, Joseph Schooling, Obed Blakesley, James Harper, Sr., Carter Hollingsworth, Joshua Skidmore, Amos Reeder, Joel Dicken, Robert Elliott, Jesse Higgins, John Thompson, John Tipton, Joseph Dillow, Ludlow Ludwick, James Davis and William Rice.

This day they also appointed "superintendents" of the school sections—Harold Hughes for Clinton Township, William Bales for Helt, James Davis for Vermillion, William Coffin for that in 17 north, 9 west, in Highland Township, Horace Luddington in 18 north, and Jacob Andrick in 19 north, also in Highland.

For overseers of the poor, John Vannest was appointed for Clinton Township, James Andrews and Augustus Ford for Helt, Zeno Worth and John Tipton for Vermillion, and John Haines and William Gonger for Highland.

John Collett was appointed "agent for laying out a county seat," and also "for selling such lots as were donated by John Justice and George Miner for the use of the county, and such lands as were by them donated as more fully appears by their bonds." Josephus Collett and William Fulton were accepted as security for John Collett.

Alexander Bailey was appointed collector of State and county tax.

James Blair was appointed agent for the

library of the county, and authorized to receive the moneys appropriated for the purpose from the sales of the county seat lots. (There is no "county library" now.)

On the third day of this session the bills of the sheriff and commissioners appointed by the State government to locate the county seat, were audited and ordered paid. William Fulton was allowed \$35 "as a sheriff in organizing the county of Vermillion," and also \$2.50 for obtaining a copy of the laws regulating the duties of sheriffs in new counties.

John Collett was authorized to receive a deed of the land for the county seat from John Justice, Josephus Collett and Stephen Collett, the land being "all that part of the south west quarter of section 26, in township number 17 north, of range 9 west, which may be south of the Little Vermillion Creek, should the same contain more or less."

William Fulton was substituted for Alexander Bailey as collector of taxes.

For the May (1824) session the same commissioners first met at the house of James Blair, and, before transacting any business, adjourned to 4 P. M., at the house of Josephus Collett, at Vermillion Mills. At this place Mr. Haines did not appear. The other two commissioners decreed that ferry licenses be \$7; "that the clerk list all property liable to taxation for county purposes to the full amount allowed by law;" that tavern licenses be \$5; that the seat of justice shall be known as "the town of Newport," and that the lots in said town be laid off according to the following form, viz: Lots sixty-six feet in front, and 181½ feet in depth; the main street to be 100 feet in breadth, all other streets eighty feet; the alleys running north and south to be thirty-three feet, those east and west, sixteen; and that the sale of lots take

place on the first Monday in June next, at the public square in said town, one-fifth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, the residue in four semi-annual installments; and one-half of the lots donated to the county only shall be offered at said time."

Next, the county was divided into thirteen road districts, and supervisors for them were appointed.

James Blair was authorized to run a ferry at Perrysville, at the following rates: Wagon and five horses, 75 cents; wagon and four horses, 62½ cents; wagon and three horses, 50 cents; wagon and two horses, 37½ cents; man and horse, 12½ cents; pedestrian, 6¼ cents; neat cattle, 4 cents a head; hogs and sheep, 2 cents a head.

John Gardner was authorized to run a ferry across the Wabash about two miles north of Newport.

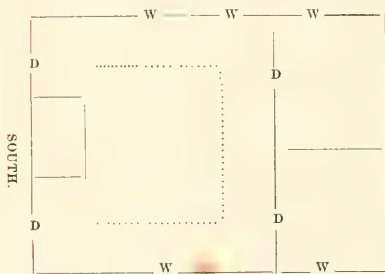
For the proceedings of the next day the record says that "the grand and petit jurors, being duly selected for the present year, were deposited in a box prepared for that purpose!" No wonder they dreaded to serve!

"License to vend foreign merchandise for the present year [remainder of 1824] was established at \$10."

At the June (1824) session the commissioners ordered a contract to be let for the building of a court-house of the following description: "36 feet in length, and 24 feet in depth; containing two jury rooms, to be furnished with a window of fifteen lights, and a door opening from each into the court-room; the latter to have eight feet for a passage between it and the jury room; balance of sixteen feet to be finished, laid off and worked in a semicircular form, in a workmanlike manner; with seats for the judges, bar and jury; with bannisters to separate the said court and jury rooms, eight feet one from the other across said court-house, at the dis-

tance of eight feet from said jury rooms, except so much as may be necessary for the admission of persons in and to the bar and court, which said space is not to exceed three feet; and the said court-room is to be furnished with three windows of fifteen lights each, and two good doors. Said building is to be erected on the southeast corner of the public square, of good, substantial frame of a ten-foot story, covered with joint shingles; and said frame is to be settled on a sufficient number of eighteen-inch blocks two feet long."

June 26, 1824, the board of commissioners met and awarded to John Justice the contract for building the above described court-house, for \$345, the structure to be completed by the first of the following November.



PLAN OF FIRST COURTHOUSE.

Although the commissioners refused to accept this building when Mr. Justice thought he had it completed, it was used for courts and public meetings of all kinds until another was erected, of brick. The county paid Mr. Justice in part; he sued for the balance, and finally recovered it, the Supreme Court ordering the county to pay the full amount and the cost of the proceedings.

In February, 1831, the commissioners had a plan for a new court-house drawn up, and advertised for proposals for furnishing the

material with which to build it. James Skinner, being the lowest responsible bidder, was awarded the contract for furnishing the brick, at \$3.50 per thousand; and Stephen B. Gardner was promised \$2.50 a perch for the stone. Other material was contracted for, and the court-house completed under the immediate supervision of the county commissioners, and was occupied until January 29, 1844, at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when it was partly burned down. The commissioners called a session immediately and arranged for repairing the building. It was fully repaired, and re-occupied during the following summer. This served until 1868, when the present beautiful structure was built.

In June, 1828, the board of commissioners let the contract for the erection of the first jail, which was to be 16 x 28 feet in ground area, two stories high, of hewed timbers, with a partition of twelve feet for debtors' and criminals' room, lower story eight and a half feet in the clear, upper story eight feet, with partition as below, to be built of double timbers 8 x 10 inches thick, or wider if convenient; roof to be of joint shingles, etc., etc. Samuel Hedges was the contractor, who was to receive for the work \$369.

In connection with the same building was to be a clerk's office, 16 x 14 feet, one story nine feet in the clear, two fifteen-light windows, one door, etc., etc. For this Mr. Hedges was to receive \$116.

This building was erected in due time, according to contract.

PROBATE RECORD.

The first page of the probate record begins thus:

"Order Book 1. Probate Court, April 16, 1827. Present, the Honorable Jacob Castle-

man and Jacob Andrick, Associate Judges of Vermillion County.

"Court was adjourned to meet at the clerk's office in Newport.

"*Ordered*, That Phebe Miller be and she is hereby appointed guardian of Matilda Miller, of lawful age to choose a guardian, and Eliza Ann, Charlotte, Jotham, Jacob, John, Lucretia and Massey Miller, infant heirs of Joshua Miller, deceased, that she give bond in the sum of \$600, and that John Haines and John Gardner be approved as sureties.

"On motion of James Groenendyke, ordered that John Armour, John Tipton and Robert Elliott be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to make a partition of the real estate of John Groenendyke, deceased, among the heirs of said deceased, and report to the next term.

"*Ordered*, That Sarah Lamphier, administratrix of the estate of Elijah Lamphier, deceased, be allowed the following credits, she having filed sufficient vouchers to that effect: [Here follows a list of expenses, footing up \$12.]

"*Ordered*, That Hiram Shepherd, administrator of the estate of William W. Kennedy, deceased, be allowed a credit of \$39 on said estate, he having produced sufficient vouchers for the sum.

"*Ordered*, That court adjourn till court in course.

"JACOB ANDRICK.

"JAC. CASTLEMAN."

Mr. Andrick's name is signed mostly in German letter, while Mr. Castleman swings a fancy pen in modern style.

FIRST MARRIAGES.

The first marriages within the present bounds of Vermillion County are probably recorded at the county seats of Parke and

Vigo counties, as the record at Newport opens with certificates at the rate of almost one a week, or forty for the year ending May 1st, 1825. The record here begins with the following, in the order here given:

1. Jesse McGee, Minister of the Gospel, married Moorman Hayworth and Elizabeth Mardick, May 30, 1824; and June 2, same year, Hugh Johnson and Polly Tipton.

2. John Porter, Justice of the Peace, May 10, 1824, married Philo Heacock and Diantha Smith; June 10 following, Joshua Dean and Susan Nolan; June 27, Isaac B. Potter and Semiah Seymour; July 1, Noah Kirken-dol and Mary Wallen; and August 12, Ashur Sargent and Delilah Cooper, etc.

Some of the above names are probably wrongly spelled.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first civil suit brought into the Circuit Court was instituted by Mark Hays against Mary Hays for divorce. The case was continued for several terms and ended by Mark having to pay Mary's lawyers' fees, dismissing and paying costs, and then the twain living together thereafter. "Vermillion County," says M. G. Rhoades, Esq., "has the reputation of settling more lawsuits by compromise than any other county in the State. This effect may be directly traceable to the example set in the case just related."

The first volume of the Circuit Court record opens thus: "May Term, 1824. Pleas begun and held before the Honorable Jacob Call, President of the First Judicial Circuit in the State of Indiana, and Jacob Andrick and Jacob Castleman, Associate Judges for the county of Vermillion, at the house of James Blair, on Thursday, the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

"State of Indiana *vs.* Josephus Collett and

Ralph Wilson." This was for assault and battery, although no memorandum of the fact is entered. Then follows the plea of indictment, which is interesting on account of the heavy wording characteristic of that day. Thus:

"The jurors, for and in the name and body of the county of Vermillion, upon their oaths present that Josephus Collett, late of the township of Vermillion, laboring [laborer?], and Ralph Wilson, late of the same township and county aforesaid, laborer, on the fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, with force and arms, at [in?] the township aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, did, in a certain public place, to wit, the house yard of James Blair, being a public place, did agree to fight at fisticuffs, and then and there actually did fight, and then and there, in a rude, insolent, angry and unlawful manner, did touch, strike, beat, bruise, wound and ill-treat each other, to the terror of the citizens of the State of Indiana, then and there being contrary to the force of the statutes of that case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Indiana.

"GEORGE R. C. SULLIVAN, *Pros. Atty.*"

Among the tautologies and slips of the pen in the above document, is the old familiar phrase, "with force *and arms*," connected with a case of simple "fisticuffs!" "Arms" were employed, no doubt!—two by each party.

According to tradition, the whole court were indictable as accessories to the affray, as, while they had no regular business on hand for the day, they "adjourned to see the fun!"

At the second term of the court Mr. Collett pleaded guilty and was fined \$2; but Mr. Wilson continued his case for several terms, and was ultimately fined \$10,—for the use of

the county seminary. Judge John R. Porter presided at this term of court. His circuit, by the several changes that were made, extended from the Ohio to Lake Michigan.

Of course it is not necessary for us to follow the criminal records further, or even give any statistics of crime in this county. In reading a modern newspaper one often gets the impression that "this section of the country" is awfully addicted to crime, forgetting that it is the province of the paper to gather and publish all that is sensational, though other things be excluded. In reading the modern newspaper, therefore, one is almost constantly looking at the worst side of society.

There has been but one case of capital punishment in Vermillion County, a brief account of which we now proceed to give.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Walter Watson was executed April 3, 1879, for having murdered Ezra Compton at Highland January 10, preceding.

Watson was born in Vermillion County, Indiana, March 20, 1852, and when grown was five feet nine inches in height, weighed about 165 pounds, and had a light complexion and auburn hair. When he was fourteen years of age his mother died, a little before which time he joined the Methodist Episcopal church; but in 1876 he joined the Baptist church, and December 25, 1877, married Mary E. Sharp, a member of the same church. His father kept house but a short time after his mother's death, and he and his brother were consequently left to shift for themselves. He was generally industrious, however, working mostly on a farm, and some as a carpenter; he carried mail four months, and was also engaged in numerous other odd jobs, in various places.

Being a creature of high temper, he occa-

sionally had a fight, and, according to what he said, was always victorious. The last fight he had was with a man named Lon Clark, in Illinois. They snapped revolvers at each other, but neither of the revolvers fired. The trouble began on the question who should go home with a certain girl. After the revolvers failed, the parties clinched, when Watson gained the victory and marched off with the girl.

Watson never made a practice of getting drunk, but would occasionally drink with a friend. He had such a disposition as one would suppose was developed by being teased and tantalized when an infant; was fretful, suspicious, overbearing and ugly; but in jail he was always kind to his fellow prisoners and to the jailor, Spencer H. Dallas.

January 9, 1879, Watson went to Highland and purchased of Ezra Compton 25 cents worth of soap, on credit. The next day his brother Florence bought an ax at the same place, and in paying for it he handed Mr. Compton a \$2 bill to change. The latter, not being well acquainted with the brothers, and thinking this was the same who had bought the soap the preceding day, reserved pay for it also, in making the change. Florence asked for an explanation, when Compton said he supposed he desired to pay for the soap also. Then Florence had to explain that it was his brother who obtained the soap, and added that it was all right, and mark that debt cancelled also.

Arriving home, Florence told his brother Walter that he thought it was "a little thin" to buy so small a quantity of soap and having it charged. Walter denied the charge, flew into a terrible rage and declared he would have satisfaction out of Compton. Seizing his brother's revolver from an adjoining room, he sallied forth, despite the entreaties of his wife, and walked to the village, two

miles away, bent on revenge. First, he demanded to know of Mr. Compton why he had caused his brother to pay for the soap when he had promised to wait on him till he could get the money. Mr. Compton explained the matter to him, but he was too greatly excited to be reasonable. Even handing back the twenty-five cents by Mr. Compton had no effect in cooling down the boiling caldron. Compton then ordered him out of the store. He withdrew for a moment, but stepping back upon the threshold, he pointed the deadly weapon toward his victim, and exclaimed, "D—n you! I'll shoot you anyhow," and fired the fatal shot, which passed into Compton's body in the inguinal region and lodged in the spinal column. The poor man died the next day.

Immediately after the shooting, Watson started for home, brandishing his revolver and making terrible threats of what he should do if Compton should attempt to follow him. He told several parties in bravado style that he had killed Compton, and had a few more pills left for any of his friends who might sympathize with him. Late that evening he was arrested.

The next month he was indicted for murder in the first degree, and tried during that term of court, Thomas F. Davidson, Judge. The attorneys for the prosecution were Prosecutor A. P. Harrell, and Messrs. Jump & Cushman and R. B. Sears. As Watson was poor and had no means to employ legal talent, Judge Davidson appointed Messrs. Rhoads & Parrett and J. C. Sawyers to defend him. The jury consisted of William Collett, T. J. Stark, Solomon Hines, M. J. Rudy, Wallace Moore, William C. Groves, J. S. Shaner, R. C. Jones, J. R. Gouty, J. R. Dunlap, Alfred Carmack and John Van Duyn, who on the first ballot unanimously found the accused guilty. The usual steps for a new trial, com-

mutation of sentence, etc., were made, but in vain, and on the 3d of April, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Walter Watson was hanged in the jail yard, in the presence of a few spectators, who were admitted by ticket.

Ezra Compton, the murdered man, was a young gentleman of integrity and high character, and had been married but four weeks. By steady, hard manual labor, protracted for six years, he had managed to save \$1,300, which but a few weeks previous to his murder he had invested in general merchandise, and was commencing as a merchant at Highland. He had not an enemy in the world, except the high-tempered, unreasonable Walter Watson, a few hours before the final tragedy.

The remains of the executed criminal were interred in Helt's Prairie Cemetery, where his father and others guarded the place for several nights to prevent body-snatching by physicians. Becoming weary of such duty, they buried about six inches of heavy plank over the coffin, making it a tedious task for vandals to "resurrect" the remains.

Many citizens thought that Florence Watson was as much to blame as Walter, if not more, as he, knowing his brother's ungovernable temper, inflamed his passions by intimating that Crompton was afraid to trust him any more, etc., and left the county afterward refusing to help his accused brother.

But there is a sequel to the above tragedy, portrayed in the Indianapolis *Herald* in terms characteristic of the old-fashioned novel. It describes Mrs. Watson as a remarkable heroine. She was determined to accompany her husband to the scaffold, despite the remonstrance of all around her. One of the attending ministers remarks in gentle accents, "Mrs. Watson, this will never do." As quick as the lightning's flash she turned on him, replying, "I should not have expected this

from a minister. When I was married I promised a minister that I would cleave to my husband 'for better or for worse,' and I am going to keep that promise as far as God will let me."

Mrs. Watson was a small woman, but with a great soul. Her face was a study for an artist, being a blonde of pronounced type, with high and broad forehead, irregular features, but exquisite in their delicacy and mobility; eyes large and intelligent. At one moment her mouth would indicate great tenderness and sweetness of disposition, but in an instant her lips would compress with a firmness that would fill one with surprise.

She assisted in arranging her husband for the final scene, and even contributed some articles to his wardrobe—a neck-tie and a pair of slippers. The latter, with her own hands, she placed upon his feet, and put the tie around his neck with a care and detail that could not have been out of place had she been decking him out for a marriage feast. She then combed his hair, and, after having finished the last loving touch, remarked, "Now you are ready, Walter, and I will go with you." Holding her husband's hand, the brave little woman accompanied him to the scaffold, amid the stillness that was absolutely painful. They took seats side by side; she, tenderly taking his hand in hers, caressed it, and then, giving away to tears, she fell weeping upon his breast. Thus they sat, while prayers ascended to heaven asking mercy upon the doomed man, she sobbing upon his bosom and he calm, awaiting his fate.

The sheriff changed the scene, saying, "Stand up, Walter Watson." The wife arose with him. "Good by, Walter," were her parting words as she once more passionately kissed him. Then turning her pale face, full of bitterness and reproach, upon the specta-

tors, she fell into the loving arms of some female friends and was borne away.

After the execution, the body of her dead husband was delivered to her. She had been weeping loud and bitterly, but she heroically dried her eyes, approached the coffin, looked lovingly upon the dead face, kissed his lips, eyes and brow, arranged the neck-tie with tender hands once again, and quietly said, "Now please close the coffin and let no one see my Walter again. I cry no more. God have mercy upon me and little baby!"

EARLY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following are the names of all the justices of the peace, with dates of commissions, who were appointed for Vermillion County previous to 1830:

James Blair, Zeno Worth, William Arnold, John Hair, Sr., Michael Patton, John Porter, James Andrew and Joseph Schooling, August 7, 1824; Christian Zabrisky, October 10, 1825; John Gardner, December 17, 1825; Samuel Rush, October 16, 1826; Norman D. Palmer, November 1, 1826; Jacob Custer, March 19, 1827; John T. Chunn, June 11, 1827; Isaac Keys, January 2, 1828; John Anglin, February 24, 1828; John Armour, June 13, 1828; James Groenendyke, June 13, 1828; John Payne, December 8, 1828; Thomas Chenoweth, June 19, 1829; Joseph Shaw, September 18, 1829; George Hansucker, September 18, 1829; Joseph Schooling, September 18, 1829.

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

Below are given the names of the incumbents of the several county offices, with the dates of their legal assumption of office, from the organization of the county in 1824 to the present year, 1887. The names and dates are strictly correct, being obtained from

the official records in the Secretary of State's office at Indianapolis.

SHERIFFS.

William Fulton, February 1, 1824; Caleb Bales, September 8, 1825; Charles Trowbridge, August 14, 1828; William Craig, August 28, 1832; Allen Strond, August 16, 1834; William Bales, August 13, 1838; Charles Trowbridge, August 8, 1842; Owen Craig, August 20, 1846; Eli Newlin, August 25, 1848; Richard Potts, August 12, 1852; James H. Weller, November 18, 1856; Isaac Porter, November 18, 1860; Harvey D. Crane, November 18, 1864; Jacob S. Stephens, November 18, 1868; Lewis H. Beckman, November 18, 1872; Spencer H. Dallas, November 18, 1876; William C. Myers, November 18, 1880; John A. Darby, November 18, 1884.

CLERKS AND RECORDERS.

James Thompson, April 22, 1824 (declined to qualify); William Kennedy, September 8, 1824 (died in office); James T. Pendleton, August 29, 1826; Stephen B. Gardner, August 27, 1827; John W. Rush, June 8, 1833; Alexander B. Florer, April 22, 1838. Offices separated in the spring of 1852.

CLERKS.

James A. Bell, April 22, 1852; William E. Livengood, April 22, 1860; James A. Bell, April 22, 1868; William Gibson, April 22, 1872; James Roberts, April 22, 1880; Alfred R. Hopkins, April 22, 1884.

RECORDERS.

Alexander B. Florer, April 22, 1852; Andrew F. Adams, November 2, 1861; Robert E. Stephens, November 2, 1865; Jacob A. Souders, November 2, 1874; Cornelius S.

Davis, October 26, 1878; Melville B. Carter, November 13, 1886.

TREASURERS.

William Utter, November 23, 1852; George H. Sears, November 23, 1854; George W. English, November 23, 1856; James A. Foland, November 23, 1860; James A. Bell, November 23, 1864; Samuel B. Davis, November 23, 1865; James A. Foland, November 23, 1870; James Osborne, November 23, 1874; John H. Bogart, November 23, 1876; Henry O. Peters, November 23, 1880; William L. Porter, November 23, 1884.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Jacob Castleman, April 22, 1824 (resigned); Jacob Andrick, April 22, 1824; Christian Zabrisky, February 4, 1828; Joseph Hain, August 14, 1828 (resigned on being elected Judge); John Porter, April 22, 1831 (resigned); Alexander Morehead, August 19, 1831; Matthew Stokes, March 4, 1835 (resigned); Robert G. Roberts, August 18, 1835 (resigned); Charles Johnston, July 11, 1836; Joseph Shaw, August 9, 1836 (removed from county); Alexander Morehead, April 22, 1838 (resigned); Joel Hume, August 27, 1838 (resigned); Ashley Harris, August 11, 1840; Eli Brown, August 11, 1840 (removed from county); James M. Morris, October 17, 1842. Office abolished by Constitution of 1852.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Asaph Hill, August 14, 1829; John W. Rush, January 8, 1833 (resigned); Rezin Shelby, May 6, 1833; Francis Chenoweth, August 19, 1847. Office abolished by Constitution of 1852.

AUDITORS.

David Shelby, August 30, 1854; Henry D. Washburn, June 7, 1856; George W. English,

November 18, 1860; James Tarrence, November 18, 1864; Thomas Cushman, November 18, 1872; Elias Pritchard, November 18, 1880.

SURVEYORS.

Greenup Castleman, March 6, 1824; James Osborn, November 11, 1826; John Collett, August 30, 1854; Edward Griffin, November 18, 1856; John Fleming, November 2, 1857; David Shelby, November 2, 1859; B. E. Rhoads, November 2, 1860; Daniel Shelby, November 2, 1861; James M. Lacy, November 7, 1862; Buskin E. Rhoads, November 2, 1863; John Davis, November 7, 1864; Martin G. Rhoads, October 28, 1865; William F. Henderson, October 26, 1870; John Henderson, October 30, 1872; Richard Henderson, October 30, 1874; John Henderson, October 30, 1876; Platt Z. Anderson, October 30, 1878; Fred Rush, November 13, 1884.

CORONERS.

Matthew Stokes, September 8, 1824; Carter Hollingsworth, August 29, 1826; Matthew Stokes, August 14, 1828; Edward Marlow, August 28, 1832; Matthew Stokes, August 16, 1834 (resigned); Peter J. Vandever, August 18, 1835; Alfred T. Duncan, August 9, 1836; William Malone, August 14, 1837; Leonard P. Coleman, August 10, 1841; William Malone, August 8, 1842; Durham Hood, August 23, 1844; Daniel C. Sanders, August 25, 1848; Joseph E. Hepner, August 23, 1850; Andrew Dennis, August 12, 1852; John Vanduyn, August 30, 1854; Robert Elliott, November 18, 1856; David Smith, November 2, 1857; George Luellen, November 18, 1858; John L. Howard, November 2, 1861; R. Harlow Washburn, October 30, 1868; Thomas Brindley, October 30, 1870; Hezekiah Casebeer, October 30, 1880; Thomas Brindley, October 30, 1882.

EARLY CAMPAIGNING.

As a relic of the enthusiasm which existed in the old Whig party at the date mentioned, the following letter will prove interesting. It was signed by prominent citizens of Perrysville.

PERRYVILLE, IND., July 10, 1844.

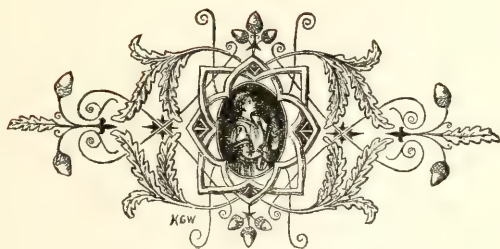
DR. R. M. WATERMAN, Lodi:

Respected Sir:—Owing to the political excitement of the times, and to the expected visit of Mr. R. W. Thompson to our place on next Friday, with all creation besides, we

have been induced to ask you to favor the Whigs of this place with the loan of your cannon for Friday next. We wish to put a stop to the noise of this little loco-foco pocket piece, with a few rounds from a Whig gun.

Yours, etc.,

Thomas H. Smith, — Barnes, John Kirkpatrick, David Hulick, James Blair, B. H. Boyd, M. Gookins, C. R. Jewett, R. Haven, W. H. Brown, Joseph Cheadle, W. B. Moffatt, J. S. Baxter, R. J. Gessie, S. Barnes, A. Hill, C. F. McNeill, Jacob Sherfy, Austin Bishop, J. S. Stephens, B. R. Howe, John R. McNeill, A. Dennis, G. H. McNeill.





THE CIVIL WAR.

THE greatest difference between the Northern and the Southern States of this Union evidently has always related to the institution of slavery; but this, in the early history of the republic, engendered other prejudices, especially in the South against the customs of the Yankee, so that, in course of time, and in accordance with that feature of human nature which inclines to find other faults than the main one with the opposite party, the Southern people began to hate the Northern more on account of certain "Yankee" customs than on account of abolitionism itself. Like a mass of food in a nauseated stomach, the slavery question would not remain settled, after all the attempts at compromise in 1820, 1850 and 1854, so that, on the approach of the Presidential election of 1860, it became evident, on account of the division of the Democratic party, that the "abolition" party

would for the first time elect their nominee for President of the United States. He was elected, and the most hot-headed Southern State immediately led off in a rebellion, other States following during the winter. They mustered their military forces, and by the 12th of April, 1861, concluded they were ready to commence shooting. On that day they opened upon Fort Sumter and compelled it to surrender.

As to the part taken by the Vermillion County people in suppressing this great insurrection, we give a brief sketch of the respective regiments in which this county was represented by volunteers.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

The patriotism of Vermillion County was quick to demonstrate itself, as a company was formed at Clinton within three or four weeks after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the first overt act of rebellion. This was organized as Company I of the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with Philander R. Owen as Captain, who was during the war promoted Lieutenant Colonel, when John Lindsey was

commissioned Captain to succeed him. Captain Lindsey, who enlisted as First Lieutenant, was mustered out June 24, 1864, on the expiration of his term. Upon his promotion to the position of Captain, William P. Haskell, who had been appointed Second Lieutenant of the organization, was commissioned First Lieutenant to fill the vacancy, and was discharged November 25, 1863, for promotion in the Fourth Regiment of United States colored troops. James M. Mitchell was promoted from the office of Second Lieutenant to that of First Lieutenant. The Colonels of the Fourteenth, in succession, were: Nathan Kimball, of Loggootee, who was promoted Brigadier General; William Harrow, of Vincennes, also promoted, and John Coons, of Vincennes, who was killed in the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, Virginia, May 12, 1864.

The Fourteenth Regiment was originally organized at Camp Vigo, near Terre Haute, in May, 1861, as one of the six regiments of State troops accepted for one year. Upon the call for three years troops the regiment volunteered almost unanimously for that service. The new organization was mustered into the United States service at Terre Haute, June 7, 1861, being the first three years regiment mustered into service in the whole State of Indiana. On its organization there were 1,134 men and officers. They left Indianapolis July 5, fully armed and equipped, for the seat of war in Western Virginia. They served on outpost duty until October, when they had their first engagement at Cheat Mountain, with Lee's army, losing three killed, eleven wounded and two prisoners. Their second engagement was virtually in the same battle, at Greenbrier, October 3, when they lost five killed and eleven wounded.

March 23, 1862, under General Shields, Colonel Kimball and Lieutenant Colonel Har-

row, they participated in the decisive battle of Winchester, when they lost four killed and fifty wounded.

Besides a great deal of marching and other duty, they marched 339 miles between May 12 and June 23, a part of which time most of the men were without shoes and short of rations. In July, for some twenty days, they were kept on outpost duty in the Army of the Potomac, coming in contact with the enemy almost night and day. August 17 they participated in the great battle of Antietam, serving in Kimball's brigade of French's division, it being the only portion of the line of battle that did not, at some time during the engagement, give way. On this account the men received from General French the title of the "Gibraltar Brigade." The Fourteenth was engaged for four hours within sixty yards of the enemy's line, and, after exhausting sixty rounds of cartridges, they supplied themselves with others from the boxes of their dead and wounded companions. In this fight the men were reduced in number from 320 to 150! Soon afterward they were still further reduced at the battle of Fredericksburg.

April 28, 1863, being a little recruited by some of the wounded recovering, they were at the front in the battle of Chancellorsville, and also at the desperate battle of Gettysburg, where they lost heavily, but did splendid work. Even after this they engaged in several severe fights, and some of the men re-enlisted, December 24, 1863. This noble regiment—what there was left of it—was finally mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

This was first organized in May, 1861, as a one-year regiment, containing some volunteers from Vermillion County. Pleasant A

Hackleman, of Rushville, was the first Colonel, and, on his promotion to the brigadier-generalship, Thomas J. Lucas, of Lawrenceburg, was placed as Colonel. Horace S. Crane, of Clinton, this county, was mustered in as Second Lieutenant of Company I, and mustered out with the regiment as Sergeant.

May 27, 1862, this was re-organized for three years service, but was not mustered in until the nineteenth of August. On the 30th of this month it took part in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, losing 200 men killed and wounded and 600 prisoners! After the defeat the prisoners were paroled and sent to Indianapolis, and were exchanged November 1. The regiment afterward participated in the Vicksburg campaign, and did great duty in Texas and at Arkansas Post, where it was the first to plant the Union colors within the fort. Its loss was seventy-seven men, killed and wounded. In April it participated in a successful engagement at Port Gibson, and during the ensuing several months it was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, in which it lost sixty men, killed and wounded. Subsequently it had several skirmishes with the enemy in Louisiana, and, in the expedition up the Red River, sixteen engagements. The regiment was mustered out at New Orleans, June 30, 1865.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company C, of this regiment, was wholly made up of Vermillion's noble sons, and all its officers in the roster are credited to Newport. John C. Jenks was promoted from Captain to Major; James A. Bell, from First Lieutenant to Captain; Josiah Campbell and William B. Hood, from private to Captain; Harvey D. Crane and Oscar B. Lowrey, from Sergeants to First Lieutenants; William H. Burtut was promoted from private to First Lieutenant; William M. Mitchell, from pri-

vate to Second Lieutenant; William W. Zener, from First Sergeant to Second Lieutenant, and then to Adjutant; Jasper Nebeker was Second Lieutenant, and died in the service; Robert H. Nixon and John Anderson were Sergeants; the Corporals were Samuel B. Davis, soon disabled by disease, and now editor of the *Hoosier State*; John F. Stewart, James O. Boggs, Alonzo Hostetter, Aaron Hise, James Henry, Charles Gerrish and John A. Henry. John F. Leighton, of the recruits, was promoted from the ranks to the position of Corporal. Hugh H. Conley, another recruit, has since become a prominent citizen of the county.

Thomas Pattison, of Aurora, was the first Colonel of the Eighteenth, and on his resignation, June 3, 1862, Henry D. Washburn, of Newport, succeeded him. The latter was brevetted Brigadier General December 15, 1864, and mustered out July 15, 1865.

The first service rendered by this regiment—which was mustered in August 16, 1861—was in Fremont's march to Springfield, Missouri. Soon afterward at Black Water, it participated in capturing a large number of prisoners. In March, 1862, it was engaged in the fierce contest at Pea Ridge, where its brigade saved from capture another brigade, and the Eighteenth recaptured the guns of the Peoria Artillery. After several minor engagements in Arkansas it returned to Southeastern Missouri, where it was on duty during the ensuing winter. The following spring it was transferred to Grant's army, and, as part of the division commanded by General Carr, participated in the flanking of the enemy's position at Grand Gulf, and May 1, in the battle at Port Gibson, capturing a stand of colors and some artillery; also, on the 15th, at Champion Hills, and on the 17th, at Black River Bridge. From the 19th until July 4, it was employed in the famous

siege of Vicksburg, where, during the assault, it was the first regiment to plant its colors on the enemy's works.

After the capitulation of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, the regiment moved to New Orleans, and during the fall participated in the campaign up the Teche River, and in the operations in that part of Louisiana. November 12, it embarked for Texas, where, on the 17th, it was engaged in the capture of a fort on Mustang Island, and also in the successful attack on Fort Esperanza, on the 26th. After a furlough, in the winter and spring of 1864, it joined General Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundred, in July, where it had several severe skirmishes. August 19, it joined General Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah. In the campaign that followed, the regiment participated in the battle of Opequan, losing fifty-four, killed and wounded; also, in the pursuit and defeat of Early, seven killed and wounded; and in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, losing fifty-one, killed and wounded, besides thirty-five prisoners.

From the middle of January, 1865, for three months, the Eighteenth was assisting in building fortifications at Savannah. May 3, it was the first to raise the stars and stripes at Augusta, Georgia. Was mustered out August 28, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

This regiment, in which were a number of volunteers from Vermillion County, was organized at Terre Haute, September 15, 1861, for three years' service. The colonels were, in order, Charles Cruft, of Terre Haute, John Osborn, of Bowling Green, John T. Smith, of Bloomfield, and James R. Hallowell, of Bellmore. It participated in the decisive battle of Fort Donelson; in the battle of Shiloh, where it lost twenty-two killed, 110 wounded and ten missing; in the siege of

Corinth; was stationed at various places in Tennessee; engaged in the battle of Stone River and Chattanooga, of the Atlanta campaign, Nashville, etc., and was on duty in the Southwest until late in the fall of 1865, many months after the termination of the war.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Company I, of this regiment, was from Vermillion County. Samuel J. Hall was Captain from the date of muster, October 9, 1861, to January 7, 1865, the close of his term of enlistment; and then Robert B. Sears was Captain until the regiment was mustered out. He was promoted from the position of Corporal to that of First Lieutenant, and finally to that of Captain. David A. Ranger, of Toronto, was First Lieutenant. William L. Martin, of Newport, was first the Second and then the First Lieutenant. George W. Shewmaker was Second Lieutenant for the first seven and a half months. John Lovelace was first a private and then Second Lieutenant.

George K. Steele, of Rockville, was Colonel of the regiment until January 16, 1862; William E. McLean, of Terre Haute, until May 17, 1865, and John C. Major from that time till the regiment was mustered out.

The first engagement this regiment had was the sieges of New Madrid and Island No. 10. Next it was attached to Commodore Foote's gunboat fleet in the reduction of Fort Pillow, serving sixty-nine days in that campaign. It was the first Union regiment to land in the city of Memphis, and, with the Forty-sixth Indiana, constituted the entire garrison, holding that place for two weeks, until reinforced. In July, 1862, the Forty-third was ordered up White River, Arkansas, and subsequently to Helena. At the battle at this place a year afterward, the

regiment was especially distinguished, alone supporting a battery that was three times charged by the enemy, repulsing each attack, and finally capturing a full rebel regiment larger in point of numbers than its own strength.

It aided in the capture of Little Rock. At this place, January 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, numbering about 400. Next it was in the battles of Elkins' Ford, Jenkins' Ferry, Camden and Marks' Mills, near Saline River. At the latter place, April 30, the brigade to which it was attached, while guarding a train of 400 wagons returning from Camden to Pine Bluffs, was furiously attacked by about 6,000 of Marmaduke's cavalry. The Forty-third lost nearly 200 in killed, wounded and missing in this engagement. Among the captured were 104 of the re-enlisted veterans.

The regiment next came home on veteran furlough, but while enjoying this vacation they volunteered to go to Frankfort, Kentucky, which was threatened by Morgan's cavalry, and where they remained until the rebel forces left Central Kentucky. For the ensuing year it guarded the rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, near Indianapolis. After the war was over it was among the first regiments mustered out, being mustered out at Indianapolis, June 14, 1865. Of the 164 men captured from this regiment in Arkansas and taken to the rebel prison at Tyler, Texas, ten or twelve died.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY, SUBSEQUENTLY THE
SIXTH CAVALRY.

Company A of this regiment was exclusively from Vermillion County. Andrew J. Dowdy, of Clinton, was Captain; Robert Bales, of Clinton, First Lieutenant; William O. Norris, of the same place, Second Lieutenant, killed at the battle of Richmond,

Kentucky; Joseph Hasty, from Newport, succeeded him as Second Lieutenant; First Sergeant, William O. Washburn, of Clinton; Sergeants—Francis D. Weber, of Newport, Johnson Malone, Alexander M. Staats and George W. Scott, of Clinton; Corporals—Joseph Brannan, Richard M. Rucker, Lewis H. Beckman, Larkin Craig, Daniel Buntin, Reuben H. Clearwaters, John L. Harris and Charles Blanford; Musicians, George W. Harbison and James Simpson. Most of these were credited to Clinton, though some of them, as well as many of the privates, which were accredited to Clinton, and some to Newport, were from Helt Township.

The Colonel of this regiment was James Biddle, of Indianapolis.

The Seventy-first was first organized as infantry, at Terre Haute, in July and August, 1862. Its first duty was to repel the invasion of Kirby Smith in Kentucky. August 30 it was engaged in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, with a loss of 215 killed and wounded, and 347 prisoners. After the latter were exchanged, 400 men and officers of the regiment were sent to Muldraugh's Hill to guard trestle work; and on the following day they were attacked by a force of 4,000 rebels under command of General John H. Morgan, and after an engagement of an hour and a half were surrounded and captured. The remainder of the regiment then returned to Indianapolis, where they remained until August 26, 1863.

During the ensuing autumn, with two additional companies, L and M, they were organized as a cavalry regiment, and were sent into Eastern Tennessee, where they engaged in the siege of Knoxville and in the operations against General Longstreet, on the Holston and Clinch rivers, losing many men in killed and wounded. May 11, 1864, they joined General Sherman's army in front of

Dalton, Georgia, where it was assigned to the cavalry corps of the Army of the Ohio, commanded by General Stoneman. They engaged in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, etc., aided in the capture of Alatoona Pass, and was the first to take possession of and raise the flag upon Lost Mountain. In Stoneman's raid to Macon, Georgia, the Sixth Cavalry lost 166 men.

Returning to Nashville for another equipment, it aided General Rousseau in defeating Forrest at Pulaski, Tennessee, September 27, and pursued him into Alabama. In the engagement at Pulaski the regiment lost twenty-three men. December 15 and 16 it participated in the battle at Nashville, and, after the repulse of Hood's army, followed it some distance. In June, 1865, a portion of the men were mustered out of the service. The remainder were consolidated with the residual fraction of the Fifth Cavalry, constituting the Sixth Cavalry, and they were mustered out in September following.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company D, of this regiment, was made up from the southern portion of Vermillion County. William Reeder, of Rockville, was Captain until June 10, 1863, and thenceforward Caleb Bales, of Toronto, was Captain, being promoted from the rank of Second Lieutenant. The vacancy thus made was filled by Elisha Pierce, of Clinton, who was promoted from the position of First Sergeant. The Sergeants were James W. Taylor, of Toronto, William A. Richardson, John A. C. Norris and David Mitchell, of Clinton; and the Corporals were Brazier E. Henderson, Ben White, Samuel Craig, James Andrews, Valentine Foes, Harrison Pierce, Joseph Foes and Wesley A. Brown. Musicians, Andrew J. Owen and John A. Curry.

The Colonels of the Eighty-fifth were John

P. Baird, of Terre Haute, to July 20, 1864, and Alexander B. Crane, of the same city, until the mustering out of the regiment.

This regiment was organized at Terre Haute, September 2, 1862. Its first engagement was with Forrest, with Colonel John Coburn's brigade, March 5, 1863, when the whole brigade was captured. The men were marched to Tullahoma, and then transported to Libby Prison at Richmond, amid much suffering, many dying along the route. Twenty-six days after their incarceration the men were exchanged, and stationed at Franklin, Tennessee, where they fought in skirmishes until Bragg's army fell back. The following summer, fall and winter the Eighty-fifth remained in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, guarding the railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga. It participated in every important engagement in the Atlanta campaign, being in the terrible charge upon Resaca, and in the battles at Cassville, Dallas Woods, Gologtha Church, Culp's Farm and Peach Tree Creek. At the last mentioned place it did deadly work among the rebels.

This brave regiment then followed Sherman in his grand march to the sea, and back through the Carolinas, engaging in several battles. At Averysboro it was the directing regiment, charging the rebel works through an open field, but suffered greatly. It destroyed a half mile of railroad in forty minutes, corduroyed many miles of wagon road, and after a twenty-mile march one day it worked hard all night making a road up a steep, muddy bluff, for which they were highly complimented by Generals Sherman and Slocum, who had given directions for the work and were eye witnesses to its execution. After several other important movements, it had the pleasure of looking as proud victors upon Libby Prison, where so many of them had suffered in captivity in 1862. Marching

to Washington, it was mustered out of service, June 12, 1865. The remaining recruits were transferred to the Thirty-third Indiana, who were mustered out July 21, at Louisville, Kentucky.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY,

containing Company K from Vermillion County, was recruited from the Tenth Congressional District during the winter of 1863-'64, rendezvoused at Michigan City, and was mustered into service March 1, 1864, with Charles Case, of Fort Wayne, as Colonel, and Charles A. Zollinger, of the same city, as Lieutenant Colonel. Of Company K, John Q. Washburn, of Newport, was Captain; Joseph Simpson, of Highland, First Lieutenant, and the Second Lieutenants in succession were Thomas C. Swan, of Clinton, Joseph Simpson, of Highland, William F. Eddy, of Warsaw, and James Roberts, of Clinton. Henry J. Howard, of Toronto, was Sergeant. Corporals—Jasper Hollingsworth, Granville Gideon and John W. Nixon, of this county, besides others from other counties.

After marching a great deal, the first battle in which the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment engaged was the severe contest at Resaca, opening the celebrated campaign of Atlanta. This was a great victory for the Union troops. The next battle was that at New Hope Church. Before and after this, however, there was almost constant skirmishing, in very rainy weather. July 19, 1864, the regiment was engaged in a severe fight near Decatur, Georgia, where they lost heavily. Soon afterward they were in the fight at Strawberry Run, where they lost twenty-five men, but enabled General Hascall to turn a position which our forces, a brigade of Gen-

eral Schofield's corps, had failed to turn the day before.

Thence, until mid-winter, the regiment were kept busy guarding and engaging in skirmishes. November 29 occurred the battle of Franklin, where the enemy were repulsed with great loss. During the latter portion of the winter they were marching and skirmishing around near the coast of Virginia and North Carolina, and engaged in the battle of Wise's Forks, where the enemy met with signal disaster. The regiment was engaged in provost duty about Raleigh during the summer of 1865, and August 29 was mustered out of the service.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing is of course but a meager outline of what the brave patriots of Vermillion County did for their country during the last war; and those who did not go to the battle-field did their duty also, in giving moral support to the Government and laboring with heart and hand in raising material supplies and comforts for those in the field. Soldiers' aid societies, county and township levies, etc., were forthcoming in due time, and the people of this division of the commonwealth were not behind in those noble and terribly self-sacrificing offices which a gigantic insurrection devolves upon them.

It would be a pleasure were we able to print here a list of the soldier dead of Vermillion County in glowing colors; but a list only of those in Vermillion Township has been compiled, and we concluded that unless we could get all we had better not print any. It is to be hoped that the Grand Army of the Republic in this county will be able in the course of time to complete the list.



MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS.

ALTHOUGH railroad lines running east and west through Vermillion County were projected as long ago as 1847, the north and south line was first completed, is the most important in the county, and will therefore be our first topic under this head.

The division from Evansville to Terre Haute was built as early as 1853-'54; but the link through this county, connecting Terre

Haute with Danville was not completed until it was taken up by Josephus Collett, Jr., in 1868-'69. This wealthy and enterprising gentleman, with the assistance of O. P. Davis, Nathan Harvey, William E. Livengood, Joseph B. Cheadle and others, held rousing mass meetings throughout the county, when they explained the advantages of the road and the feasibility of building it with a very light tax. But little opposition or indifference was

manifested. All the townships in the county, in 1869, voted for a two per cent tax—the limit of the law—or, rather, one per cent. in addition to the one per cent. voted by the county, provided it should be needed.

While this enterprise was pending, a few men elsewhere organized themselves as the "Raccoon Valley Railroad Company," ostensibly to build a road from Harmony, Clay County, to a point on the State line near the road-bed of the old "Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad Company," passing through Clay, Parke and Vermillion counties; but it was generally supposed by the citizens here that that was merely a ruse, just prior to the vote to be taken on the north and south line, to defeat the latter. Additional discouragement was also derived from other projected east and west lines, notably the narrow-gauge route through Eugene Township, in which the people along the line felt much interest.

The ensuing election, however, gave a decided majority for aiding the north and south line, then called the "Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad." This, under the management of Mr. Collett was completed, in 1870, to the great joy of the peo-

ple of Vermillion County, but not "to the joy" of most of the villages along the route; for, strange to say, it seemed to be the object of those in power to work in the interests of Terre Haute and Danville, and accordingly located the road a mile or so distant from all the villages on and near the west bank of the Wabash except Clinton. This location of the road has had the desired effect, in building up Terre Haute and Danville. To prove the advantages of railroad communication, even Clinton has been set forward of all the other towns in the county.

Mr. Collett was made president of this section of the road, which position he held until May 1, 1880, when the link was leased to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Company, the present operators. The subsequent year efforts were made for leasing the whole line to the Louisville & Nashville, and were nearly successful. The present lessee pays the proprietors \$75,000 a year rental, besides all taxes and expenses for repairs. The road has a funded debt of \$1,100,000, the interest on which is six per cent.

On this line there are $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles of main track, which in 1880 was assessed at \$17,000 per mile; seven miles of side-track, assessed at \$2,500 per mile, and rolling stock at \$1,300.

The stations are, in order commencing at the south—Clinton, Summit Grove, Hillsdale, Opeedee, Newport, Walnut Grove, Cayuga (or Eugene), Perrysville, Gessie, Rileysburg and perhaps two or three points of less importance.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN.

The first railroad proposed through Vermillion County was an east and west line, through the northern portion, projected as early as 1847, and known in short as the Wabash route, to run from Toledo, Ohio, to Springfield, Illinois.

Stock was subscribed in this county, and a route surveyed. The first effort was to build the road to Paris and then to St. Louis; and after considerable grading was done, the enterprise was placed under a new management, who located the road through La Fayette, Attica, Danville and Springfield to St. Louis, and completed it in 1851-'52, without touching any part of this county. After the final location of the road in this manner the people of Vermillion, of course, lost all interest in it. This road has had various names: at present it is known as the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. The most active men here to work for the location of this road through Vermillion County were James Blair, J. F. Smith, J. N. Jones, of Perrysville, and Joseph Moore and Robert A. Barnett, of Eugene.

After struggling and waiting for many tedious years, a company was finally formed which was accommodating enough to give Vermillion County two and one-fifth miles of track and a flag station, completing it in 1871-'72. This has long been known as the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway Company, but we understand they have recently been merged into another, comprising an extended system of railways. In 1880 their track in this county was assessed at \$6,700 per mile.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILWAY (NARROW-GAUGE).

In this road the citizens of Eugene Township were more interested than any other section of the county. They took subscriptions and voted a tax, but the original company failed to come to time and did not realize subscriptions, stock or tax. The link here was then known as the Frankfort & State Line Road. The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company constructed the road, of a narrow gauge, in 1882, but, like the other company, left the village of Eugene

a mile and a half to one side, crossing the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Road at Cayuga. About two years ago the company was re-organized under the name given in our heading, and proceeded immediately to enlarge the track to the standard width, put on first-class rolling stock and made the road in all respects as good as the best.

The longest bridge on its route is across the Wabash opposite Eugene, having five spans of 160 feet each. Of this line there are eight and a half miles of main track in this county, assessed in 1880 at \$12,000 per mile, and one mile of side track, assessed at \$600.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & SPRINGFIELD.

This railway was completed about 1874, without much ado in raising stock, or subscriptions or tax in this county. Many years ago, about 1852-'54,—during the great period of railroad projects everywhere,—the "Indiana & Illinois Central Railway Company" nearly completed the grading on this route. The road is now leased from the old Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway Company. It has nine and a half miles of main track in this county, assessed in 1880 at \$5,000 per mile, and the rolling stock at \$1,700. It has two stations in Vermillion County, namely—Hillsdale, where it crosses the Chicago & Eastern Illinois track, and Dana, an enterprising town two and a half miles east of the State line.

AGRICULTURAL.

Every acre of Vermillion County is good farming land. About one-fourth the area was originally prairie, and most of this prairie is of the common black-soil variety. Nearly all the rest of the county is second bottom. All this area, being easily and well drained, is available for profitable cultivation. The

lower bottom lands are rich, much of it being subject to inundations, which leave a sediment equal to the best compost, and are therefore the best for corn, except that the floods and frosts are often untimely. As high as sixty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, and 110 bushels of corn, have been raised in Vermillion County.

In pioneer times hemp, flax and cotton were raised here to a considerable extent. The flax and cotton were "home-made" into clothing. Every cabin was a factory, on a small scale. The machinery for the manufacture of flax consisted of a brake, a wooden knife to swingle out shives with, and a hackle to remove the tow and straighten out the lint. They also used the small spinning-wheel ("jenny") to twist it into thread. For cotton, a hand gin was used, and hand cards were employed to make it into rolls, which were spun into thread upon a large spinning-wheel. A day's work for a woman was to card and spin from six to eight cuts. Ready-made clothing was not then known. Nearly every man was his own shoemaker. Some of the settlers employed an itinerant cobbler, who went from house to house in the fall and winter seasons with his kit of tools, which was quite limited, and boarded with the family where he worked until they were shod all around, or until the leather was all used up. If there was not enough to go round the youngest had to go barefoot all winter, which was frequently the case.

At first the settlers could not enter less than 160 acres of land, which at the Congress price, \$2 an acre, amounted to more than most of the settlers could pay. This hardship, however, was soon recognized by Congress, who reduced the amount that might be entered to forty acres, and the price to \$1.25, so that any one who could raise \$50 could obtain a respectable home.

Agricultural history strictly involves more statistics than the average reader has the patience to study, or even refer to, and we must therefore omit at least the details, contenting ourselves with only a few general results.

Of wheat there was raised in Vermillion County, in 1880, 635,501 bushels; 1881, 367,938 bushels; 1882, 569,420 bushels; 1883, 14,955 bushels; 1884, 411,624 bushels.

Of corn, in bushels, there was raised, in 1880, 662,701; 1881, 564,103; 1882, 970,051; 1883, 832,260; 1884, 1,126,065.

Of oats, during those years, from 54,000 to 104,000 bushels was raised; of barley, from none to 1,760 bushels; of rye, from 100 to 6,180 bushels; Irish potatoes, 18,000 to 37,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 48 to 840 bushels; buckwheat, 160 bushels (only the crop for 1883 is reported); tobacco, from 200 to 3,000 pounds; timothy seed saved, 200 to 800 bushels.

The diminution of certain crops does not indicate actual decline of the agricultural interest generally, as more ground is devoted to pasturage certain periods than others.

A county agricultural society was organized in 1866, the first year after the termination of the war, and a successful fair held. That society continued to hold annual exhibitions on their grounds northeast of Newport until 1879, when, apparently on account of the railroad running through the grounds and becoming more and more a nuisance, public interest so declined that they practically disbanded. In 1880 a joint stock company was organized, but they failed to do anything. Last year, however, two agricultural associations were organized in this county, namely, the Vermillion County Fair Association, having its headquarters at Eugene, and the Vermillion County Joint Stock Society, with headquarters at Newport. Both held fairs last year, the latter with success,

but the former with a reduced aggregate of receipts on account of rainy weather. They will try it again this year. At the Newport fair, which was held the first week of October, the total receipts were over \$2,200. Every premium was paid in full. Two hundred and fifty stalls were occupied by horses and cattle, steam water-works and reservoirs. No drunkenness nor gambling on the ground, and everything passed off quietly.

POPULATION AND WEALTH.

Townships, including towns.	Sq. miles.	Pop. in 1880.	Personal prop- erty in 1882.
Clinton,	42	3,000	\$ 643,675
Helt,	72	3,027	1,411,745
Vermillion,	45	2,215	1,086,385
Eugene,	33	1,340	680,870
Highland,	60	2,433	1,300,950
	257	12,015	\$5,123,625

The data for the above figures are somewhat characterized by discrepancy, but for practical purposes they are sufficiently exact. The real estate is estimated at about \$6,000,000 for the county. The total wealth of the county may now be given in round numbers at about \$12,000,000.

The taxes in 1880 were, for State purposes, \$17,219; county, \$21,683; town, village and school district, \$16,962. The bonded debt then was \$27,600; floating, \$100; no sinking fund.

There were, in 1880, forty-seven manufacturing establishments, with an invested capital of \$127,700, employing 105 hands, to whom were paid in wages that year (ending May 31, 1880), \$22,025; value of materials, \$166,732; of products, \$222,946.

The population of most of the villages has grown a great deal since the last Federal census was taken. The estimates given by the

residents of the respective villages are given in the township histories on succeeding pages. The school enumeration, being about one-third of the total population, gives corroboration of the estimates adopted.

It has often been a subject of remark that there is something about Vermillion County that is very favorable to longevity. In 1877 it was ascertained that there were ninety-six voters in the county between seventy and eighty years of age, nineteen between eighty and ninety, and two over ninety. At that time Jesse Richmond was the oldest man in the county, being ninety-five years of age, and his wife, who was then still living, was ninety-four years old.

THOROUGHFARES.

In addition to the account we have given of the railroads, we should note the advance made over the rest of the territory. At first the Wabash River constituted the only outlet for the exports of the county, and hence flat-boating was a prominent pursuit, many of the old settlers having made twenty to fifty trips to New Orleans. James L. Wishard once made the return trip on foot, but generally the voyagers returned by steamboat. William Swan and Wesley Southard each made about sixty trips to New Orleans.

In the fall season goods were brought from Evansville and Cincinnati by wagon. The men often went in companies for mutual protection and assistance, with five or six horse teams. One of the lead horses always wore a set of bells. If a team got stuck in a mud-hole or on a hill, it was the custom for any teamster with the same number of horses to make an effort to pull the wagon out. In case of success the bells changed ownership. In this way the bells were constantly changing from one to another. In a few years the

river boats superseded this expensive mode of shipping.

The surface of Vermillion County is naturally far more favorable for wagoning than most counties in the State. In addition to this, the enterprise of the citizens has added the following well-finished turnpikes: One from Newport to Walnut Grove and Eugene; Newport to Quaker Point; from a point on the latter to Dana; from Dana to Clinton; from Clinton to the State line, on the Paris road; Clinton to the county line, on the road to Terre Haute; from Perrysville southwest about eighty miles.

EDUCATION.

Vermillion County is confessedly ahead of most others in this latitude in the character of her public schools. As the people "take pride" in this institution, so do the teachers. Institutes and normals have been faithfully attended and zealously and profitably conducted.

Helt, Eugene and Highland townships have graded schools, while Vermillion Township united until recently with Newport in sustaining a graded school, and the town of Clinton has an excellent graded school, to which the pupils of the township are sometimes admitted.

Arrangements have been made by the school board for a uniform length of school session throughout the county. The per cent. of enrollment was raised from 78 in 1882-'83, to 85 in '1883-'84, and the per cent. of attendance correspondingly increased. In 1874 it was reported that 418 children who had attended school could not read. The number has been growing smaller each year until none are so reported by the last enumeration, although there are probably a few.

The last log cabin school-house was super-

seded many years ago. The respective townships now have the following:

	Brick.	Frame.
Clinton,	3	9
Helt,	3	20
Vermillion,	1	12
Eugene,	1	7
Highland,	1	11
	9	59

Estimated value of school-houses and lots, \$59,000; of school apparatus, globes, maps, etc., about \$4,000. Number of teachers employed in the county, about eighty-five. The enumeration of school children (six to twenty-one years of age) for September, 1886, was 4,291, and the enrollment 3,467, or about eighty per cent.

The county seminary at Newport was built in early days, under the general law appropriating a fund for the purpose. The same building, with an addition, constitutes the present "public-school" house.

The earnestness of the teachers in seeking professional knowledge is shown by their large attendance at the various normal schools of the State, their general habit of reading educational journals, and the wide-spread interest taken in institutes and associations. The townships principals appointed to preside over and superintend the township institutes are expected to organize and direct the work of the "Teachers' Reading Circle."

At one of the institutes the following ingenious poem was read, which deserves a place in this work:

A PEDAGOGICAL POEM.

Written for the *Hoosier State*, by C. W. Joab.

I'm with you here, my teachers dear,
To read a little poem.
I often have some queer ideas about the calamities and
Misfortunes in the teacher's sad career,
An' I thought you'd like to know 'em.

We tug and sweat, with care we fret,
In this vacation toiling.
Now just give me your undivided attention
while I speak of some misfortunes
With which our pathway is beset:
To do so, I am spoiling.

For years we toil, in constant broil
To get an education;
And after many disappointments,
Burdened with anguish and turmoil,
We get a situation.

The most of men consider then
That we from care are free, sir;
But I'd have you understand that I've
The business tried, time and again:
We're in up to our knees, sir.

With all our might, from morn till night,
Our weary brain we rob, sir;
For when you manage a house full of little sav-
ages
In a village school, you're right,—
You "have no idle job," sir.

You'll meet with scorn, sure as you're born;
Some men will be your foes, sir.
Yes, some old fogies can not digest the solid
kernel of truth; they hanker after husks and
chaff
And small potatoes and soft corn;
I've met with such as those, sir.

In humor grum, they will not come,
To see the order there, sir,
And witness the fact that some pupils
Are stupid, lifeless, deaf and dumb,
And view the subject fair, sir.

But all they know about the show
Is what by chance they hear, sir.
They are ever ready to catch all tales of scandal
and idle gossip
As the children homeward go,
Believing all, I fear, sir.

Some say that you will never do:
The pupils do not mind, sir.
They plainly tell you to give the little yonkers
regular old Sam Hill,
And just to put them through,
And not to be too kind, sir.

But when, forsooth, you flog a youth,
 His pa comes in to beat you.
 "See here! what right had you to whip my boy?
 I know the facts in the case:
 My children tell the truth."
 And that's the way they treat you.

Day after day, for little pay,
 We work, with few vacations;
 And bear all this meanness and abuse
 In a good-natured, Christian way,—
 In never-ending patience.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Vermillion County Medical Society.—In July, 1869, a meeting was held at Newport, comprising James McMeen and William C. Eichelbarger, of Eugene; Hiram and Lewis Shepherd, of Quaker Point; Henry C. Eaton, of Brouillet's Creek, and M. L. Hall and C. Leavitt, of Newport, —for the purpose of organizing a county medical society. They adjourned to meet again a week or two afterward, but we find no account of further meetings until 1873, when they organized, electing Dr. I. B. Hedges, of Clinton, president. The membership subsequently attained twenty-two in number, but the association was permitted to "run down" in the course of about four years.

Western Indiana Scientific Association.—The scientific spirit of William Gibson, then of Newport but previously of Perrysville, led him during the summer of 1875 to call a meeting of the friends of science with the view of organizing for efficient work. In August, that year, a preliminary meeting was held at Newport, comprising, among others, Professor B. E. Rhoads, William Gibson, M. L. Hall, William L. Little, Jesse Houchin, P. Z. Anderson and Samuel Groenendyke,—the last two, however, sending letters of regret for their absence.

At the next meeting, August 30, they organized as the "Western Indiana Historical

and Scientific Association," with a constitution and by-laws, "for the purpose of promoting discovery in geology, archaeology and other kindred sciences; for our mutual improvement therein, and for securing a cabinet of natural history and a collection of minerals and fossils as will illustrate the resources and wealth of Vermillion and adjoining counties in these respects." The constitution was signed by John Collett, William L. Little, William Gibson, H. H. Conley, M. L. Hall, S. B. Davis, M. G. Rhoads, Jesse Houchin, W. C. Eichelberger, Samuel Groenendyke, B. E. Rhoads and P. Z. Anderson. Mr. Collett was elected President, M. G. Rhoads, Vice-President; William L. Little, Treasurer; H. H. Conley, Corresponding Secretary; M. L. Hall, Recording Secretary, and William Gibson Librarian and Curator.

But the association, like most others of the kind, forgot to provide (or perhaps could not) for longevity by finding successors for the most active man. Mr. Gibson, the moving spirit, after fitting up and filling a neat little building with specimens, moved away: the soul gone, the organism was of course dead.

The Patrons' Mutual Aid Society, or Vermillion County Fire Insurance Company, was organized in the summer of 1879, by the Patrons of Husbandry, and is still flourishing.

The *County Bible Society*, with auxillary societies in the respected townships, and the *County Sunday-school Association*, similarly organized, are still at work, the latter quite vigorously. These, especially the former, are old institutions.

A county temperance organization, as a result of the "blue-ribbon movement," was effected February 16, 1882, at Newport. The meeting was called to order by Capt. R. B. Sears, of Newport, a member of the State organization. Dr. E. T. Spotswood, of Perrysville, was chosen temporary chairman, and E.

H. Hayes, of Clinton, secretary. The permanent officers elected were, William Gibson, President; Thomas Cushman, Secretary; C. S. Davis, Treasurer. Vice presidents were appointed for the various townships, and an executive committee. Mrs. Emma Molloy, a noted temperance lecturer, was invited to make a canvass of the county. The constitution of the grand council was adopted. The members adopted resolutions to vote for none but temperance men for offices, and favoring a prohibitory liquor law for the State. Not being a religious or a secret society, of course it died.

THE COUNTY POOR FARM, OR INFIRMARY.

The farm, about two miles south of Newport, near the Clinton road, and comprising a quarter section of land, was first entered by Wilbur and Davis from the Government; subsequently Peter Smith became the owner, and upon it as security he borrowed a sum of money from the county; failing to pay, the land became the property of the county, and many years ago was made a resort for the helpless poor. The land is valued at \$35 an acre. The buildings hitherto used being almost valueless, the county this year (1887) is having erected a magnificent brick building, to cost \$15,750. It includes a department for the insane. The plan for this structure was drafted by Mr. Buntin, an architect of Indianapolis. The building is two stories high, with basement under the whole ground area, which is 40 x 108 feet. Can be heated with either steam or hot air. There are thirty-two rooms for inmates, six of which are finished for occupation by the insane. Five rooms are set apart for the superintendent and his family. The contract for the erection of this building was let March 30, 1887, to Moore & McCoy, of Danville, Illinois. The present superintend-

ent is Joseph Conrad, who has had the office since the spring of 1881. His salary is \$600. Average number of inmates, about twenty.

POSTOFFICES.

The postoffices of Vermillion County, enumerating from Clinton northward, are as follows:

Clinton.

St. Bernice, at Jonestown, in the northwestern portion of Clinton Township.

Summit Grove, on the C. & E. I. R. R., in Helt Township.

Toronto, at or near Bono, Helt Township.

Hillsdale, in Helt Township, at the crossing of the C. & E. I. and the L., D. & S. R. Rs.

Dana, in the northwestern portion of Helt Township, on the L., D. & S. R. R.

Newport.

Quaker Hill, at a place sometimes called "Quaker Point," eight miles west of Newport and in Vermillion Township.

Cayuga, in Eugene Township, at the crossing of the C. & E. I. and the T., St. L. & K. R. Rs.

Eugene.

Perrysville.

Gessie, on the C. & E. I. R. R., in the western portion of Highland Township.

Rileysburg, on the same road, two miles northwest of Gessie.

Walnut Grove, Brownston, Highland, Atlanta, Opeedee, etc., are names of other points in the county where there are no postoffices.

NOTABLE METEOROLOGICAL EVENTS.

The winter of 1818-'19 was so mild that but one light snow fell, which was on the night of February 18. Livestock of all kinds wintered well without being fed.

November 18, 1842, the Wabash River, although full, was frozen over, and remained

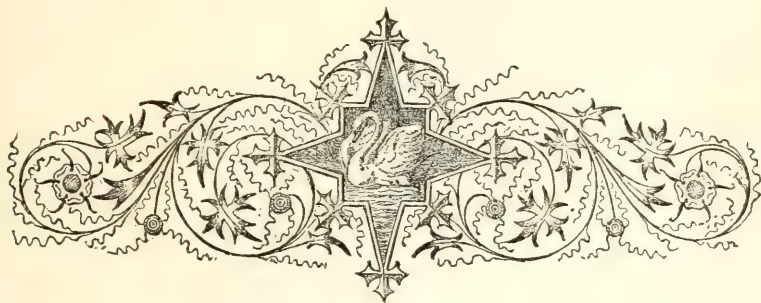
so until April 2. The day preceding the break-up a man with four yoke of oxen hauled saw-logs upon a wagon across the river at Perrysville.

In August, 1875, and in February, 1883, and also in February, 1884, the floods of the Wabash rose unusually high and swept away

hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property.

COUNTY WALL MAP.

■ A good wall map, 3 x 6 feet, of Vermillion County was published in 1870-'72, by James Tarrance, County Auditor, who afterward moved to Terre Haute and then to Texas.





CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

EARLY SETTLERS.



JOHN VANNESST, the first settler of Vermillion County, located on section 9 of this township, in 1816. See a previous chapter for particulars. The second settler in the county, John Beard, also located in this township, building the first house in the town of Clinton, and in 1819 or 1820 the first mill in the county, afterward known as Patton's Mill, three and a half miles southwest of Clinton.

He was also the first justice of the peace in the county.

William Hamilton came in March, 1818. His son John is the oldest living resident of the county, and very frail. William, another son, died about 1878.

Nelson Reeder, deceased, was but two years old when his parents came from Ohio and settled here in 1818.

Judge Porter, from New York State, settled here in 1819. His son Charles, born in 1816, was a good citizen, but ended his life by suicide.

John J. Martin, who died about three years ago, was in his second year when his parents immigrated to this township in 1819.

The same year Daniel McCulloch, who was born in the State of New York in 1797, settled in Clinton Township, upon a farm five miles southwest of Clinton, where he died a number of years ago. W. B., his son, who was born in 1830, is still a resident here.

John Wright, Sr., now an undertaker at Clinton, was born in New York State in 1818, and in 1820 his parents brought him, in emigration, to this county. George Wright came in 1832, and died many years ago. His wife Mary, who was born November 13, 1805, in New York, came to Indiana in 1817, settling near Terre Haute, and in 1832 came

to this county, where she died December 18, 1882. Her only surviving child, William Wright, has been county commissioner.

Major Chuun, an officer in the regular army, came here from Terre Haute some time previous to 1820, and was an efficient soldier in driving away the Indians; was also a participant in the battle of Tippecanoe. He was a justice of the peace here for many years. His son Thomas is still a resident of this township.

John Clover, from Ohio, located in Clinton Township in 1821, with his son Joseph A., who is yet living six miles west of Clinton.

Joshua Dean, who was born in Virginia in 1801, settled here in 1822, and died about ten years ago.

A family named Andrews located in this township the same year, in which were several sons.

Henry and Eli Shew, natives of North Carolina, were boys when they became residents of Clinton Township. The former was born in 1815 and came in 1825, and the latter, born in 1819, was brought here in 1823.

Captain William Swan was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, settled in Clinton Township in 1823, was a member of the first jury in the county, followed the river, making over sixty trips to New Orleans on both rafts and flats, was a Universalist in his religious belief, and a Freemason, and died January 29, 1887, at Clinton.

Washington Potter, still living, was about eight years old when, in 1823, he was brought to this township. He is a native of Ohio, and a carpenter by trade.

Silas Davis, a cooper and farmer, now living in Kansas, was born in Ohio in 1818, brought here in 1823, and lived here many years.

The parents of William and Israel Wood

came in 1824. The latter are still residents here.

John W. Hedges came also in 1824. His son, Dr. I. B. Hedges, was born October 30, 1819, died February 24, 1883, and was buried in Clinton Cemetery. He was a respectable, well known physician, of many years' standing in his native county.

In 1824 came also Mr. Crabb, father of Walter G., who was born in Fayette County, Ohio. The former moved into Parke County.

James H. Allen, of Clinton, born in Ohio in 1822, has been a resident here since 1827.

John Payton, an early merchant of Clinton, was born in Ohio in 1818, and settled here in 1828.

This year also came James Clark, Sr., from Ohio, where he was born in 1798, became a farmer a mile and a half west of Clinton, and is now deceased.

Samuel Davidson, also deceased, was born in Ohio in 1817, and settled in this township in 1830. Martin M. Davidson, born in Ohio in 1829, was brought here in 1832, lived here many years, and is now a resident of Terre Haute.

George W. Edwards, of Clinton, was born in this State in 1827, and became a resident here in 1830.

Andrew Reed, born in North Carolina in 1820, settled here in 1830.

Thomas Kibby, who was born in this State in 1810, came to Clinton Township in the fall of 1830, and is still a resident here.

Benjamin R. Whitecomb, born in Vermont in 1798, and his cousin and business partner, John Whitecomb, came in 1828, settling in the village of Clinton, where they were among the first merchants, pork packers, etc. John died August 29, 1830, aged forty-one years. Benjamin R. died April 23, 1861, and his wife, Anna S., died May 21, 1860.

at the age of fifty-five and a half years. John R. Whitecomb, another merchant, born in Ohio in 1804, first settled in Edgar County, Illinois, in 1832, and in the village of Clinton in 1834. He died in March, 1873, leaving a widow (third wife), who is living a half mile west of town. His first wife, Eunice, died May 15, 1832, aged only twenty-three years.

Scott Malone, who married Miss Sarah, one of the twin daughters of John Vannest, came from Ohio, and resided here until his death a few years ago.

Simeon Taylor, born in Indiana in 1818, settled in this county in 1831, and died a few years ago. His brother, John F., born in Ohio, in 1816, came in 1833, and is yet living.

In 1832 there settled in Clinton Township, Thomas G. Wilson, born in Virginia in 1804; William J. Noblitt, born in Tennessee in 1825, and still living here; Benjamin Harrison, born in Virginia in 1805, was justice of the peace many years, and is still living: his wife died this year (1887); their son Robert, born in the "Old Dominion" in 1831, is still a resident of this township.

Robert H. and Adaline (West) Nichols, came in 1835. He died here in 1872, aged fifty-five years, and she in 1874, aged sixty-five.

Huram B. Cole, John Ferral and John Marks were early merchants of Clinton. The latter went South. Ferral died February 25, 1832, at the age of thirty-six years.

In 1836 came William Payton and Philo Harkness, who are still living here. Payton was born in Kentucky in 1814, and Harkness in New York in 1816.

In 1837 came Reuben Propst, and the next year Isaac Propst, natives of Virginia, but finally moved away.

Aquilla Nebeker, born in Delaware in 1815,

located in Clinton Township in 1837. He was a man of liberal views, a good citizen and a kind neighbor. He died February 10, 1880, after a long period of illness. His widow died in January, 1881, an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Jesse Spangler, born in Pennsylvania in 1807, settled here in 1837, and died about 1881.

D. F. Fawcett came from Virginia in 1833, settling near Goshen, Vigo County, and then, in 1837, in this county, near the southwest corner. He died in 1845, in Jasper County, Illinois. Mrs. Fawcett died in 1837, in this township.

Many others we could mention who came in pioneer times, resided here many years, becoming prominent citizens, and died in honored old age, or are still living.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The opening of the iron mines and building of the "Indiana Furnace," in section 27, township 14, range 10, Clinton Township, commenced in 1837. In 1839 the furnace was in full blast. Stephen R. Uncles was the chief owner and superintendent. Associated with him were Hugh Stuart and Chester Clark, the firm name being, Uncles & Co. Years later, the lands and works passed into the hands of Stuart & Sprague, and still later to E. M. Bruce & Co., the Co. being David Sinton.

In 1859, George B. Sparks, now a resident of Clinton, bought a controlling interest, and under the firm name of G. B. Sparks & Co., the business was continued until 1864. Captain John Lindsey, who still resides near the site of the old Furnace, was many years its superintendent. He relates that of the hundreds of men employed then, all but one, a pattern-maker, voted regularly the Democratic ticket, and jokingly says, no others

could get employment. The company's office and large general supply store, and a score or two of cabins of more or less pretensions, made quite a village. Castings of nearly all kinds, largely stoves, were turned out. Pig iron in large quantities were also produced.

The works were among the early enterprises of the Wabash Valley, and distributed a large amount of money among the early settlers as well as furnishing employment to all comers—of the right political faith (according to Captain Lindsey)! The 1,700 acres of land connected with the plant is now owned by George B. Sparks, and devoted to agricultural purposes, and all that remains to indicate the site of the old "Indiana Furnace" is here and there debris of rotting and rusting machinery, and one or two log cabins.

The "Norton Creek Coal Mines" are located on the line between Clinton and Helt townships, on section 5 of Clinton Township, and section 32 of Helt Township. Their development commenced in December, 1884. F. A. Bowen was the proprietor, and Charles P. Walker, of Clinton, the superintendent and manager. In the spring of 1885, under the general laws of Wisconsin the "Norton Creek Coal Mining Company," was organized, with a paid up capital of \$40,000, with its general office at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. H. M. Benjamin, of that city, is the president of the company, and Charles P. Walker, of Clinton, superintendent and treasurer, and general agent for Indiana. Connected with the property are 255 acres of land. The mines are about two and one-half miles west of the "Eastern Illinois Railroad," and connected by a spur track. The company also own the old "Briar Hill" mines, on section 9, Clinton Township, but they are not now opened.

On the southeast portion of section 5 is

located the company's large mercantile establishment and local office, which, with twenty-seven tenement houses, constitutes quite a village, called "Geneva," named in honor of a daughter of Superintendent Walker. The sales of coal in 1886 reached \$160,000, and and the mercantile establishment \$42,000. Near the mines are several tenement houses, and at the Briar Hill mines eleven houses. All are occupied by employes of the company. The business is increasing, owing to the excellent quality of coal produced. Commencing with the winter of 1887-'88 an average working force of 300 men are employed.

In Clinton Township there are three or four saw-mills, besides two in town, and one grist-mill.

One of the chief business interests of Clinton Township is the immense stock farm of Claude Mathews at Hazel Bluff, on Brouillet's Creek, some three miles from Clinton.

It is said that in early day crime became so prevalent in the southern part of Vermillion County that a vigilance committee was organized, who executed a lynching or two and thus effectually checked the evil.

Some years ago the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company talked some of running a track through this portion of the county, but no subscriptions were taken. When the Cleveland & St. Louis railroad was projected *via* Clinton, a little effort was made for it, but nothing accomplished. Now the Anderson, Lebanon & Paris Railroad is proposed, by way of Clinton, and A. V. Brown is the leading citizen of the place working for it, in conjunction with Rockville. Sections of this line, in other counties, are already built and used.

In this township, outside of Clinton, Henry C. Eaton, of Brouillet's Creek, has been the principal practicing physician. Rev. S. S.

Sins is a United Brethren minister residing also on this creek. Bethel United Brethren Church is located five miles southwest of Clinton, and the "Union Class," of the same church, worship at a point six and a half miles southwest of Clinton.

The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church is located about five miles west of Clinton, where Lewis Walraven is class-leader; and Trinity Church, nearly south of Clinton, is a place where a prosperous class worships, of whom John Ryan, Harrison Cole and William Wright are official members. These two classes are in the Clinton Circuit, of which Rev. J. B. Combs is preacher in charge, with residence at the parsonage in Clinton. This is in the Greencastle District, Northwest Indiana Conference, of which Rev. A. A. Gee is presiding elder. Clinton Circuit, including the town, had 300 members last year.

CLINTON.

The town of Clinton was laid out in 1824, by William Harris, a resident of Martin County, Indiana, who was a Government surveyor, and named the place in honor of DeWitt Clinton, of New York.

Up to the time the railroad was assured, about 1868, the growth of Clinton was slow, but during all that long ante-railroad period it was nevertheless the *entrepot* for an agricultural district around it fifty miles or more in diameter. Across the Wabash the people traded mostly at Terre Haute, only fifteen miles distant from Clinton, and always an absorbing factor in the country trade.

The first mercantile establishment opened at this point was by John and Benjamin R. Whitcomb, who kept a general store. Other early business men of Clinton were John Payton, John R. Whitcomb, Hiram B. Cole, John Ferrel, and John Marks. Later, were James McCulloch, Otis M. Conkey, Jones &

Chestnut, from Paris, Illinois, Leander Munsell, from the same place, Alanson Baldwin, of Baldwinville, Illinois, O. & D. Bailey, of Bloomfield, Illinois, who were extensive pork-packers at this point. This was for a long period a prominent shipping point for pork.

Minor business men were, J. W. and Fielding Shepard, and Volney Hutchison, mechanics, who afterward moved into the country and became successful farmers; S. E. Patton, cooper; H. F. Redding, carriage-maker and blacksmith, and others.

Many of the buildings occupied by the above parties are still standing, on the bank of the river near the wagon bridge, where the old boat landing was, as monumental relics of the steamboat period. How many scenes of the past, and associations concerning the characteristics of the early business men of Clinton, does their venerable presence still suggest!

Clinton is now, and has long been, the largest town in Vermillion County; but what its population is we cannot ascertain. It is variously estimated at 1,200 to 1,800. The town is beautifully located, streets running "square with the world," and withal it is a pleasant place in every respect.

It was first incorporated about 1848 or 1849, by a special act of the Legislature, which empowered the trustees to prohibit the sale of intoxicants. In later years, about 1879, the town was re-incorporated, under the general law. It is divided into five wards, from each of which one trustee is elected biennially. The general officers are elected annually,—the president being elected by the board, and the other officers by the people directly.

On account of the absence of the old records, we are unable to give a complete list of officers. Since 1880 the following have

served: Presidents—Neil J. McDougall, 1880-'84; Decatur Downing, 1885; W. L. Morey, 1886-'87. - Clerks—D. C. Johnson, 1880; L. O. Bishop, 1881; Decatur Downing, 1882; J. M. Hays, 1883-'84; Ed. H. Johnson, 1885-'87.

Here, as elsewhere, have been the usual contests with the liquor traffic. The most remarkable movement in modern times was the "woman's crusade" of 1874-'76. In 1874 a band of praying women laid siege to a saloon day and night, being on duty in divisions and by turns. The proprietor surrendered. In April, 1875, a company of forty ladies, headed by Mrs. Malone and Mrs. Kibby, marched in double file to the saloon owned by Tice & Mechler, to hold an interview with the proprietors; but on arrival found the fort evacuated and the doors wide open. The ladies guarded the place until evening and then retired. The next night one of the proprietors was arrested, and while he was in custody the citizens gathered at the point of contest and demolished everything that contained intoxicating liquor. The proprietor sued fifteen of the citizens for \$5,000 damages, but the case was compromised or dismissed. Other events of this crusade occurred, but of minor importance.

While on the subject of municipal government, we may notice that under corporate management the streets have been graded and macadamized, nuisances generally kept in abeyance, and a satisfactory government generally administered.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Joseph Hopkins, from Ohio, was the first physician to locate in Clinton, in 1830 or previously. He was an acceptable practitioner. Died out West, leaving a wife and two daughters.

Dr. Erstman was here a short time, about the same period.

Dr. I. S. Palmer, a well educated graduate of a medical college at Philadelphia, settled in Clinton during its pioneer period, accumulated some property, but finally became intemperate and lost it, although he was a gentleman of a shrewd intellect. He finally lost his life in a horrible manner, although not drunk at the time. Visiting a patient across the Wabash one day about fifteen years ago, he noticed on his return many squirrels in the woods. On arriving home he took his gun, and started out to indulge in the sports of the chase. While crossing the river on the ice, he broke through, but held himself from being drawn under by clinging to the edge of the ice; and there he held fast until parties had arrived from points a mile or more distant for his rescue. But his strength gave out and he went under, never more to be seen; his body was never recovered. Charles Knowles nearly lost his life in his efforts to save him.

Dr. William Kile, from Ohio, was a man of great energy and industry, and with an extended practice he accumulated a handsome amount of property. This he finally sold and went to Paris, Illinois, where he engaged in mercantile business, and also farming and handling live-stock, for a number of years, and ultimately banking. In visiting patients on the other side of the Wabash he would sometimes swim his horse across the river on his return, rather than to come a few miles out of his way to the wagon bridge. One time he was violently attacked with small-pox, when scarcely any one expected he could survive; but his "vitativeness" was so large that, as he was being taken out into the country for treatment, passing a store, he called out to the proprietor, "Save me that largest pair of boots, will you?" He had

very large feet. He died at Paris many years afterward.

Dr. Perkins, a botanic physician, practiced here a number of years, and finally removed to Oregon.

Dr. Rollin Whitecomb, a botanic physician from New York, came in 1841, and, after practicing here a number of years, moved away, and returned again and remained until his death.

Dr. I. B. Hedges was a boy when his parents brought him here from New York in 1824. Commencing practice about 1845, he proved to be a successful physician as well as business man. On dying here three or four years ago, he left considerable property to his family. He was a man of high standing.

Dr. P. R. Owen came to Clinton about 1854, from New Goshel, Indiana, but was a native of Ohio. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the army, was elected Captain of Company I, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry, promoted Major and then Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment; came home and practiced his profession until 1871, when he died, leaving a widow and several children. He was also an excellent Methodist preacher. The Grand Army post at Clinton is named in his honor.

Dr. Corkins, after practicing here a while, moved to Texas.

Dr. William Reeder practiced medicine at Clinton for a period before the war, in which he enlisted and held some office. About 1874 he moved to Texas, where he is now following his profession.

Dr. J. C. Crozier arrived here also some time before the war, entered the army as a Surgeon, continued in the service until the close, then practiced here a number of years, and finally went to Washington, D. C., where he has for a number of years been engaged in the pension department.

Dr. William H. Stewart, who came from Illinois and practiced medicine here two or three years, was in Terre Haute when last heard from.

The present physicians of Clinton are Drs. Henry Nebeker, J. H. Bogart and C. M. White.

LAWYERS.

James R. Baker, although he did not practice law a great deal, may be counted among the bar. He left here, entering the Methodist ministry.

Lyman J. Smith practiced law at Clinton three or four years, and moved to Paris, Illinois.

"Judge" John Porter, who lived in the country in this township, followed the law to some extent, was a man of considerable literary attainments, a member of the Legislature, etc. He died some time before the war period.

Also, some time before the last war, a man named Ragan was a practitioner of law at Clinton for about a year.

Henry D. Washburn was born in Vermont, in March, 1832; came to this county about 1850; taught school three or four years—principally in Helt Township and some at Newport; studied law while teaching, with Thomas C. W. Sale at Newport; admitted to the bar in 1853, and opened office at Newport; was in partnership with M. P. Lowry for a time; elected auditor of the county in 1854, serving one term; entered the army as Captain of Company C, Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and then Colonel, and Brevetted General and then Major General, serving in the army about four years, first in Missouri, next in the Army of the Potomac, and then in Georgia; but in 1864, before the termination of the war, was elected, while a resident of

Clinton, to the lower house of Congress, against Daniel W. Voorhees, serving from March, 1865, to March, 1869, having been re-elected; was appointed in the latter year by President Grant to the office of Surveyor-General for the Territory of Montana; and while holding this office he died, in January, 1871, at Clinton, leaving a wife and two children. Commanding a company of fifty men, he made the first thorough exploration of the Yellowstone Valley, in 1870, in which journey the exposure brought on the illness which proved fatal. In his religion he was a Methodist, in his social relations a Knight Templar, and in his politics a Republican, and a good campaignist for his party. Mrs. Washburn now resides in Greencastle, this State. Dr. A. A. Washburn, her son, is practicing medicine at Atwood, Illinois; and her daughter is the wife of Professor J. B. De Motte, of De Pauw University, at Greencastle.

Henry A. White, a native of Helt Township, this county, practiced law at Clinton a number of years, and is now in Kansas.

M. B. Davis, a native of this county, and a graduate of Asbury University at Greencastle, was admitted to the bar in 1881, commenced practice while a very young man, and was in partnership for a short time with H. H. Conley, of Newport, and in 1885 left for Beatrice, Nebraska, where he is now practicing law and has an interest in the *Beatrice Republican*.

The present lawyers of Clinton are Daniel C. Johnson, Platt Z. Anderson, Benjamin R. Whitcomb, I. H. Strain and Melvin B. Davis.

THE PRESS.

In 1873 the Clinton *Exponent* was established by B. S. Blackledge and James R. Baker, Esq., in Allen's picture gallery, a

short distance west of the present *Argus* office, and was Republican in politics. F. L. Whedon, from Ohio, edited the paper for a short time. After a time Baker sold his interest to his partner, and Mr. Blackledge conducted the paper alone until the first week of November, 1876, when he sold to Lyman E. Knapp. In June, 1877, he sold to R. S. Knapp, but King Alcohol foreclosed a mortgage on the institution and killed it. It raised its fainting form at Perrysville, as the Perrysville *Exponent*, gasped a few months, and breathed its last. In 1877 H. A. White, a lawyer of Clinton, bought the office material, returned with it to Clinton, and started the *Western Indianian*, in the building now occupied by Harry Dudley as a meat market. Subsequently it was removed to the room now occupied by the *Argus*. By this time the organ was "National" in its politics.

White sold out to T. A. Kibby, H. S. Evans and John McMahon. The last mentioned soon left, and Evans became editor and publisher, Kibby remaining as a silent partner. Then Evans left, and Mr. Kibby, in September, 1879, leased the office to L. O. Bishop and Mont. L. Casey. In June, 1880, this firm bought the Clinton *Herald*, to which the *Western Indianian* had been changed by Mr. Evans, and published it until July 1, 1882, when Mr. Bishop sold to Casey. August 31, Mr. Bishop started the *Saturday Argus*. In twelve or fifteen months the *Herald* suspended. Shortly afterward Alexander Myers tried his hand at the business of journalism, by starting the *Tomahawk and Scalping-Knife*, which he immediately changed to the *Democrat*; died in six weeks. In June, 1884, Mr. Casey came out with the Clinton *Siftings*, which sifted occasionally and irregularly along for about three years, when it entirely sifted out.

All the above newspapers, except the *Argus*, were printed upon the same press.

During the summer of 1887 Mont. L. Casey started "*Casey's Siftings*," as an organ laboring for the "elevation of morals and horse-thieves," and as the only "religious" paper in the county and the "best advertising medium on earth," published every Friday evening, "the Lord permitting," and on Saturday morning "any way."

It seems that the *Argus*-eyed journal has come to stay, having a clear field and running steadily. It is a "free, untrammelled newspaper for the people," handicapped by no idiosyncrasy. In connection with the paper, Mr. Bishop has also a good job office.

LUCIUS O. BISHOP was born in Clinton, a son of Francis M. and Melinda (Anderson) Bishop, April 17, 1859. Approaching the years of manhood he began the study of law in the office of Henry A. White, in his native town, but, before completing his course, he, in partnership with Mont. L. Casey, leased the printing office of the Clinton *Herald*, in 1879, since which time he has been engaged as a journalist and job printer, as above related. He is a rising young man, and being endowed with energy and mental activity, he is destined to make a mark in this world of life. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and takes an active interest in the literary societies and other local enterprises of the community.

LATE ENTERPRISES.

The Clinton Building and Loan Association was organized in March, 1882, and is still alive. William L. Morey is president, and J. W. Robb, secretary.

Clinton Building and Loan Association No. 2 was organized January 1, 1887, with a capital stock of \$50,000. David McBeth,

President; J. W. Robb, Secretary; and W. A. Hays, Treasurer.

The Clinton Natural Gas Company was organized in the spring of 1887, with a capital stock of \$2,000 to \$4,000. C. Mathews, President; John Whitcomb, Vice-President; W. H. Hamilton, Secretary; N. C. Anderson, Treasurer. The other directors are J. J. Higgins, Decatur Downing, J. E. Knowles, C. B. Knowles and W. A. Hays. The material for the derrick, etc., is now (June) on the ground, and the company intend to commence drilling within a few days, in the western portion of the town.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school-house in Clinton Township, as elsewhere described, was a log structure of the most primitive kind, located at the Davidson hill, a mile west of town, when the only school books were the English Reader, Webster's Elementary Spelling Book and the New Testament, and sometimes a copy of Daboll's Arithmetic. Since then a remarkable growth of the present free-school system has taken place. In the meantime, according to the character of the respective periods, two or three attempts have been made toward the establishment of special or select schools of an advanced order. For example, just previous to the war, Myram G. Towsley's Military Institute and the Farmers' College, which went down on account of the war coming on. Part of the building, a large frame, was afterward converted into an opera house, and the wings into dwelling-houses.

The present fine school building, of six rooms, was erected in 1881, at a cost of about \$8,000, including seating, furnishing and the ground. The enrollment last year was 368. The school is divided into ten or twelve grades, and prepares its graduates for admis-

sion into the State University. The principal is J. H. Tomlin, who has six assistants.

SOCIETIES.

Freemasonry was organized in Clinton previous to D. A. Ranger's arrival here in 1843, but interest in it declined and the charter was surrendered.

Jerusalem Lodge, No. 99, F. & A. M., received its charter May 29, 1850, and has ever since then been kept alive. The charter members were—Sylvester Redfield, Worshipful Master, who afterward moved to Nebraska, John N. Perkins, Hiram Barnes, John R. Whitecomb, Benjamin R. Whitecomb, William S. Price, James Gazsoway, James McCulloch, Nathan Sidwell, J. J. Moore and William Barrick. The present membership is fifty-six, with these officers: James Robert, Worshipful Master; Robert B. Bailey, Senior Warden; Jasper Frisk, Junior Warden; N. C. Anderson, Treasurer; D. A. Ranger, Secretary; H. B. Dudley, Senior Deacon; John Horney, Junior Deacon; and William Hughes, Tyler.

Amant Lodge, No. 356, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 16, 1870, with about twelve members, who have increased to about seventy-five. The present officers are—A. V. McWethy, Noble Grand; J. H. Black, Vice Grand; Frank Swinehart, Recording Secretary; W. H. Hill, Permanent Secretary; John H. Birt, Treasurer. The past grands number twenty-three. The lodge has an unusually nice room for their meetings.

Clinton Encampment, No. 143, was chartered May 16, 1876. Present officers—W. H. Hill, Chief Priest; W. H. Cale, Senior Warden; Harry Swinehart, Junior Warden; J. M. Blagg, High Priest; W. F. Wells, Permanent Secretary; Ed. H. Johnston, Scribe; J. H. Black, Treasurer.

Vermillion Lodge, No. 182, Degree of Rebekah, was organized July 9, 1877. It has at present about forty active members. The officers are—Mrs. Anna Davis, Noble Grand; Miss Ella Bishop, Vice-Grand; Mrs. Katie McWethy, Treasurer; Lillie Birt, Recording Secretary; Miss Lulu Allen, Permanent Secretary.

P. R. Owen Post, No. 329, G. A. R., was instituted April 15, 1884. (See a preceding page for a sketch of Dr. Owen). The Post was organized by Captain R. B. Sears, of Newport, mustering officer, with about twenty-five or thirty members. They now number fifty-four, and are in prosperous condition. Officers—L. H. Beckman, Post Commander; Cornelius Quick, Senior Vice Commander; T. B. Wells, Junior Vice Commander; S. Weatherwax, Adjutant; J. H. Wilson, Quartermaster; William Kelp, Chaplain; D. A. Ranger, Quartermaster Sergeant; Enoch Whitted, Sergeant.

Council No. 3, Sovereigns of Industry, was organized May 5, 1874, with twenty-five members. James A. Greenwalt was elected President; David McBeth, Vice-President; J. C. Campbell, Secretary; T. Victor, Treasurer; S. B. Blackledge, Lecturer; J. C. Hall, Steward; D. Moore, Inside Guard.

The A. O. U. W. organized here eight or ten years ago; soon had thirty or forty members, but in about a year they practically disbanded. Perry Jones, superintendent of a coal mine in the vicinity at the time, was master workman of the lodge. He moved away some years ago. Probably he constituted the soul of the lodge, and when he went away the body died.

Some eight years ago an orchestra was organized in Clinton, which is still efficient, and more recently a cornet band, led by White and Wells.

THE CHURCHES.

Methodism.—Itinerant Methodist ministers of pioneer times were especially marked for their energy and daring in threading the wild woods and prairies in search of the isolated settler, for the purpose of preaching to him the gospel and of organizing "classes" (church congregations) as soon as he could find three or four residents who were zealous enough to meet, coming from far and from near. The first Methodist class in Vermillion County was organized some time previous to 1830, at the house of John Vannest, the first settler of the county, comprising besides Mr. Vannest himself, also his brother, and George Rush, James, Amos and Joseph Reeder, the Brannons, etc. The minister, who walked his rounds, preached here every four weeks. Revs. Smith and McGinnis are remembered as being among the early Methodist preachers in this section.

Not having space to detail the particulars of Methodist history from that time to the present, we are obliged to leap in our imagination over half a century, to the present period.

At the present time the Clinton society comprises ninety-four members. Class-leader, L. H. Beckman. Stewards, James M. Hayes and Robert Allen. The flourishing Sunday-school is superintended by John Whitecomb and L. H. Beckman. Pastor, Rev. J. B. Combs, now in his second year here, and occupying the parsonage, a neat residence in a retired place. This circuit is in the Greencastle District, Northwest Indiana Conference. Rev. A. A. Gee, of Greencastle, is the presiding elder.

As to a house of worship, the Methodists passed from the log-cabin residence and school-house to a frame church, erected mainly by the Presbyterians in 1831; and

next into a frame, 38 x 60 feet, built about 1852, at a cost of about \$1,400, which is now used as a dwelling; and finally, in 1883, they reared their present massive and imposing brick edifice, 40 x 80 feet in ground area, at a cost of \$6,500.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church of Clinton, was organized in 1876, by Rev. W. S. Langford, of Rockville, at the time, who was also pastor for a while. The class, led by George Harris, started out with only six members, but now numbers about twenty, with Mrs. Lida Brown as class-leader. Stewards, William Bowen, John Cooper, Elbert Brown, John Bowen and John Walker. Sunday-school, of about fifteen pupils generally, is superintended by James Bowen. The pastor is Rev. W. R. Hutchison, now a resident of Lost Creek, Vigo County; this is his third year. The church building, 26 x 30 feet in dimensions, was erected in 1881, at a cost of \$250, and is free from debt. It is located in the central part of town.

The Presbyterian Church at Clinton was also organized in pioneer times, being the first to erect a house of worship in the county, in 1831, with the aid of the Methodists. Running down somewhat in the course of years, they were re-organized about 1850, by Rev. John Gerrish, of Helt Township, who died in the spring of 1887, in Kansas. There are now fifty-five members. The ruling elders are E. V. Brown and David McBeth. They maintain a Sunday-school the year round, with an average attendance of ninety pupils, superintended by D. C. Johnson. The present pastor is Rev. L. G. Hay, D. D., of Terre Haute, who has been serving as "stated supply" since the first of February 1887. Former pastors (or supplies) have been, so far as can be conveniently remembered, Revs. James Boggs, in 1855; John A. Tiffner, of Bono, two or three years;

John Hawks, of Rockville, two or three years; Thomas Griffith, of Montezuma, three or four years, and L. H. Davidson, who resided here at the time, two years. The first church building was converted into a barn, and

is still used as such. The present house of worship was erected about 1852, is a frame 40 x 70 feet in dimensions, and located centrally, on the school-house lot.



HELT TOWNSHIP.

EARLY SETTLERS.



THE following list of early settlers of Helt Township, although apparently systematic, can not be supposed to be complete or free from error, but it is as accurate, we trust, as such data can generally be made. The years indicated at the head of the respective paragraphs are the years in which those mentioned came here as settlers, except where otherwise specified.

1817-'18.—In the winter of 1817-'18 came Obadiah Swayze, who occupied as a "squatter" one of the three cabins just built by the Helts, spoken of in the next paragraph. He, however, remained as a permanent citizen. His remains now lie buried in Helt's Prairie Cemetery, with his wife, two sons and a daughter. He has a grandson, Wesley Wright, living in Kansas City.

1818.—Daniel Helt, after whom the prairie and the township were named. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1791, was a soldier

in the war of 1812 under General Harrison, and died March 25, 1879, a good man and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. George, John and Michael Helt—all now deceased. C. B., Thomas, Hiram, E. B. and F. M. Helt were all born here in pioneer times. Augustus Ford, from Ohio, long since deceased. His son John, born in Ohio in 1809, came with him, and died May 6, 1882, an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church, after having lived upon the farm first occupied for half a century. Mr. Rodney, from Maine. John Skidmore, who died at the age of eighty years. Hon. William Skidmore, who was born February 19, 1819, died several years ago. George Skidmore was born in 1824, and Josiah Skidmore in 1831. Samuel Rush, father of James, who was born in Ohio in 1817. This year, or soon afterward, C. C. Hiddle (or John Hiddle, according to one authority), and John Martin came and built the first cabins on Hiddle's Prairie.

1819—Samuel Ryerson, who died January 31, 1862, at Clinton. His wife, Phebe, died in the fall of 1874, at the age seventy-nine years. She was a remarkable woman. At

the age of twelve years she had never heard one pray. At that time she attended a Methodist meeting, where the expected preacher did not arrive. and the class-leader sang and prayed, which was the means of her conviction and conversion, and she remained a zealous member of the church all her life. She and her husband formed the first Methodist class on Helt's Prairie, consisting of eight persons, soon after their settlement here. A short time before her death she willed \$1,500 to the Missionary Society, \$500 to Asbury University, \$200 to the educational fund of this county, and \$200 to the Biblical Institute at Evanston, Illinois, besides other sums, to various individuals.

Matthew Harbison came this year. Joseph Harbison was born in this township in 1834.

1820.—Mr. Hood, father of Charles D. and S. S., both of whom were born in Tennessee, in 1814 and 1815, and are still living here. According to one authority, Joel Hollingsworth arrived in Helt Township this year.

1821.—Abraham and Enoch White. The latter was born in Kentucky, in 1814. James Harper. Stephen Harrington, who was born in Ohio in 1814, was a resident here during most of the county's existence. Warham (or "Wirum") Mack, born in Ohio in 1801, died here. The other Macks came later: see under 1832 and 1836.

1822.—William Andrews, Sr., tanner and farmer, born in Ohio in 1807, (see under 1832), and died of heart disease in December, 1879, two miles southwest of St. Bernice, a member of the United Brethren church. (For others by the name of Andrews, see under 1832.) John Conley. M. A. Conley, long a resident, was born in this township this year. James Conley, born in Ohio in 1817, is still living here. William Conley was another pioneer.

1823.—Alanson Church. His son Josiah

was born here, September 29, 1823, and died January 7, 1884, two and a half miles west of Summit Grove. Eleven of his twelve children are still living. John Peer, Sr., born in Virginia in 1803, and deceased. John Peer, Jr., a resident, was born here in 1834. The Pearman family; of the younger members, John is living, Benjamin is dead, and besides these there were S. D. and William.

1824.—John Van Camp, whose house this year was where the first township election was held, moved to Missouri. John Langston, father of Oliver, of Dana. William L. Malone, born in Ohio in 1805, deceased. Richard, his son, was born in the same State, in 1826, and lives in Dana.

1825.—Caleb Bales, Sr., from Virginia, died in 1836. Caleb Bales, Jr. is living. George Bales, early settler, father of Robert, is dead. William Bales, born in Virginia in 1827, settled in this county in 1831. William F. Bales was born here in 1829. Chandler Tillotson, who came to the county about this period, is dead. Daniel G. and G. B. Tillotson were born here in 1825.

1826.—Edwin (or Edmund), William and Elijah James. S. R., Joseph, W. A. and S. S. James are all natives of this county. Mr. Keyes, father of Dr. C. F. Keyes. The doctor was born in Indiana, in 1822, brought up in Helt Township, became a competent physician, although somewhat eccentric in style, and died at Dana, February 8, 1884, leaving a wife and five children. John Vanduyn born in New Jersey in 1803, still resides in this township. M. Thompson. Mr. Rhoades, father of Stephen, was born in Kentucky in 1822. William Kearns, born in Kentucky in 1806, is dead. John, his son, was born in 1832, and is still living here. Samuel Pyle, was two years old at this time, when he was brought here; he is still a resident of this township.

1827.—Washington Engram, born in Kentucky in 1812. John O. Rogers, born this year in Helt Township, resides in Dana. Asa Mack came this year or previously. His son, Dr. Erastus Mack, was born this year, and another son, N. B., born in 1832, went to California.

1828.—Joel Hollingsworth, who was born in South Carolina in 1801, died May 30, 1875, in this township. (See sketch of Simon Hollingsworth, in the biographical department of this work.) George Hollingsworth, a carpenter, was born in 1827, Indiana, and was brought here in 1839.

1829.—The French family. Felix French, born here this year, went to Michigan. Samuel French, long a resident. Joseph and John Staats, brothers, are still living here. Joseph, born in Virginia in 1801, came in 1830, and John, who was born in Ohio in 1806, came in 1829. Israel and Abraham Leatherman were lads when they arrived this year. Samuel Hoagland (deceased), was born in this county in 1829, and was a citizen here for a life time. Wesley Southard (deceased), was born in Virginia in 1811. William Russell, Sr., born in Virginia in 1797, is still living here. David and Mahlon Russell were born here, in 1830 and 1833.

1830.—James L. Wishard, born in Kentucky in 1794, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and died two or three years ago. John O. Wishard, born in the same State, in 1805, came in 1834, and is now deceased. J. H. Wishard, a life-long resident, born this year. James L. Payton, born in Kentucky in 1800, is dead. James Payton, born in 1835, also deceased. A. M. Payton, born in Kentucky in 1823, was seven years of age when brought here. James A. Edmanston, born in Indiana in 1828, was brought here in 1830 and lived here many years, but is now living in Illinois. Robert Norris, born in South Carolina in

1796, died here in 1873. His sons, John and Lewis, are living. John T. Boren, Sr., born in Tennessee in 1800, is not living. J. T. Boren, Jr., was born in this county in 1831. Jacob Miller, born in Kentucky in 1818, is still a resident here. Mary E. Miller, born in North Carolina in 1816, came in 1831. John and O. R. Blakesley, born here in 1830 and 1833, remained as residents until their death.

1831.—Joseph Jones, born in Kentucky in 1810; Matthew Jones, born in North Carolina in 1818; Thomas Jones, shoemaker, born in the same State in 1820; and Wiley Jones, born also in the same State in 1824, all came this year. Wiley soon moved on to Illinois. William Jones, an old resident, was born in Indiana in 1829.

1832.—James Andrews came previously to 1834. John Andrews, still living here. Sara Eliza Andrews, born in 1820, married Mr. Dethrick and moved West. Hannah Andrews, born in Massachusetts in 1823, came to this county in 1839. John W. Reed, born in North Carolina in 1822, resided here from 1832 until his death September 14, 1885, at Dana. David Reed, born in North Carolina in 1825, is still living. P. M. Stokesberry, born in Ohio in 1808, is not now living. James H. White, who was born in Tennessee in 1805; and O. J. White was born this year in Helt Township. William Higbie, born in Ohio in 1814, lived here until recently.

1833.—J. S. Fisher (deceased), born in Kentucky in 1808. Benjamin, James and Joseph Fisher, pioneers, and life-long citizens, are all deceased. Benjamin Miles, born in Kentucky in 1813, is still living here. Mr. Fonceannon, from Virginia. H. W. and John R. Roshstan, living in Dana. James A. Elder and James R. Finnell, the former from Ohio, and the latter from Kentucky, were

both eleven years of age when brought here in 1833, and are still living in Helt Township. O. Chambers and Charles Craig were born here this year.

1834.—Samuel Aikman, born in Indiana in 1814, is living in Dana. Robert McDowell, born in Kentucky in 1820, is deceased. J. D. McDowell, born in this county in 1836, is a life-long resident. Mr. Johnson, some time this year or previously. John R. Johnson, born in Ohio in 1833, was brought here in 1834; and S. Johnson was born here in 1835.

1835.—Samuel Tullis, born in Virginia in 1794, resided here until his death, at Bono, October 14, 1877, a member of the Christian church. His wife died two months previously. John Jenks, born in Vermont in 1803, is not living. S. Ponton, born in Virginia in 1787, is deceased. John S. Ponton, born in Ohio in 1831, died here about a year ago. John Jackson, who had several sons, and is deceased. Andrew Jackson, born in Ohio in 1823, is still living here. Joseph Jackson. James C. Burson. Isaac N. Bullington, born in Kentucky in 1807.

1836.—Cephas Mack, born in Massachusetts in 1815, died April 29, 1885, in Helt Township. His brother, Spencer, born in the same State, in 1818, settled here in 1838, and is not living.

1837.—Benjamin Harper, born in Virginia in 1796, died August 2, 1877. His wife, Charlotte, died March 2, 1884, aged nearly eighty-two years. John R. Porter, born in Massachusetts in 1824, died in 1878. James F. Barnett, Sr., born in Kentucky in 1815, after settling here became a merchant in Eugene.

1838.—Henry Mitchell, blacksmith, born in New York in 1809, died here, June 20, 1881. William M. Price, born in Maryland in 1811, is still a resident of this township. W. C. and Abel Randall, from Ohio.

1839.—William Thompson, born in Kentucky in 1818, died here in the spring of 1887. David D. Thompson, born in the same State, in 1827, died February 1, 1880. Erastus Crane, born in Vermont in 1804, resided in Helt Township from 1839 to the time of his death. Elijah and N. E. Taylor, Reuben Puffer, F. S. Aye and many others.

1840.—Stephen Milliken, born in Pennsylvania in 1803; deceased. J. L. Powers, born in Virginia in 1803; also deceased.

Other early settlers were—Samuel Rice, William Hays, Peter Higbie, Henry Bogart, Richard, Isaac and John Short, Carnack, etc., etc., nearly all of whom are dead.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The first white child born in Helt Township was Honorable William Skidmore, in 1819; and it is not a settled point whether he or John Vannest, Jr., of Clinton Township, was the first born in the county.

The first church building in the township was the Salem Church, on Helt's Prairie, erected in 1848.

The first school was taught on this prairie, prior to 1830.

The first mill in the township was built upon the bank of Coal Branch, a little stream which takes its rise in the central part of the township and flows southwest. This mill was built by William Anderson in 1836, but it has long since fallen into disuse, and Coal Branch looks as if it could never have run a mill.

The Davis Ferry, at Opeedee, about three and a half miles below Newport, was a famous place in early day, as it was the favorite place of crossing the Wabash for those who were traveling north, the second bottoms on the west side of the river affording much better wagon roads than the east side. By

this route some teaming was done even to Chicago.

Helt Township has contributed an interesting share to the science of archæology. In the summer of 1884, a number of workmen, while digging gravel in the mound just east of William Bales' place, brought to light the skeletons of more than half a dozen of the aborigines. Various relics were found, consisting of bone and stone. There was no metallic tool of any sort in the grave. Under the skull of the first skeleton found,—undoubtedly the chief or sachem of the tribe,—was perhaps half a bushel of arrow-heads. A pipe was found, the bowl of which was perfectly hollowed. It was made of a hard species of soapstone. Was it his calumet of peace? Two pieces of what one would suppose to be a fish-spear, made from the antler of a deer, was procured from the heap of arrow-heads, together with the jaw-bones of a dog and several beaver teeth. One spear-head, six inches long, the middle portion of which was gone, had barbs, about an inch apart, on one side only. The absence of fire-arms indicates that these remains have been lying here since a period prior to the advent of the white man.

March 31, 1883, occurred the first "fox drive" ever held in Vermillion County. The citizens placed themselves, according to advertised programme, in a kind of circle around a large section of territory, mostly in Helt Township. They started forward at 9:30 A. M. All the marshals exercised due diligence to keep the men in proper shape, none of whom were allowed to be intoxicated or to have a dog or gun. The east and north divisions, having to travel over a very broken section of the country, and some of the men also disobeying orders, permitted eight foxes to escape. At half past 11 o'clock men and boys could be seen in every direction, about

800 strong, approaching the center; and it was also observed at this moment, that three red foxes were surrounded. Forming into a ring about forty yards in diameter on the meadow near the Conley school-house, three of the most active young men entered the ring to capture the game by their unassisted hands. One fox, which was crippled in trying to pass out, was soon caught; but the other two were chased for some time, when finally one of them broke the line where some women were standing and got away. The remaining one, after being chased for some time by different ones, was finally caught by Fred Ford.

William Darnell was called for, who at auction sold the two foxes to the highest bidder, Richard Wimsett, of Opeedee. Every one present enjoyed the sport.

It could plainly be seen that many important improvements could be made in the plan and execution of the "drive," and accordingly the next spring, March 15, 1884, they tried it again, on a larger scale, without catching a single fox. The conclusion was that there were no foxes on the ground to be caught; but some say the territory was too large. It comprised a portion of Helt and Vermillion Townships.

In looking through the files of the *Hoosier State* five to twenty years back, one finds many crimes and misdemeanors reported from every part of the county,—appropriate enough for a newspaper but inappropriate in a general history like this. The execution of Walter Watson, for the murder of Ezra Compton at Highland, has already been related in this work. We hope every reader will pardon us for introducing one more item from that newspaper, as an example of the amusing style in which many of the squabbles in this county were related.

"Hair Pulling: a Church Scene in Helt

Township: Two Belligerent Females Get on Their Muscle and Make the Hair Fly. It becomes our sad duty this week to record a big hair pulling by a couple of young women of Helt Township. Both bear a respectable character, and also a first-class temper. The time was Sunday, December 20, 1874, and the Brick Church, three miles west of Highland, was the place. The young ladies met in the aisle after services were over, and, after a few hot words, the hair pulling commenced, and was continued with fury for several minutes, hair, curls and chignons flying in every direction, to the dismay of the assembled multitude. Both will now have to wear wigs for a spell, to conceal their prairie heads from public gaze. It is through fear that we withhold their names from the public; for we don't want to be put to the necessity of buying a wig these hard times."

TORONTO.

This is the name of the postoffice at the village called Bono, in the southwestern part of the township. The village was started in 1848, by Tilly Jenks and others, when the site was covered with a thick growth of timber and under-brush. The first store was established by James Bacon, between 1850 and 1860. In the spring of 1863, Edward English established a grocery, selling out in August of the same year to Francis M. Austin, who now keeps a "general store" at the place. John F. Hays is another merchant here. The village, although never laid out and platted, has all the elements of a little town. The population now is over eighty. There is one physician here, three church organizations,—Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist,—one church building, a school-house, blacksmith shop and a post of the Grand Army of the Republic. In early day a society of Sons of Temperance existed here,

and later, in the '60s, a lodge of the Good Templars. The postoffice was established here in 1871, with Francis M. Austin as postmaster, who still holds the office. There being another Bono in Indiana, the postoffice was named Toronto, the office by this name a mile and a half north having been previously discontinued.

John C. Jenks Post, No. 263, G. A. R., was chartered with the following officers and members: Francis M. Austin, Post Commander; William L. Kerns, Senior Vice-Commander; Henry Barnhart, Junior Vice-Commander; George W. Campbell, Quartermaster; Edwin Tiffany, Chaplain; Lewis H. Beckman, Adjutant; Henry H. Aye, Officer of the Day; A. J. Pitts, Surgeon; Solomon Carpenter, John Beard, William F. Morrison, Francis C. Combs, William A. Goodwin and John Myers. The post is in good working order, enjoying peace and harmony. Membership, twenty-six, meeting the first Saturday of each month. Present officers—Henry H. Aye, Post-Commander; W. F. Kerns, Senior Vice-Commander; Henry Barnhart, Junior Vice-Commander; Stephen Jenks, Quartermaster; William A. Goodwin, Chaplain; L. L. Goodwin, Adjutant; F. M. Austin, Officer of the Day; Edwin Tiffany, Officer of the Guard.

This is the most appropriate place we can find for the list of deceased soldiers of the last war, from Helt Township, compiled under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Aikman, Elijah	Andrews, Edward
Aikman, James	Andrews, John
Aikman, William	Andrews, James
Amerman, Henry	Anderson, John P.
Bride, James	Blakesley, Albert,
Brady, James	Burnett, Samuel
Burnett, William	Clark, John
Castle, Dirah	Crane, Benjamin

Curry, John	Dorsham, Christopher
Ford, Henry	Ford, Josephus, Leander and Perry
Foncannon, Joseph	Fisher, James
Foncannon, John	Gerrish, Charles
Ganell, Charles	Gosnold, Oscar
Gerrish, Lucien	Harbison, James
Hendrixon, Elliott	Harris, John
Harper, Daniel	Hamilton, Benjamin
Homiday, David	James, Joseph L.
Hunter, Solomon	Jackson, Ross
James, Solomon R.	Longfellow, William
Luck, Edward	Malone, William C.
Malone, William	Millikin, Lintott
Mitchell, Benson	Miller, H. B.
Mack, Reuben	Martin, William
McNamer, John	Morgan, Marion
Martin, Levi	Osborn, William
Nebeker, Jasper	Pollard, Absalom
Pearman, Sebort	Price, David
Potteroff, Marion	Staats, George
Paulley, James	Smith, John
Skidmore, Asa	Strain, George
Smith, William	Spriggs, Enoch
Southard, John P.	Taylor, Leroy
Straight, Elmor	Thompson, James
Tullis, Samuel	White, Frank
Wellman, Louis	Winesburg, Henry.
Whitehead, Thomas	

Asbury Lodge, No. 320, F. & A. M., was organized at Bono in 1861, but the membership is now transferred to Dana, which see.

Toronto Presbyterian Church was organized as early as 1850 or '51, by Rev. Gerrish, the house of worship was built during the latter year. It is a frame, 36x40 feet in dimensions, and is still in a good state of preservation. Among the early members of the church were James A. Elder and wife, Samuel Elder and wife, etc. Rev. John A. Tiffany was pastor from 1858 to 1866. There are now about twenty communicants; a large proportion are changing their membership to Dana. Rev. Thomas Griffith is the present

pastor. A union Sunday-school is kept up throughout the year: Edwin Tiffany, superintendent. A union prayer-meeting is sustained in the church by the Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists.

Hiddle's Prairie Baptist Church.—In 1852 a branch or "mission" of the Bloomfield Baptist Church was established at Toronto, and July 23, 1853, it was organized as a separate body in the Toronto Presbyterian Chapel, by Rev. G. W. Riley. The constituent members were Chandler Tillotson, John Depuy, James Drinen, Reuben Puffer, Daniel G. Tillotson, John Newton, A. H. Depuy, Hannah Martin, Mary Newton, Eliza J. Depuy, Harriet Puffer, Elizabeth Tillotson, Rebecca Tillotson, Rametha Scott, O. Z. Derthic, Harriet Derthic, Adaline Derthic and Mary Derthic.

Revs. John and G. W. Riley were preachers in 1852, the latter being the first pastor. Up to August, 1861, the following were either pastors or supplies: Revs. Joseph Shirk, William McMasters and A. J. Riley; thence to the present, Revs. William McMasters, 1861-'62; Melvin McKee, 1862-'63; William McMasters, 1863-'65; Melvin McKee, 1865-'66; D. S. French, 1866-'68; William McMasters, 1868-'77; A. J. Riley, 1877-'79; G. T. Willis, 1879-'82; J. M. Kendall, 1883; no pastor, 1882-'86, except a few months in 1883; W. T. Cuppy, 1886-'87.

Services every fourth Sunday.

Toronto Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in February, 1853, by Rev. John Lach, who had just conducted a successful series of revival meetings here. He died twenty years ago. Among the first members were John Jenks and family, William Jordan and wife, Mrs. Tiller Jenks, John R. Wishard and wife, Almeda Jenks (now Eaton), and others. In 1875 a great revival was held by Rev. Jacob Musser. There are now about

sixty members, with Stephen Jenks as class-leader. Services every two weeks, by Rev. William Smith, in the Presbyterian church. Sunday-school, union: Peter Aikman, superintendent.

JONESTOWN.

This point is at the southwest corner of Helt Township. It was named for Philip Jones, who owned a part of the ground upon which it was founded. It was laid out in 1862, by Jones & Wellman, the surveying being done by James Osburn, now of Dana, assisted by Joseph C. Lane and DeWitt Watson. A log cabin was upon the site, and also a better dwelling, erected by Dr. Grimes the previous year. John Ammerman established the first store. There are now two general stores, one drug and grocery store, a flouring-mill, built in 1879, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter and a cabinet-maker, a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, a brick school-house, a United Brethren church, one physician, a justice of the peace, a constable, and a postoffice, named St. Bernice, there being another Jonestown in the State. The office was established here in 1863, with Dr. Wilson Grimes as postmaster. It was first named "Jones," but it was soon found that there was already a Jones postoffice in Indiana.

The population is about 100. There are four brick buildings in the place,—the school-house, a store and two dwellings. The store, a fine business block, was built in 1880, by William D. McFall, who occupies it with his large stock of goods and the postoffice, he being the present postmaster.

Dr. Thomas M. Lowndsale, practicing physician at Jonestown, was born in Petersburg, Indiana, August 12, 1841, graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in February, 1875, and came to this place in October, 1885.

Pleasant Chapel United Brethren Church was organized first at Sugar Grove, Edgar County, Illinois, in pioneer times, and removed to Pleasant Hill School-house, No. 13, about 1867. Their present commodious church edifice, 30x42 feet in size, and costing \$1,350, was erected in 1875. There are now eighty or ninety members. Services every two weeks, conducted by Rev. S. S. Sims. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening. Sunday-school all the year, at 9:30 A. M. Class-meeting when there is no preaching.

A *Christian Church* was organized here in April, 1883, with nineteen members, now increased to fifty-two. Elders—Walter Pauley and James Holston. Pastor—Elder Williams, of Parke County. Sunday-school during the summer.

HILLSDALE,

situated mostly on section 2, Township 15 north, range 9 west, Helt Township, was laid out in 1873, by E. Montgomery. The first house was built by Hart Montgomery soon afterward, and the same year he and his son established the first store, comprising a general stock. A saloon came next, and the third building was a dwelling, erected by Levi Bonenbrake. There are now two general stores, a restaurant, a church (Methodist), and one physician, Dr. Erastus Mack. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroads cross at this point, having a union depot.

Just across the Little Raccoon Creek south is the hamlet of ALTA, where there are a blacksmith and a machinist. The two villages are regarded as one, and taken together they contain a population of 200.

The mineral resources are good, coal, building stone and fire-clay being mined in abundance. The fire-clay is of the very best quality, and there is an excellent opening

here for the investment of capital. A mile north is a fire-brick factory doing a profitable business. Coal, wood and water being plentiful here, a flouring-mill would also do well at this point.

The factory referred to is the Montezuma Fire-Brick Works, built in 1872-'73, by Burns, Porter & Collett. It is now owned and run by Joseph Burns. The main building is 70 x 90 feet, with an addition 30 x 40 feet, used as a boiler and machinery room. The proprietor uses the Foster & Rinehart crushers, the Martin brick machine and the Totten dry-pan. The power is furnished by the Sinkler-Davis fifty-horse-power engine. Capacity, 10,000 brick daily. The brick made at this factory will not glaze or melt, are of the best quality and used in several States. The drying rooms are underlaid with a series of furnaces, which, when heated, transmit the heat through the tile flooring upon which the damp brick are laid for drying.

Major Arm Post, No. 370, G. A. R., was chartered July 13, 1884, with the following members: J. A. Souders, L. Newell, J. F. Whitson, W. A. James, T. S. King, B. G. Souders, W. J. Lake, A. B. Casebeer, J. W. Justice, H. Casebeer, Cooper Jackson, J. W. Middlebrook, Dr. E. Mack, J. A. Luce, E. Short, A. Pearman, F. M. Lake, William Pearman and W. A. Roebuck,—nineteen in all. The first officers were—Cooper Jackson, Post Commander; W. A. James, Senior Vice-Commander; J. A. Luce, Junior Vice-Commander; A. B. Casebeer, Adjutant; J. F. Whitson, Quartermaster; J. A. Souders, Officer of the Day. There are now twenty-one members, who meet on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month, in the Hillsdale school-house. The present officers are—W. A. James, Post Commander; A. B. Casebeer, Senior Vice-Commander; B. G.

Souders, Junior Vice-Commander; J. F. Whitson, Adjutant; Samuel Lane, Quartermaster; Cooper Jackson, Officer of the Day.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church* at Hillsdale was organized July 11, 1880, by Rev. Thomas Bartlett, with the following members: J. W. Casebeer, class-leader; S. R. James, Matilda James, Margaret Owens, Dr. E. Mack, Mrs. Mack, Martha Stowbridge, Ella Casebeer, Martha Casebeer, A. B. Casebeer, C. M. Casebeer, E. M. Casebeer, Sarah Wilson, Mary McLaughlin, Jane Williamson, Wallace Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Elizabeth Newell, R. Wilson, Thomas J. Williamson, Bertie Casebeer, Billy Ponton, Charles Bassett and Mrs. Mary Marvin.

The present church edifice, a fine frame 34 x 40 feet, and costing \$1,650, was built in 1883-'84, principally with money bequeathed by a Sister Bricker. The ground was donated by Mrs. Mary Gibson. Trustees—J. W. Casebeer, J. T. Ponton, S. R. James, W. A. James, E. Mack, A. B. Casebeer and Charles Bassett.

The first pastor was Rev. J. F. McDaniels, two years or more; the second, E. R. Johnson, two years, or until 1884; then Rev. Joy was pastor from the fall of 1884 until the fall of 1885, J. T. Woods till March, 1887, since which time W. A. Smith has had charge. Preaching every two weeks. Sunday-school is maintained throughout the year. The membership of the church is now about twenty-five. Class-leader, William Tincer.

HIGHLAND

is a hamlet of about 150 inhabitants a mile north of Hillsdale. It is one of the oldest trading points in the county, having been in pioneer days a stage station on the route between Terre Haute and La Fayette. For many years a postoffice was there, but when Hillsdale was started it was transferred to the

latter place, and the name correspondingly changed. The leading merchant of Highland is W. J. Hendrix, who keeps a full line of general merchandise, and has a good trade. There are also a small grocery and drug store here, and a blacksmith shop.

A "*Christian*" Church exists at this point, organized in early day. The present membership is estimated at about thirty; but they are not strong. Elders—John Pearman and Israel Leatherman. Minister—Elder Marshall, who resides near Rockville, Park County. Sunday-school throughout the year.

SUMMIT GROVE,

is a hamlet situated on the northwest quarter of section 26, and the northeast quarter of section 27, township 15 north, range 9 west, Helt Township. It was surveyed by A. Fitch, March 14, 1871, and the plat recorded December 23 following. The first house was a store room built by A. H. Depuy, in the spring of 1872. The second was a residence built by N. T. Leiton, the same year. The first blacksmith shop was built by Otho Chambers. William Skidmore also built a warehouse early in 1872, which burned down in May of the same year. The present warehouse was erected by Leiton & Depuy, in the fall of that year. There are now two stores, one blacksmith shop, one harness and shoe shop combined, a saw-mill, a warehouse, and a postoffice. Population, sixty-four.

Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting a mile north of Summit Grove, is a pioneer institution. The first Methodist preaching in the neighborhood was by Rev. Mr. Chamberlain in 1821-'22. The next preacher was Rev. Dr. William James, a Virginian, who had lived awhile at Mansfield, Ohio, and then in Butler County, that State, and came to this county in October, 1822, when he preached in the log barn of John

Helt, and later in a small log cabin school-house with split-pole seats. He preached and practiced medicine until 1826, when he started for New Orleans with a boat load of corn, and died on the way. The next minister was Rev. Warner, from Parke County, who organized the class in this neighborhood in the spring of 1828, in the log school-house on Helt's Prairie, under the name of Helt's Prairie Class. Samuel Ryerson and wife were the leading members. Other members were John Helt and wife, Samuel Rush and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Helt, Mrs. Mary Helt, Edmund James and wife, Collon James and John James and wife.

These people worshiped in the school-house and in the house of Samuel Rush until 1846, when they built a frame house at the center of section 22, township 15 north, 9 west. In 1878 this building was sold and a commodious brick structure erected on the same foundation, about 32 x 60 feet in dimensions, at a cost of \$2,838.36. The present trustees are Robert Davis, A. L. Mack, Wright James, N. T. Leiton, Albert Miller and D. E. Strain, Jr. There are now over 100 communicants. Public services and class-meeting every two weeks. Pastor—Rev. W. A. Smith. Class-leaders—James Harrington, James A. Miller, Wright James, Martin Harper and Frank Helt. Sunday-school sustained throughout the year and superintended by N. T. Leiton.

OTHER CHURCHES IN HELT TOWNSHIP.

Spring Hill Class, Methodist Ediscopal, was organized in 1834, in the house of Joel Blakesley, with Samuel Rush and wife, Joel Blakesley and wife, Zachariah D. James and wife, Jane Ford, Sarah Ponton, Stephen Harrington and wife, William Kearns and wife, Lydia Jackson, Enoch White and wife, Martha Ponton, Betsey Ponton, and Nathaniel

Barnes and wife. In 1835 they built a hewed-log house, near the center of section 10, township 15, range 9, which they used several years. The class was then known as "Goshen." They next removed to the school-house a half mile north. The present house, of worship, a frame 30 x 40 feet, was built in 1879, at a cost of \$1,775. There are now about thirty members. Sunday-school all the year, with A. Harvey Kearns as superintendent. Trustees—William A. James and Moses Thompson. Pastor—Rev. James Smith. The present name of the class, "Spring Hill," was adopted at the time of the building of the present church.

Asbury Chapel, Methodist Episcopal.—The class meeting here was organized as early as 1830. One of the first ministers was Rev. DeLap. Services were held at private residences and in school-houses until 1850, when a frame church, 30 x 40 feet was erected on the southeast quarter of section 36, township 16, range 10. The most successful revival was held in 1852, under the pastorate of Rev. Arthur Badley, who was living in Iowa when last heard from. Among the pastors who have had charge of this church since the building of the present house of worship have been Revs. J. W. Parrett, Shaw, Thomas Bartlett, Salsbury, Clark Skinner, McDaniel, Wood, Barnard, Nebeker, Barnett, Morrison and E. R. Johnson. The class has, of later years, been considerably reduced in number, and they now have no regular preaching.

The Center Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about fifty years ago, at the residence of James Wishard, where services were held for many years. In 1853 the present commodious frame structure was erected, 30 x 40 feet in size, at a cost of about \$1,400. Present membership, ninety-seven. Class-leaders, George Campbell and Alanson

Church. Stewards, H. P. McCown, B. F. Smith and Henry Shaffer. Class-meeting every two weeks, and public services every two weeks. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening during the winter. Sunday-school all the year, at 9:30 A. M. Rev. J. B. Combs, of Clinton, is the present pastor.

Liberty Class, United Brethren Church, was organized in 1878, by Rev. Henry Nolan, with about sixteen or eighteen members, in Liberty school-house, on section 15, township 15, range 10. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas O. Baty, who served from the fall of 1878 to the fall of 1880; W. A. Wainscott, 1880-'83; James Smith, 1883-'84; Levi Byrd, 1884-'86; S. S. Sims, 1886 to the present. Membership twenty-six, worshipping still in Liberty school-house. Class-leader, Frank Skidmore. Thomas Skidmore, superintendent of the Sunday-school, which is at present maintained only during the summer, but efforts are made to continue it the year round. Public service every three weeks. A prayer-meeting is also sustained.

Midway United Brethren Church was organized in 1857, by Rev. Joel Cowgill, with probably fifteen or twenty members, in the Castle school-house, which is still their place of worship, though it has been purchased by them and converted into a church. Its size is 22 x 30 feet, and is situated on section 13, township 15, range 10. Public services were discontinued August 28, 1887, with no definite plans for the future.

United Brethren Church at Haneman Chapel.—As the nucleus of this society, services were first held here over fifty years ago, in the house of Christopher Haneman, deceased, the principal founder. The class was organized as early as 1837, with a few members, among whom were Christopher Haneman and wife, Harriet-McDowel, George Wellman and wife, Jeremiah Hammond and

wife, Silas Hollingsworth and wife. Emily Bales and Isaac Johnson and wife. The present church edifice, a brick structure, was begun in 1842, but not completed until 1872, thirty years afterward. It stands on section 6, township 15, range 9.

Among the many ministers who have preached here were Revs. John Shoey, William Eckles, Andrew Wimset, Mr. Conoyer, John Miller, Thomas Hamilton, Joseph Nye, Mr. Nugen, John A. Mast and Samuel Potts. There are now twenty-eight communicants in good standing. Class-leader, William Underwood. Trustees, Jacob Underwood, William Underwood and Richard Malone. Sunday-school half the year, superintended by Miss Delia Boren. Pastor, Rev. S. S. Sims. Public services once in three weeks.

Tennessee Valley Baptist Church was organized in September, 1872, in the Staats school-house, by Rev. William McMasters, who had been preaching here some time previously, sustaining the point as a "mission" of Hiddle's Prairie Baptist Church. The first members were Thomas Dugger and wife, Benjamin T. Dugger and wife, James G. Lewis and wife, Henry J. Howard and wife, Rosa J. Pierce (now Underwood), James A. Dugger and wife and John F. Dugger, all of whom came by letter from the Hiddle's Prairie Church. Rev. McMasters was the pastor of this new church from the date of its organization until his death in 1886. He was an industrious, earnest worker, endearing himself to all. Rev. John H. Rusmisl succeeded him, and is the present minister. Public services on the second and fourth Sundays of each month. Sunday-school throughout the year, with James G. Lewis as superintendent. Trustees, Benjamin T. and John F. Dugger and James G. Lewis. Deacons, Benjamin T. Dugger, James G. Lewis and L. L. Goodwin. Clerk, John F.

Dugger. Communicants about ninety. The present house of worship, a neat frame 30 x 45 feet in size, was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$1,600. It is situated on the northeast quarter of section 18, township 15, range 9.

DANA.

The Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad was completed through Vermillion County, laterally, and through Helt Township longitudinally, in 1873. In April, 1874, the railroad company fixed upon a point on their road near the head of the Little Raccoon Creek and about two and a half miles east of the western boundary of the township for a "town," naming the place "Dana," after one of the stockholders in the road. For a depot Samuel Aikman donated a half interest in forty acres, John B. Aikman a half interest in twenty acres, and Samuel Cofland a half interest also in twenty acres. Besides, these gentlemen gave \$1,500 cash. The land thus donated became the town plat.

The next year W. M. Taylor built the first business house in the place, a frame, in which he kept a general store and the postoffice. The postmasters since Mr. Taylor's period of service have been John Bilsland and, since April 13, 1885, John W. Redman.

Dana is the most rapidly growing town in Vermillion County, comprising a shrewd and enterprising class of business men, and surrounded by an unusually good agricultural district.

It was incorporated in January, 1886, since which time the trustees have been John Linn, President, D. W. Finney and W. T. Davis; H. Wells, Clerk; J. E. Bilsland, Treasurer; and John Malone, Marshal.

The school trustees are G. O. Newton, Charles Hunt and J. O. Rogers, appointed by the above town board. The school-house, a brick structure 27 x 62 feet in dimensions

and two twelve-foot stories high, was built by the township in 1879, the contract price being \$2,200. It is now the property of the town corporation. It has three rooms. The enrollment of pupils is about 150. Fred Rush is the principal.

(By the way, the historian was referred to the stone over the door for the date of the building. Repairing thither, he found, instead of any date, only the legend, "Keep out of debt!")

The *Dana News* was established in October, 1885, by M. L. Griffith, from Monticello, Illinois, as a Democratic organ. April 15, 1887, he sold it to the present proprietor, J. L. Smith, who immediately enlarged it to a six-column quarto, making it the largest paper in the county, and during the first ten weeks (up to date of this writing) increased the subscription list by 250! He has in every way improved the paper, still conducting it in the interests of the Democracy. In connection with the paper Mr. Smith has a nice little job office.

Mr. Smith was born in New England, in 1860. When he was an infant, his father was killed, in the war of the Rebellion. His mother then returned with her three children to New York, and placed them for six months in an orphans' home on Randall's Island. In May, 1867, he and one sister were brought to Williamsport, Indiana, where they were indentured out. Mr. Smith was in the care of various parties,—of Hugh James for eight years. Up to the conclusion of this period he had had no educational advantages, and his noble nature asserted itself in an effort to educate himself in spite of his poverty and the absence of sympathizing relatives. Accordingly, during the school year of 1875-'76 he worked for his board and sent himself to school. He came to Vermillion County in 1878, where he worked for one man, on a

farm, for five years, attending school during the winter seasons. In 1881-'82 he attended the Terre Haute Normal School, and in the fall of 1882 he began teaching, in Helt Township, continuing in the profession five consecutive years,—up to the time of his purchase of the *Dana News*. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Griffith returned to Monticello, Illinois, where he became foreman of a printing-office.

Dana has a cornet band, organized in 1885 and led by Carl Temple.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Hiram Shepard was born in Newport, this county, graduated at the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, and has been practicing at Dana since 1874.

Dr. Granville O. Newton was born in Helt Township, this county, graduated at the above mentioned college, and, after practicing in the country in this township for a time, came to Dana, in September, 1885.

Dr. Thomas C. Hood, also a native of this township, graduated at Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in 1884, located in Terre Haute for a short time, and moved to Dana in 1885.

A full sketch of Dr. Otis M. Keyes appears in the biographical department of this work.

Dr. John C. Harrison was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, was a soldier in the late war, graduated in medicine at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, began to practice in partnership with his brother in 1868, and located in Dana in 1886.

Dr. A. H. DePuy, who practiced in Helt Township 1856-'71, is now a resident of Chicago, but sometimes re-visits this point as a physician. He is a regular graduate.

Dr. Frank Foncannon, another native of Helt Township, practiced in this township

but a short time, and went to Emporia, Kansas.

Dr. Cadle, from Newport, was here during the season of 1885, and went to Terre Haute.

SOCIETIES.

Asbury Lodge, No. 320, F. & A. M., was organized at Bono in 1865, the charter being dated May 24, that year. Selah (or Sahla) Temple was the first master, for two years. Thomas Edmanston (or Edmuntson) was the first senior warden and Thomas S. Hood, junior warden. The lodge was instituted by Aquilla Nebeker, assisted by others. Some years ago the place of meeting was removed to Dana. The present membership is about thirty, and the officers, George W. Sturm, Worshipful Master; C. N. Hunt, Senior Warden; Joel Hollingsworth, Junior Warden; W. M. Taylor, Secretary; C. Bales, Treasurer; O. M. Keyes, Senior Deacon; William F. Ford, Junior Deacon; William B. Wood, Chaplain; G. W. Allen, Tyler.

Dana Lodge, No. 581, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 10, 1881, with eighteen members, and Hiram Shepard, Noble Grand; Julius C. Groves, Vice Grand; and Fred Rush, Secretary. The present membership is forty, and officers, Solon Johnson, Noble Grand; L. H. Reed, Vice Grand; H. Wells, Secretary; G. H. Fisher, Permanent Secretary; J. M. Taylor, Treasurer; Samuel Jackson, Inner Guard; T. J. Hutchinson and H. Herbin, Supporters. The lodge has a very nicely furnished room in the Peer Block. The furnishings and regalia cost about \$2,000.

H. D. Washburn Post, No. 220, G. A. R., was organized in 1883, with about eighteen members, and the following officers: William B. Hood, Post Commander; G. H. Fisher, Senior Vice-Commander; O. B. Lowry, Quartermaster; H. Wells, Adjutant; J. B. Fillinger, Officer of the Day. The present member-

ship is twenty-six, and the officers: J. B. Fillinger, Post Commander; G. W. Saxton, Senior Vice-Commander; James Burnett, Junior Vice-Commander; J. N. McClure, Adjutant; James Knight, Officer of the Day; Henry Thomasmeyer, Quarter-master; G. H. Fisher, Quarter-master-Sergeant; Daniel Riland, Officer of the Guard; J. C. Harrison, Surgeon; W. B. Hood, Chaplain. Financially, the post is in fair condition. This year they are building a hall, being the second story of the brick business block to be erected by Charles Norris, which is to be 22 x 50 feet in dimensions. For a sketch of H. D. Washburn, in honor of whom the post is named, see history of Clinton.

CHURCHES.

Methodism in Helt Township has of course existed from the earliest pioneer period, and has always been strong and influential. The Methodist class in Dana was organized in 1879 by Rev. Daniel Morrison, of the Greencastle District, Northwest Indiana Conference. The pastors since his time have been Revs. Elijah Johnson, J. C. McDaniels, Mr. Woods and William Smith, the present incumbent, who lives west of Terre Haute, although there is a parsonage at Helt's Prairie. There were about forty members at the time of organization, led by J. O. Rogers. The present membership is about sixty, and the class-leaders, J. O. Rogers and Andrew Carmack. Sunday-school is maintained throughout the year, with an attendance of sixty to 100, superintended by J. O. Rogers. The house of worship, 30 x 50 feet, was erected in 1882, at a cost, including grounds, of \$1,800.

The Toronto Presbyterian Church, at Bono, was organized many years ago, but the members are now changing their places of meeting to Dana, where they have just completed one of the most beautiful frame church

edifices in the nation. Its size is 32 x 54 feet, besides a "rostrum" 8 x 14 feet; its style is of course modern and of fancy finish, and the cost about \$2,800, not counting the pews and other furniture. It was dedicated June 26, 1887, by Rev. T. D. Fyffe, of Roseville Indiana. The location is in the northern part of the village, in Samuel Aikman's addition. The leading men in building this church were W. M. Taylor, Samuel Aikman and Samuel Hall.

Dana Baptist Church was organized in 1880, with twelve members, by Rev. G. T. Willis, of Hoopeston, Illinois. Pastors, Revs. Willis, Cartwright, of Fountain County, Indiana, William McMasters of Montezuma, Palmer, of Waveland, and Mr. Franklin. At present there is a vacancy. The membership numbers twenty. Charles Thompson has been deacon from the time of organization, and G. H. Fisher, at the first clerk, is now also deacon, Elizabeth Thomas Meyer, clerk. The church, a fancy brick structure, in the

northern part of the village, is 36 x 60 feet in dimensions, and was erected this year (1887) at a cost of about \$2,500, not counting the pews.

Dana Christian Church was organized temporarily about the first of September, 1886. A Sunday-school of about sixty pupils is superintended by Prof. A. J. Wilson. A few zealous Christians, led by Rev. J. W. Jarvis and his business partner, John Morris—although the latter is not a member of the church—have just built a fine house of worship at Dana, in the northwestern part of the town, the first church erected by this people in Vermillion County. It is a brick structure, 32 x 54 feet in ground area, neatly finished and furnished in modern style, and cost \$2,335.38. It was dedicated April 17, 1887, by Elder L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, Indiana. The present membership of the church is about fifty. Elder J. W. Jarvis is the "temporary" pastor.





VERMILLION TOWNSHIP.

PIONEERS

CONCERNING some of the earliest dates in the following compilation, there is, as is always the case in such sketches, some doubt, as it is impossible for the historian to reconcile contradictory accounts, to verify all the guesses or to fill out the blanks desired.

1819.—Alexander and Elizabeth Morehead, natives of Ohio, settled in Vermillion Township either this year or in 1822 (authorities vary).

They died in 1844 and 1849 respectively. Their son Samuel is now a resident of Newport. Jacob A. Morehead, who died many years ago, and Joseph A. Morehead, still living, were both born in this county in 1826.

1820.—Richard and Susan (Henderson) Haworth, said also to be the first settlers of Vermillion Township, came from Tennessee in the fall of 1820. Mr. Haworth died in 1850, aged fifty-seven years, and his wife died in 1854, also at the age of fifty-seven. (See

biography of George F. Haworth.) John Hopkins, who died in 1873, at the age of sixty-eight years, was a lad of fifteen years when in 1820 he became a resident of this county. His mother is yet living.

1821.—Joel Dicken came from Prairie Creek, Kentucky, settling where Newport now stands. His son, Benjamin K., long a resident in the vicinity, was born in 1818, and died recently in Michigan or Wisconsin. Daniel C. Dicken, born in this county in 1822, and Simeon Dicken, both died in this township. Martha E., widow of the latter, was born in North Carolina, September 1, 1821, brought to this county in 1826 or 1827, and died December 30, 1881. Another Martha Dicken was born in Kentucky in 1804, and emigrated to this county in 1822, and died February 18, 1882. Joseph Eggleston, father of William the lawyer, came to this county in 1821, and died many years ago. John L. Eggleston, born in 1827, is a resident of Newport.

1822.—To this year is credited John Wimssett, from Virginia, who died many years ago. Jacob Wimssett, born January 8, 1827,

is still a resident. Jacob Custar settled this year on the Vermillion about a mile and a half above Newport. Philemon Thomas came this year and remained a resident until his death in 1860. His wife, *née* Catharine Custar, came in 1828, and is still living. (See sketch of Jacob Thomas.) Nathan Thomas was five years old when in 1827 he was brought to this county.

1823.—Carter and Catharine Hollingsworth, from North Carolina. Mrs. Hollingsworth died in 1880, aged eighty-eight years. Eber Hollingsworth, born in Union County, Indiana, in 1822, was brought to this county the next year. He is a well known farmer and stock-trader two miles west of Newport. Henry Hollingsworth, born in this State in 1830, recently died in Newport.

1824.—Anna, widow of William Henderson, became a resident of this county in 1824.

1826.—Adam Zener, born in Kentucky in 1803, came to Clark County, this State in 1812, and in 1826 to this county, where he remained until his death, March 14, 1877, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Either this year or next came Philip W. Osimon, who was born in Kentucky in 1803. His son, Archibald W., born in 1829, is a farmer ten miles southwest of Newport, and Jabez B., born in 1836, resides at Newport. (See sketch.) Jeremiah and Mary (Taylor) Highfill, from Maryland: he died about 1867, aged eighty-five years, and she in 1852, at the age of about sixty years. See sketch of their son John, who was born here in 1828.

1827.—Richard Potts, who was sheriff two terms, and died in 1875. His widow died in 1883, at the old homestead two and a half miles south of Newport. Of their two children, Thomas died a number of years ago, and Charles P. survives.

1828.—Robert Wallace, a native of Vir-

ginia, became a resident of Vermillion Township this year, and died at Newport, May 27, 1881, at the age of ninety-one years. He was a man of fine physical appearance, and was never sick to exceed a week during his life. William Wallace, who was born in Ohio in 1817, and was ten or eleven years of age when brought to this county, died several years ago. Joshua Nixon, born in Ohio in 1813, came to Newport this year, and resided here until his death, May 23, 1875, a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. James Asbury, born in Virginia in 1815, is still residing on section 21. (See sketch.) Aaron Jones, from New Jersey, and William Jones, from Union County, Indiana, both came this year: the former is dead (see sketch), and the latter is still living in this township. Samuel Jones, born in Ohio, came in 1830, and died about 1881. George Brindley, born in Kentucky in 1800, died in 1878; and his wife Sarah, born in 1806, died in 1867. (See sketch of John Brindley, a son.) Benjamin Shepherd, born in Kentucky in 1808, and David Brown, born in Indiana in 1823, are still living in this township.

1829.—Robert Stokes settled in this township in 1829, and is still an active man, residing in Newport. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Wallace, was born June 8, 1809, in Virginia, and died November 25, 1884. They were married January 31, 1833. Of their five children, none are living except Finley. Samuel Davis, born in Ohio in 1811, is also still living in Newport. Elizabeth Frazer, widow of William, who died in 1873, aged fifty-seven, was born in this State in 1822, and is still living.

1830.—Jacob Sears came from North Carolina, and died in 1859, aged eighty-five. His wife, *née* Mary Hofstetter, died in 1856, aged eighty. (See sketch of Daniel Sears.) E.

Jackson, Sr., born in Ohio in 1807, lives in Dana. Thomas J. Brown, born in Kentucky in 1801, died in this township. Ross Clark, born in Ohio in 1797, died in this township in the fall of 1878; the farm is still occupied by his son, G. W. Jacob and Mary (Harlin) Groves, from East Tennessee; he was born in 1794, and died in 1843; she died in 1873. (See sketch of William C. Groves who was born in Tennessee in 1817, and has been a resident here since 1830.) William L. Tinscher, born in Kentucky in 1814, was living in Montezuma a short time ago. William W. Doss, born in Kentucky in 1817, is living in Montezuma; his son Winchester still resides in this township. Robert S. Norris, from South Carolina, died in 1877, seventy-three years old. See sketch of his son John, who was born here in 1834. Other life-long residents of this township, who came this year when children, are Richard and John W. Clearwater, John L. White, James H. Hutson, George Weller, etc.

1831.—William Nichols, born in Virginia in 1804, died October 11, 1876. Isaac and Henry Nichols, boys when brought here in early day, lived here many years and are both now deceased. Isaac and Mary Carmack, from Tennessee, settled in the Lebanon neighborhood, he died in 1863. Alfred, a son, born in Tennessee January 8, 1814, died May 18, 1817; and Andrew, another son, lives in Dana. Henry Wiltermood, born in this State in 1821. Charles Herbert, from Kentucky; his son, William J., born in 1819, is still living here, on section 27. (See sketch.) John Henderson, from Ohio, still living, on section 7. (See sketch.) Archibald B. and Melissa Edmonston; the latter died, a widow, at the age of seventy-three, in 1865. Samuel Deheaben lives near Newport. Charles S. Little is deceased.

1832.—H. F. Jackson, born in Ohio in 1798, died in Missouri. John Jackson and wife Lydia, from Ohio; the latter died December 21, 1880, at the age of seventy-four years. Joseph Jackson, from England, deceased. Ezra Clark, born in Ohio in 1811, lives in Highland. John G. Gibbon, born in Ohio, 1819, remained here till his decease. Julius Bogart, born in Tennessee in 1811, still living here. William B. Hall, who died here in 1863, aged forty-two; his wife died in 1872. (See sketch of Samuel J. Hall.) James A. Elder, born in Brown County, Ohio; deceased. James Remley, born in Ohio in 1823, who finally committed suicide.

1833.—Eli Newlin came from North Carolina to Montezuma, Indiana, in 1828, and to this county in 1833, where he died in 1872, aged seventy years. His wife, *née* Mary Edwards, died in 1886, at the age of eighty years. (See sketch of Alfred R. Newlin.) Alexander Dunlap, born in Maryland in 1813, is still living in this township.

1834.—John C. Johnson, born May 16, 1807, in Belmont County, Ohio, married February 24, 1833, Miss Elizabeth Shaver, a lady of superior education, and the next year located in this county, arriving at the mouth of the Little Vermillion, April 8. Here he entered a small tract of land, built a cabin and began life on what is known as the "first bottom." In 1854 he built a new house, which he occupied until 1880, when he moved to Newport, where he died February 22, 1883, after having brought up an exemplary family of children. In 1834 came also Benjamin Davis, who died in 1854, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, whose maiden name was Rusha Sears, died in 1869, at the age of sixty-two years.

1835.—John S. Bush, born in this State in 1828, still living here, blind. William Huff,

born in Kentucky in 1812, and James Duzan, born in the same State six years later, both now residing in Newport.

1836.—David Aldridge, born in North Carolina in 1790, and died September 11, 1877, being at the time about the oldest citizen in the county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

1837.—Isaac Tropts, long a resident of this township, was nine years old when he came to the county in 1837.

1838.—Hiram Hastey, born in Indiana in 1818, was a harness-maker at Newport, where he died. J. F. Weller, merchant at Newport, now at Petersburg, Indiana, was born in Kentucky in 1818.

1839.—T. W. Jackson, born in Ohio in 1816, still living here.

1840.—Hugh Dallas, born in Ohio in 1813, still living. (See sketch.)

Mr. Dillow came some time prior to 1840, from Virginia. Abel Sexton, still one of the most prominent citizens of Newport, was born in New York in 1820, and settled in this county in 1843. (See sketch.) Other prominent citizens of Vermillion Township, who either settled here or were born here in pioneer times, are Alvah Arrasmith, living; Thomas G. Arrasmith, wagon-maker at Newport, now in Terre Haute; Samuel and G. W. Clark, living; David Fry, living; James Kaufinan, who now lives in Dana; Leonard Sanders, deceased; his sons, Samuel, Daniel and William, are living; John Rice, who died in 1880, at the age of seventy years; his son, William Z., is sketched in the biographical department of this work; Daniel E. Jones, who became a wealthy citizen of Chicago and died there; Major John Gardner, Henry Betson, etc.

Colonel William Craig was born in Newport in 1831, graduated at West Point in 1853, having for his class-mates Generals

McPherson, Philip Sheridan and Schofield; crossed the western plains in 1854 as Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp on General Garland's staff; served in the regular army ten years, being one of the best Indian fighters, and greatly admired by Kit Carson and others; and finally died in the Southwest, in 1886.

O. P. D.

The above are the initials of one of the most prominent citizens of Vermillion County; namely, Oliver P. Davis, and have also become the name of the 1,300 acre farm which he owns three to four miles below Newport, and of the railroad station at that point, when it is generally spelled Opedee.

Hon. O. P. Davis was born in New Hampshire in 1814; learned the art of paper-making; came to Indiana in 1838, traveling by coach, steamboat, canal and horseback, through the States of New York, Ohio, Michigan and the province of Canada. In New York he rode behind the first locomotive built in that State, then running out of Albany. At Toronto, Canada, he was employed in a book bindery and mill, doing the work more rapidly and efficiently than any of the native hands. In Ohio he fell in with a jolly dentist, of whom he began to learn the art of dentistry, afterward practicing his new trade at Fort Wayne. After residing at Logansport and Delphi, this State, for a time, he went to Greencastle and commenced the study of law in the office of Edward W. McGoughey, read two years, and then in 1840, moved to this county and began the practice of his profession, continuing for five years. Since then he has been a tradesman and agriculturist. At first he purchased forty acres, to which he has since made additions until he has 1,300 acres of rich Wabash bottom, whereon he sometimes raises immense crops of corn, occasionally 50,000 bushels or

more, and sometimes, by flood or frost, he also loses immense crops. The sediment deposited by the Wabash floods keeps the soil very rich. During the year of the famine in Ireland, Mr. Davis took to New Orleans by flat-boat 25,000 bushels of corn, some of which he bought at 18 cents a bushel, and sold it at 45 cents to \$1 per bushel. He is said to have sold in one season \$18,000 worth of corn raised by his own hands.

Mr. Davis is familiar with legislation, being a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, a member of the General Assembly three terms, a delegate to various important conventions, etc. In his politics he has been a Democrat, Republican, National, etc., and in his religion he is a "free-thinker." He is a man of firm principles and a high sense of justice.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

One night some years ago, Mr. H. F. Jackson, residing about three and a half miles south of Newport, heard his dog making a terrible noise. About midnight he arose, went out, and discovering the smoke-house door open, concluded it had been inadvertently left open by the family, closed it, and returned to bed, thinking all was safe. But by closing the smoke-house door he unawares locked up a thief within. Next morning Mr. Jackson reconnoitering around to see what he could discover, noticed a hole in the ground dug out under the wall of the smoke-house. The thief had to work his way through a large puddle of water in order to get out, thinking doubtless that he was lucky to get off as well as he did.

In September, 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Brennan, living a mile west of Newport, received a visit from their daughter, whom they thought they had lost twenty-one years previously, when they left her temporarily in the care of

some one at New Orleans during a fearful siege of cholera. She had been found during the preceding summer by a relative in Ohio, advertising in the *Irish Republic*, a Boston newspaper. She was then a resident of New Orleans and the mother of four children. Mr. and Mrs. Brennan, on learning their daughter was still alive and residing in New Orleans, immediately concluded to visit her; but before starting they received a letter from her stating that she was coming to see them. Accordingly she soon arrived at Newport, late at night, on her way; and such was her anxiety to see her parents that night, although it was dark and raining, that she engaged a team and was immediately taken out to the desired goal, where a meeting occurred too exciting to describe. The daughter remained until spring. Her mother died a few weeks after the visit.

Of anecdotes of the chase, perhaps the latest is the account of the "fox drive" had February 26, 1886, in this township, when 200 men, women and children succeeded in catching one fox.

A great human curiosity exists in Vermillion Township. Ludia J. Clark, about three and a half miles southwest of Newport, was born in March, 1882, and at the age of five years weighed 105 pounds, and was apparently as mature in her intellect and physical development as a girl in her 'teens. At the date of writing, July, 1887, she is still gaining in weight as rapidly as ever. Her parents do not seem to be characterized by anything abnormal.

Quaker Hill, sometimes called Quaker Point, is the name of a fine neighborhood in a romantic section of country on Jonathan Creek near the western boundary of Vermillion Township. The place takes its name from the fact that an unusual proportion of the settlement consists of "Quakers." The

postoffice is at a cross road on low ground in the woods, but in a beautiful situation, and is called "Quaker Hill."

Dr. Joseph C. Cooke, of the Willow Brook farm near Quaker Hill, was an influential physician here for a number of years. He was born in Piqua County, Ohio, in 1819, emigrated to this county in 1845, died January 22, 1875, and was buried under the honors of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, his funeral being attended by probably a thousand persons.

Drs. John Gilmore, Hiram and Lewis Shepard and P. H. Swaim are or have been practitioners of medicine at Quaker Hill or in the vicinity.

CHURCHES.

The Hopewell Friend's Church was organized many years ago, and is of the same "monthly meeting" with Friends' Chapel and Pilot Grove in Illinois. The present membership here is 230. Ministers, James P. Haworth, William F. Henderson and Ruth R. Ellis. The minister at Friend's Chapel is Noah Dixon, and at Pilot Grove, John Folger, and meetings are held at each of these places in turn. The overseers at Hopewell (or Quaker Hill) are Jonathan E. and Kate E. Ellis, and Albert and Jane Henderson. Dinah T. Henderson is recorder. The church building, a frame, was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$1,250.

The Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church, east of Quaker Hill, was organized in pioneer days. The present membership is about thirty. Class-leader, Robert Holliday; stewards, R. P. Little, J. L. Thomas, Frank Carmack and Samuel R. White. Pastor, Rev. R. S. Martin, of Newport. The church building, a frame, 30 x 36 feet in dimensions, was built over thirty years ago. Sunday-school is maintained all the year, with an average attendance

of fifty pupils and superintended by Miss Ella Little.

Vermillion Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, three and a half miles south and a little west of Newport, has a membership of about twenty. Class-leader, W. P. Carmack; steward, Allen Clearwaters; Pastor, Rev. R. S. Martin, of Newport. The Sunday-school was recently organized. The old church building, erected about forty years ago, has recently been sold, to give place to a fine brick church, costing \$1,500 or \$1,800,

Bethel Church, United Brethren, two miles southwest of Newport, was organized many years ago. Present number of members, forty-seven or forty-eight. Class-leader, Levi Brindley; steward, Thomas White. No Sunday-school at present. The house of worship, about 28 x 36 feet in ground area, was built twenty-four or twenty-five years ago.

Opedee Church, United Brethren, organized about 1880, has increased in membership from eight to sixteen. No class-leader at present. Steward, Miss Ella Wimsett. A good Sunday-school has recently been established, of which E. D. Brown is superintendent. Meetings are held in a school-house.

Ira Mater, of Hillsdale, is a local preacher of this denomination.

A few United Brethren are meeting at the Eggleston school-house, preparatory to organization. They have a Sunday-school, of which Mr. Dixon is superintendent.

Rev. B. F. Dungan, of Newport, is pastor of all the United Brethren churches in Vermillion Township.

NEWPORT.

The location of the county seat of government at this point has already been sketched.

The first dry-goods store here was opened by Daniel E. Jones, with a lot of goods so small that it seemed one could carry them all

in an arm-full or two. He obtained his start thus: He was shipping some hogs, a part of which died. These were rendered into soap, which was sold for the goods. Mr. Jones afterward became wealthy, and went to Chicago, where he became a millionaire and finally died.

The first good residence built at Newport was the building north of the present Methodist Episcopal church, recently occupied by Mrs. Hiram Hasty and now by Frank Turner.

Conspicuous in this town are several very old, large planted trees. A number of locust trees were planted here in 1832, which are now over two feet in diameter, and one apple tree, near the southwest corner of the public square, appears to be over three feet in diameter four feet from the ground, though at this point the tree bifurcates and is hollow. Decay will soon overtake the growth and bring the venerable old tree down.

The old court-houses and jails are noticed in a previous chapter. The present fine court-house was built in 1866, at a cost of over \$30,000. County offices below, large and neatly kept, court-room above. The old log jail was many years ago superseded by a brick building on the hill, which is now used as a residence. The present jail, and sheriff's residence, built in 1868, is a good, substantial brick structure on East Market street.

Newport was incorporated as a town early in the spring of 1870. By the records of March 28, that year, we find that the first trustees were—William E. Livengood, President, Clark Leavitt, Benjamin K. Dicken and E. Y. Jackson; J. A. Souders, Clerk. The presidents and clerks serving since that time have been: Presidents—E. Y. Jackson, 1871; James A. Bell, 1872-'73; F. M. Bishop, 1874; S. H. Dallas, 1875; James A. Foland, 1876-'78; William P. Henson, 1879; Oliver Knight, 1880; James Hasty, 1881-'82;

Robert Landon, 1883; Calvin Arrasmith, 1884; Robert B. Sears, 1885; John W. Cross, 1886-'87. Mr. Landon died in 1885; all the rest are living. The clerks have been—Robert B. Sears, 1871; J. Jump, 1872-'74; J. A. Souders, 1875-'78; J. C. Sawyer, 1879; John N. Hartman, 1880; Oliver H. Knight, 1881; J. C. Sawyer, 1882; O. B. Gibson, 1883-'86; William F. Thornton, 1887.

Newport is divided into four wards, with one trustee from each ward.

Three attempts have been made to dissolve the corporation. The last one was made June 21, 1877, when the question was put to vote, and a majority of nineteen was given in favor of continuing the corporate capacity of the town.

The population of Newport is estimated at 600 to 700. The village is beautifully situated but retired,—rather more so than the citizens wish. Its only railroad passes nearly a mile distant.

There was for a long time a good grist-mill at Newport, on Market street, named the "Eureka Mills," run by steam. It was built by James A. Bell, deceased, who sold to Curtis & White; who in turn sold to B. J. Abbott; and while it was in the possession of the latter, January 26, 1882, it was burned down, by a careless act of some employee, and has never since been rebuilt. The loss was \$3,500.

The First National Bank of Newport was organized in 1871, by Josephus and John Collett, Abel Sexton, Isaac Porter, R. H. Nixon and Clark Leavitt, and opened their place of business in a fine brick building, erected and fitted up for the purpose, at the northwest corner of the public square. Its "national" character was afterward surrendered, and the bank changed, by the same board of directors, into the "Vermillion County Bank," with a paid up capital of

\$60,000 and a surplus of over \$6,000, continuing to do a general banking business. In January, 1880, it was again changed, taking the name of "Collett & Co.'s Bank," and comprising Prof. John Collett, of Indianapolis, Stephen S. Collett, of Newport, Mrs. Mary H. Campbell, of Crawfordsville, and Joshua Jump of Newport. Since then Mrs. Campbell's stock has been transferred to Mrs. Lieutenant M. T. May, of Greencastle; and now S. S. Collett is general manager, and J. D. Collett, cashier. Capital, \$27,000.

THE OLIVE BRANCH.

The predecessor of the *Hoosier State* was the *Olive Branch*, the first paper printed in Newport, and established by A. J. Adams, now of Danville, Illinois, and edited by A. D. Patten. The number for December 29, 1853, which we presume was the first number, shows the motto of the organ to have been,

"We hold the balance with an equal hand,
And weigh whatever justice doth demand."

The paper was Whiggish in politics, becoming Republican on the organization of that party.

The number above referred to, like all the country papers of that day, has but little local news or original matter in it, the salutatory, a column in length, being about all the original matter in this number. The following gentlemen were advertised as contributors to the paper: Rev. David Taylor, Terre Haute; Robert Ross, Principal of the Terre Haute graded school; Samuel Taylor, Principal of the Newport Seminary; Dr. H. H. Patten, Princeton, Indiana; and Dr. J. S. Sawyer, Vincennes, Indiana.

The latest telegraph news in the paper was dated December 17, twelve days before the date of issue. A long letter from W. S. Turner, Bodega, California, dated October 31, 1853, is published. Charity Moss and Susan

nah Dyke give notice that they will apply at the next term of the common-pleas court for a divorce; William Utter, the county treasurer, gives notice that he will be at Perrysville the 5th, Eugene the 6th, Indiana Furnace the 10th, and Clinton the 11th, days of January, 1854, for the purpose of collecting taxes due for the year 1853; Joseph Reeder, of Clinton Township, advertises an astray mare taken up by him, and appraised at \$55 before Esquire Ben Harrison; Richard Potts, Sheriff, advertises a tract of land in Clinton Township for sale, belonging to Isaac Van Nest, and in favor of Benjamin R. and John Whitcomb. At that time James A. Bell was county clerk.

W. A. Henderson was the only merchant of Newport who had an advertisement in the paper. He occupied about one inch of space in notifying the people that he kept drugs, all kinds of patent medicines, groceries and flour. J. M. Hood gives notice that he is a notary public, and also keeps the telegraph office, on the east side of the public square, with W. A. Henderson. Dr. J. R. Willitts flings his card to the breeze as a physician and surgeon. T. C. W. Sale, H. D. Washburn, S. G. Malone and D. M. Jones have cards in this number advertising themselves as attorneys at law.

Most of the advertisements are of Terre Haute business. There is an item of news stating that the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad was completed between those two points.

The price of the *Olive Branch* was placed at \$1.50 a year if paid in advance, \$2 at the end of six months and \$2.50 at the end of a year.

THE HOOSIER STATE.

The *Olive Branch* was changed to the *Hoosier State* in 1855, and published at





S. B. Davis

Clinton for a time, but brought back to Newport, where it has since remained. The proprietors and editors have been Pratt & Adams, James M. Hood, Samuel H. Huston (1855, at Clinton), Mr. Campbell, Mitchell, Vaul (1858), a company, William E. Liven-good, George W. English (1862-'63), Colonel H. D. Washburn, S. B. Davis, Joseph B. Cheadle and S. B. Davis again. It is almost impossible now to give all the above names in exact chronological order.

Pratt returned to Ohio. Hood, who was brought up in this county, left here for the West. Vaul moved to La Fayette, continuing in the newspaper business. Washburn died in 1871 (see sketch of him in the history of Clinton). Cheadle, Congressman elect, is now editing the Frankfort *Banner*.

The number of the *Hoosier* for January 17, 1863, for an example of the straightness of the times, had only four columns to the page, was but little larger than a sheet of foolscap, and was filled with war news. In the winter and spring of 1875, "Buffalo Bill" wrote for the *Hoosier State* a history entitled "Three Years in Utah," which was published serially.

SAMUEL BRENTON DAVIS, editor and proprietor of the *Hoosier State*, was born June 3, 1842, in Parke County, Indiana, and named after a Methodist minister, a favorite of his parents. The latter are Robert and Melvina (Taylor) Davis, natives of Virginia, who reside in Helt Township, this county, which was also the the home of Samuel Brenton from 1856 to 1861.

Mr. Davis was brought up on the farm, educated in the common schools and at Bloomingdale Academy. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, and the siege of Vicksburg, besides a number of skirmishes, and, after a service of one and a half years, he suffered

an attack of the measles, when on a force march, and he took cold, which settled in his right arm and leg, crippling him for life. He is obliged to use crutches. After his return from the army, he was clerk for a time in a store at Clinton. In 1866 he was first elected county treasurer, and in 1868 re-elected to the office. While he held the office the treasury was robbed of about \$36,000 (see full account elsewhere), by experts who wedged the vault doors open during the night; over \$21,000 of the money was recovered from the Wabash River, in which stream the robbers had dropped it when hard chased by citizens. In 1868, Mr. Davis purchased the office of the *Hoosier State*. On the close of his term as treasurer, October, 1870, he devoted his whole attention to this paper. In 1870, Joe B. Cheadle purchased it, but nine months subsequently Mr. Davis bought it again, and has ever since been the editor and proprietor. He raised the circulation from 216 on the credit system to 912 on the cash system.

As an editor, Davis is enterprising, fearless and witty. The file of the *Hoosier State*, exhibits to the historian an extraordinary amount of lively local correspondence, and of editorial patience and liberality. While Mr. Davis has ever been a staunch Republican, he can acknowledge a victory gained by the opposite party with better grace than any other editor known to the writer. Besides the office above referred to, Mr. Davis has also been chosen trustee of Vermillion Township, being elected in April, 1886, by ten majority in a Democratic township. Is a member of the order of United Workmen.

The subject of our sketch married Sarah C. Canady, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Canady,—parents now deceased. She is a native of this township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Davis are—Bird H., a well edu-

cated young man; Ora DeLos, a lad exhibiting considerable talent as a draftsman and mechanic; Fred, Ren M., Robert Enoch, who died at the age of one and a half years, and Melvina.

About 1871-'72 an attempt was made to start an opposition paper in Newport, Democratic in politics, under the name of the *Vermillion Transcript*, by Harrison Jump, who ran it some fifteen months, sinking \$1,900, and sold the office to other parties, who took it away. Mr. Jump returned to Ohio, where he entered the grocery business.

But we are not yet done with the *Hoosier State*. It has been a remarkable paper for local correspondence and terse editorials, and we cannot refrain from giving two or three of the most innocent but amusing specimens:

"We learn through the medium of a pot-bellied gander from the jungles of Browntown that G. W. Rodenbaugh intended to demand our name for charging him with getting drunk and flogging his wife. We never made any such charge, and appeal to the columns of the *Hoosier State* to prove it. A few meddlers are trying to make a fool of Rodenbaugh by telling him that every personal item in the *Hoosier* is directed at him. We will make him a present of a pair of heavy boots if he will agree to wear them out in kicking the — coat-tail of every meddling sneak who mentions such things to him including Mr. Brown[town], who will merit and receive our sincere thanks by simply minding his own business."

In December, 1874, an amusing incident occurred in Newport, thus wittily reported by the *Hoosier State*:

"Somnambulism, or One Night in Walter Place's Bar Room. A young trump card from Clinton, named Jaques, came up to attend the big dance at the hotel Place; and after he had exercised nature about all she

was able to bear, he concluded to rest his weary bones on a bench in the bar-room. In a short time he was in the arms of Morpheus, and soon afterward he arose, as usual in his somnambulistie fits, walked around the room, then took a seat on the bench, and, in the presence of several persons divested himself of most of the clothing, preparatory to lying down again, supposing the bench was a bed. At this juncture he was aroused from his sleep by the deafening roars of laughter by those present. On coming to, he looked worse than a defeated candidate, and proposed to 'set up' the cigars if the boys would keep 'mum.' Of course the boys accepted of the treat, 'pledging their sacred honor' never to hint it to Eren Davis of the *Hoosier State*, or to any one else!"

Another extract is given in the history of Helt Township, on a preceding page.

REMARKABLE CASES OF ROBBERY.

The three following accounts are also from the famous *Hoosier State*:

On Monday night, April 18, 1870; over \$35,000 was stolen from the county treasury vault, which had been faithfully closed and locked. The treasurer was S. B. Davis, then and now the editor of the *Hoosier State*. The doors were forced open by steel wedges, which were driven by a sledge. Neighbors heard the noise but not distinctly enough to have their suspicions aroused.

The next day Orville White, who had just learned of the burglary, saw two men carrying a sachel across the farms about three miles north of Clinton. Calling two railroad hands to his assistance, they gave chase, calling upon the suspected fugitives to halt. They struck for the river, and leaving a portion of their clothing upon the bank, began to swim across. Mr. White and his companions arriving, saw a farmer on the op-

posite bank whom they knew, and halloed to him to kill the rascals as they came out. The man approached, but the rascals, getting into shallow water, drew their revolvers and fired at him. Mr. White then requested his assistant to watch the thieves until he could raise a posse to take them. Discovering a wallet in the river, Mr. White waded in and obtained it, and found it contained \$16,354.

He then went home, mounted a horse and started for Clinton to raise a posse; but in the meantime the scoundrels reached the opposite shore, about a mile below where they entered the stream, soon found two railroad hands, and drew their revolvers upon them, commanding them to give up their clothing in great haste, as they "had got into a row and had to swim the river to save their lives." Returning to the river they got into a skiff and floated down past Clinton under the cover of the night, and thus succeeded in getting away.

The event created a great sensation throughout the country. It seems that, from the elaborate and systematic execution of the burglary, very skillful operators were engaged in it.

It turned out the very next day after Mr. White's discovery of the fugitive criminals, that one of the assistants, whom he hastily picked out from a company of railroad hands near by, was the receiver of a large amount of money at that time, in a mysterious manner, but was not present at the robbery.

May 13, \$5,210 more of the money was found in a sachel lodged on the roots of a cottonwood a mile and a half below, where the thieves commenced to swim the river; \$15,320 were never recovered.

During the latter part of the night of October 12, 1883, a most brutal outrage was committed by a band of robbers upon Elias Lamb and his family at their residence near

Newport. In the house were Mr. Lamb and wife and a married daughter from Wayne County visiting them. Between three and four o'clock the dog made considerable noise. Mrs. Lamb went to the window to see what was the matter, and hist the dog, which would only plunge out into the darkness and then retreat. Not discovering anything, she returned to bed. But the dog kept up a howling, and acted as if some one was encroaching upon the premises. In a few minutes Mr. Lamb went out to see whether he could discover anything wrong. Returning to his room he had scarcely lain down when the door to an adjoining room, against which stood a large bureau, was burst open, and the bureau fell to the floor with a terrible crash, breaking everything that was upon it. Before the two could get out of bed they were seized by two burglars and a demand made for their money. Mr. Lamb gave them all he had, \$25. The demand being repeated to his wife she said she had \$1.75 up stairs. The villians made her get it without lighting a lamp, at the point of her life. They then declared that there was more money in the house, and that they would kill them if they did not give it up. Mr. Lamb answered that they might kill them, but could not get any more money, for there was no more in the house. Then they assaulted him and threatened to kill them both if they did not pay over more money. They first pommelled him awhile and then fired two shots, one of them grazing Mrs. Lamb's head, splitting open her ear. Mr. Lamb, although bodily bruised and one eye closed, managed to get out of doors, where he pulled the bell-rope, which frightened the burglars away.

The daughter referred to, who was sleeping in another room, crawled under the feather bed and thus escaped discovery. Their son John, who was sleeping in a house a hundred

yards distant, upon hearing the bell, ran over to his parents' house; and, finding that they were suffering for want of medical treatment, proposed to go immediately for a physician, but they, fearing the rascals might return and do further mischief, begged him to remain with them until daylight.

During the morning the tracks of the robbers were traced both ways between their residence and town, but no further clew was ever obtained for their discovery.

May 5, 1884, the postoffice was robbed of \$350 during the night. The safe was blown open. The burglars were frightened away by the passing of a young man in the vicinity before they obtained all that they had intended to. The thieves were never caught.

ATTORNEYS OF NEWPORT.

Daniel M. Jones, a native of this county, attended Wabash College, not quite finishing the course, was admitted to the bar in 1852 or '53, a member of the Legislature about 1861, as a Republican, was an active partisan, a natural orator, and a shrewd lawyer, and died in the fall of 1865, leaving a widow and three children. She is a sister of Stephen S. Collett, and resides in Newport. The son, Frank, is studying medicine. Mr. Jones' father, Lewis Jones, was a prominent citizen of Eugene Township.

Henry D. Washburn, one of the most prominent men of Vermillion County, practiced law here awhile before the war. See history of Clinton, on a previous page, for a full sketch.

L. C. Allen, born near Highland, this county, studied law under the preceptorship of M. G. Rhoads, Esq., of Newport, and was admitted to the bar; was justice of the peace 1868-'72, when he occasionally had a little case. He was a man of firm principles, but sometimes a little rough. At one time, when

the attorneys in a suit before him got to wrangling and using profane language, he "stood" it as long as he thought he ought to, when he blurted out, "I'll be G—d—d if you don't quit swearing I'll fine you!" Mr. Allen left Newport about ten years ago, and is now deputy clerk at Covington, Indiana.

Nathan Harvey was born and raised in Parke County, this State, and educated at the Bloomingdale school, a Quaker institution, under the teaching of Barnabas Hobbs, formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was a young man of fair mind and scholarship. On coming to Newport, he taught school in the seminary during the war, a couple of years, and then married a daughter of John C. Johnson. In the practice of law he became a partner of William Eggleston, but did not practice more than two or three years when he died, during a session of court. His widow, with three children, lives near Newport. Mr. Harvey was an honorable man and would have become a solid practitioner had he lived.

Robert A. Parrett, a native of this State, was young when his parents settled with him in Newport. His father was a traveling Methodist minister. Robert was brought up here. Commencing a course at the Asbury University, he had reached a point in the freshman or sophomore year when, on account of delicate health, he had to desist. He then read law in the office of Judge Jump, was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession for a time. In the fall of 1875 he was admitted as a partner of B. E. & M. G. Rhoads, in which relation he remained until January, 1880. Since then he has been engaged in farming, near Newport. He was a good office lawyer, a good bookkeeper and attentive to business; but, on account of delicate health, his father and friends advised him to quit the practice of law and adopt

some mode of life requiring more physical and less mental activity.

Professor B. E. Rhoads was born in Pennsylvania, May 1, 1834. In 1836 the family came to Richmond, Indiana, in a one-horse wagon; next they came to Hancock County, near Indianapolis; in 1837, to Parke County; then to Waveland, Montgomery County, where the subject attended Waveland Academy (Presbyterian). Entering Wabash College in the junior year, he graduated there in 1859. Next, he came to Clinton, this county, and taught in the Farmers' College part of a year. Then he studied law in the office of Judge Maxwell, at Rockville, Parke County, was admitted to the bar, came to Newport in 1861, and commenced the practice of his profession. Was in partnership with his brother M. G., 1865-'79. In 1865-'66, he was a member of the Legislature. In 1878 he moved to Terre Haute, where he has since been a resident; but that year he crossed the ocean with his family, and spent thirteen months in England and on the continent of Europe.

Early in the spring of 1881 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Vigo County, serving until November, 1882. For five years he was one of the trustees of the State University at Bloomington, where he was also professor of law for a time. In Terre Haute he owns a nice property. In his religion he is a Presbyterian, being for a time an elder in the Moffatt Street Church, in that city.

In 1876 Professor Rhoads married Miss Ida, daughter of Robert D. Moffatt, of Perrysville. Their children are Sarah, born in 1877, and Daniel Moffatt, born in 1880.

John D. Cushman was born and reared in Perrysville, this county. His father, Thomas Cushman, being elected county auditor in the fall of 1872, moved to Newport with his

family, and here John D. studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice; was in partnership with Joshua Jump for a time; was in the office of Messrs. Rhoads, where he proved himself a good office hand, a fine penman, intelligent business man, etc. He was also a good public speaker, but he did not practice at the bar a great deal. In the fall of 1875 he went into the Southern States and traveled for six months. Returning, he resumed law practice, which he followed, sometimes by himself and sometimes in partnership, until his death six or seven years ago. He was a young man of great promise.

Thomas C. W. Sale was a lawyer here many years ago, and before the last war went to Paris, Illinois, where he received an appointment as Indian agent, and he was in the far West for a long period in the fulfillment of the duties of that office. He returned to Paris, where he is now living.

Samuel G. Malone, who also practiced law here before the war period, removed to Decatur, Illinois, where he accumulated a fortune of \$75,000 or \$100,000, but lost it all. He is now a farmer in Helt Township, this county.

William Eggleston was born in this county, in 1833, and educated here, attending the common schools and the county seminary at Newport, after he was a grown man. He was naturally industrious and persevering. Taking to the study of law, in due time he qualified himself for practice and was admitted to the bar about 1859. Of course he worked up considerable practice, by a hard struggle, making many errors, and in the course of fifteen years' practice acquired a handsome competence. He next entered upon a mercantile business with his brother, and they failed, losing all they had; during this mercantile experience, however, William pro-

ceeded with his law practice. He was a successful attorney.

While here he wrote and published three works: 1., Treatise on County Commissioners; 2., a legal work on Damages; and 3., a play entitled "The Broken-hearted Wife," being a story of woman's love and man's unfaithfulness, and consisting of facts that occurred a few years ago.

Mr. Eggleston moved to Terre Haute about 1877.

V. E. Witmer, probably about fifty years ago came from Ohio to Newport, and practiced here five or six years, and moved to some point toward Logansport about six or seven years ago, where he has since died. He was a man of the "spread-eagle" style, not deeply versed, but executive, working up lawsuits whether they should be worked up or not.

William L. Little, a graduate of Asbury University, became a Methodist minister, preached here a year or two; then followed farming about seven miles southwest of Newport, in which he succeeded well; next he practiced law at Newport, settled a few estates, etc., and then became a merchant, and finally moved to Hutchinson, Kansas, about 1882. Mr. Little had a fair intellect, and a good degree of information on general subjects, and was a prominent citizen of the county. About 1862-'72 he acted as county examiner, and then for six or eight years, or more, he was county superintendent of schools.

James Blanchard, a native of this county, received a good classical education and was a good penman, on which account he was employed much in the stores, and county offices, as an accountant, copyist, etc. Picking up a little law in the meantime, he was admitted to the bar, and in the course of his practice he had several partnerships. He was a good assistant in preparing papers, conducting correspondence, making collections, etc.

About three or four years ago he moved to Terre Haute to assist his brother Ben, and from there he went to South Hutchinson, Kansas, where he is now engaged in real-estate business.

Ben Blanchard, though nominally a lawyer, never conducted a suit. He is now in Terre Haute, in the real-estate and abstract business.

Joseph B. Cheadle, present Congressman, elect from the Ninth District, was born in this county, read law in the office of Judge Maxwell at Rockville, admitted to the bar here about 1868, became deputy collector of internal revenue, was a candidate for nomination for a number of offices, gradually drifted out of the law into editorial work, had charge of the *Hoosier State* nine months in 1870, then the *Rockville Republican* and *Rockville Tribune*, and is now editor of the *Frankfort Banner*, Clinton County. Frank, courteous and polite, he is popular; clever and ambitious, he is a good business man; is a good storyteller, and a genial companion.

Joshua Jump, born in Ohio in 1843, studied law with R. N. Bishop, at Paris, Illinois, was admitted to the bar, and came to Newport in 1869, where his partnerships were in succession with William Eggleston, Robert B. Sears, James Blanchard, John D. Cushman and from March, 1879, to March, 1885, C. W. Ward. He was circuit judge from March, 1885, to November, 1886. In June, 1887, he removed to Terre Haute. He is a Democrat, and has participated in politics to some extent, being a delegate to a number of conventions and member of the State Central Committee.

Adam Littlepage, from West Virginia, was admitted to the bar here February 6th 1883, formed a partnership with John A. Wiltermood for two or three years, married a daughter of Stephen S. Collett, and returned to West Virginia.

John A. Wiltermood, Postmaster at Newport, was appointed to this position September 5, 1885, succeeding John Richardson. He was born in Vermillion Township, a son of Joseph W. Wiltermood, and brought up at farming, most of his early life being spent in Eugene Township. He attended the State Normal at Indianapolis in 1878-'79, taught school three years, studied law in the office of Judge Jump, admitted to practice February 6, 1883, associated professionally with H. H. Conley two years, and with Adam Littlepage two or three years.

The present bar at Newport comprises M. G. Rhoads, B. S. Aikman (Rhoads & Aikman) C. W. Ward, O. B. Gibson (Ward & Gibson), H. H. Conley and J. C. Sawyer. Sketches of most of these will be found in the regular biographical department of this volume.

B. S. Aikman is a young man born in this county, a son of Barton Aikman, an early settler, graduated at the State Normal School at Terre Haute, read law in the office of M. G. Rhoads, admitted to the bar in the fall of 1886, and has been a partner of Mr. Rhoads since January 1, 1887.

In the winter of 1874-'75 Messrs. Jump and M. G. Rhoads were attorneys for a fugitive from Illinois, charged with stealing horses, and succeeded in releasing him from the custody of an officer. This raised considerable excitement among the citizens of Newport, and indignation meetings were held here, and also in other parts of the county. The officer holding the fugitive had not the proper authority.

PHYSICIANS.

Of the past, we can mention only these: Dr. J. R. Willetts practiced here previous to the war period, and moved away. He was for a time in partnership with Dr. Griffin, who is deceased. Dr. E. T. Collett, son of

Josephus Collett, Sr., was a graduate of the Louisville Medical College, practiced here and in Eugene Township, and in 1878 committed suicide in Kansas, at the age of fifty-eight years. Drs. Clark and P. H. Leavitt practiced here a number of years, a portion of the time in partnership. The former moved to Danville, Illinois, in 1875, where he is now living, and the other died in Newport. Dr. E. Thompson moved to Illinois and died there. He left Newport in the fall of 1874.

The physicians now practicing in Newport are Drs. M. L. Hall, Lewis Shepard and James Wallace.

Vermillion County is comparatively a poor place for physicians to find much to do. As before stated, the country here is remarkable for a healthy and long-lived population. They have never been visited by epidemics, and even that singular disease, milk-sickness, which used to prevail here, is now entirely absent, the last case occurring ten or twelve years ago.

EDUCATION.

Newport has always had a good school. According to the provisions of the State law, a county seminary was established here in pioneer times, and flourished until the later free-school system converted it into a graded school about 1852. The building was of brick. To it additions have been made, and it is still occupied. The location is on the bluff, overlooking the broad and romantic valley of the Little Vermillion River. The new portion, comprising two rooms was added by the town of Newport, at a cost of about \$1,000, and, the municipality having bought the township's interest in the institution, all partnership between the two civil divisions was dissolved last year, 1886. The building now has four rooms, and correspondingly a full board of teachers comprises

a principal and three assistants. The departments are the high school, grammar, intermediate and primary. The enrollment last year was 156. The principal for the year 1887-'88 is Edward Aikman. The school has two literally societies,—the Philadelphians and the Sapphonians.

SOCIETIES.

Newport Lodge, No. 209, F. & A. M., was chartered May 25, 1857; and the first officers were James A. Bell, Worshipful Master; Eldridge M. Groves, Senior Warden; James Tarrance, Junior Warden; Andrew J. Adams, Treasurer; Joseph B. Cheadle, Secretary; Seth Knight, Senior Deacon; William Blackstone, Junior Deacon; J. L. Thomas and T. J. Arrasmith, Stewards; R. H. Nixon, Tyler. The number of members was twenty-three, who met in the same hall that is still used. The present membership is thirty-one, and the officers, R. C. Sears, Worshipful Master; R. H. Nixon, Senior Warden; E. D. Wheeler, Junior Warden; Abel Sexton, Senior Deacon; J. H. Kerdolff, Junior Deacon; A. R. Hopkins, Secretary; Charles Potts, Treasurer; Elias Pritchard and G. W. Clark, Stewards; and H. S. Cady, Tyler. Financially, the lodge is strong.

Vermillion Lodge, No 594, I. O. O. F., was organized in the room over the furniture store of David Hopkins, by Past Grand Hiram Shepard, of Dana Lodge, under a charter granted May 18, 1882, on the petition of Robert E. Stephens, Lewis Shepard, Thomas Cushman, F. V. Wade, Julius Groves and J. M. Taylor. The following members were elected officers and duly installed: Lewis Shepard, Noble Grand; Robert E. Stephens, Vice-Grand; Thomas Cushman, Secretary; J. M. Taylor, Treasurer. At the time of this organization there were thirteen members. There are now thirty-seven mem-

bers, and the present officers are, M. G. Rhoades, Noble Grand; H. A. Conley, Vice-Grand; Matthew Lytle, Recording Secretary; Thomas Cushman, Permanent Secretary; W. P. Henderson, Treasurer. The society is now in a very prosperous condition. The furniture, equipments and regalia cost about \$600, and the room is an unusually nice one, 38 x 50 feet in dimensions, exclusive of the vestibules.

Hope Lodge, No. 268, Daughters of Rebekah, was chartered November 18, 1886, and the first officers elected January 22, 1887, with ten members. Thomas Cushman, Noble Grand; Mrs. D. S. Hopkins, Vice-Grand; Mrs. Dessie Johnson, Secretary; Mrs. Mary Henson, Treasurer. The membership is now (June, 1887) thirteen, who are zealous, with a good exchequer. They comprise the best talent in the community.

Shiloh Post, No. 49, G. A. R., was organized March 22, 1882, with R. J. Hasty, Post Commander; J. H. Kerdolff, Senior Vice-Commander; J. A. Darby, Junior Vice-Commander; R. H. Nixon, Surgeon; Z. Thornton, Chaplain; A. C. Brokaw, Officer of the Day; T. A. McKnight, Officer of the Guard; who were duly installed by Mustering Officer R. B. Sears. The appointed officers were J. W. Harlan, Adjutant; J. C. Bailey, Quartermaster Sergeant; William C. Myers, Sergeant-Major. The officers comprised the whole membership. The post has not been meeting lately, but the present officers are, Edward Brown, Post Commander; R. H. White, Junior Vice-Commander; John A. Darby, Officer of the Day; John Richardson, Quartermaster; William Bennett, Surgeon; H. H. Conley, Chaplain; C. S. Davis, Adjutant; W. P. Henson, Sergeant-Major; J. C. Dillow, Quartermaster-Sergeant. There are about thirty members in good standing. The time of meeting is every second and

fourth Friday evening of the month, in Place's Hall.

A company of *Sons of Veterans* was organized March 20, 1884, with Frank Hasty for Captain. Commencing with ten members, they reached sixteen, but they soon lost their zeal, holding their last meeting December 19, 1884. They contemplate reorganizing. Their last Captain was William F. Thornton.

The *A. O. U. W.* organized a lodge at Newport March 4, 1879, with a membership of sixteen, and Dr. M. L. Hall as Past Master Workman; R. B. Sears, Master Workman; W. P. Henson, Grand Foreman; Joseph Dillow, Overseer; C. S. Davis, Recorder; George W. Odell, Financier; L. J. Place, Receiver; L. D. Dillow, Guard; Henry Dillow, Inside Warden; Lou Coil, Outside Warden. The charter was surrendered February 24, 1883. At one time they had as many as twenty-five or thirty members.

The *Newport Light Guards* were organized under the military law of the State, with over forty members, and J. A. Souders, Captain. They obtained from the State an equipment of fifty guns and the necessary accoutrements. But in a year or two they got to quarreling over the captaincy, some favoring J. A. Souders, but a majority R. H. Nixon, and consequently let their interest in the drill die.

The *Newport Cornet Band* was organized a number of years ago, went down, and reorganized, or a new organization effected. John A. Darby and J. W. Hartman are the only present members who were members of the original organization. The present members are, John A. Darby and Quincy Myers, E flat; Ernest Darby and Albert Wheeler, B flat; J. W. Hartman, solo alto; William Sharp, second alto; W. C. Arrasmith and Joseph Hopkins, B flat tenor; L. M. Wheeler,

B flat baritone; Fred Duzan, E flat tuba; William Brown, snare drum; Henry Garrett, base drum. This accommodating band "discourses sweet music" every Sunday afternoon at the court-house. The players are skillful, and have often rendered satisfactory service on public occasions.

TEMPERANCE.

Newport has had the usual fights over the temperance question, and the usual temperance societies. Skipping over the long period before the war, we notice that since the war about the first public movement was the organization of a lodge of Good Templars, in 1868, with the following officers: Rev. J. E. Wright (Methodist traveling minister here at the time), Betsy Griffin, Joseph Hopkins, Benjamin Carter, Ivy A. Astor, Sally Canady, John Wigley, Rebecca Huff and Joseph B. Cheadle. The lodge has long since ceased to exist.

The next movement was the tidal wave of the "woman's crusade" in 1874, which struck Newport with some violence and persistency. Meetings were held at the churches, speeches made, and a committee appointed to wait upon the two saloonists of the place, who soon closed their dram shops and signed a pledge not to open again in Newport. A firm of druggists, however, comprising William M. and William L. Triplett (father and son), refused to sign the same pledge, offering one of their own drafting, which allowed them to sell liquor for "medical, mechanical, chemical and sacramental purposes." They were publicly charged, in a set of formal resolutions, with selling liquor by wholesale for drinking purposes, but they denied having done so for a long time. The controversy over their case was long and bitter, but they held their ground. Since then

the senior member of the firm has died, and the junior has moved away.

In December following an enraged woman from the country came into town and smashed in the windows of a saloon where her husband was spending too much of his time, made a general "scatterment" among the inmates and soon persuaded her loafing husband to take a straight line for home.

In 1877 the Murphy, or blue-ribbon movement struck Newport like a cyclone. At the very first meeting 153 signed the pledge, and in a few days afterward probably as many more. But the red-ribbon movement, inaugurated by Tyler Mason in 1879, proved to have more vitality. Of this, Thomas Cushman, William Gibson and Robert B. Sears were in succession presidents.

A Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Newport, in which the leaders were Mrs. Zachariah Thornton, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Ervin Lamb, Mrs. Sears and others. At one time they had forty or fifty members or more, but their meetings have been discontinued. In connection with the Perrysville union, they for a time edited a temperance column in the *Hoosier State*.

Order of Eclampsus Vitus!—This is the high-sounding title, apparently Greek or Latin, of an imaginary secret society, taking its rise at Newport and other points in this county probably about fifteen years ago, whose entertainment consists in blindfolding the candidate for initiation and playing a variety of make-believe tricks upon him.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterians organized a church here many years ago, ran down and reorganized in the spring of 1875, by Rev. Mitchell, of Clinton, with only seven members. The ruling elders were M. G. Rhoads and I. B. Fusselman, now of Danville, Illinois. Mr.

Rhoads and his wife are the only members now, and there is no regular preaching. The church building, a frame about 40x50 feet, on Market street a little east of the public square, was erected probably about forty years ago, soon after the first organization was effected, and is now occupied by the United Brethren. There has never been a resident pastor at Newport. Among the earlier pastors were Rev. J. Hawks, of Perrysville, some thirty years ago, who died about ten years afterward; Rev. Henry Bacon, now of Toledo, Ohio, then of Covington, Indiana; after a vacancy, Rev. Mitchell preached once a month for a part of a year, 1875-'76.

The Methodists organized a class at Newport in primitive days. In time they built a church. When this became old, and the congregation too large for it, it was sold and some time afterward torn down. The present large edifice was erected about 1851, except that eighteen feet have since been added. The present membership is 175, including a few probationers. The class-leaders are Rev. John A. Parrett, a local preacher, and Abel Sexton. Exhorter, John Henson. Stewards—H. H. Conley, C. S. Davis, David Hopkins, James Hasty and Joshua N. Davis. Sunday-school all the year, with an average attendance of 125, superintended by Abel Sexton for the last twenty years. Rev. Richard S. Martin, pastor, occupying the very fine parsonage on East Market street, built in 1882. The greatest revivals, or periods of special interest, were under the ministrations of Revs. Richard Robinson, about 1860, W. A. Smith and J. H. Hollingsworth.

The United Brethren Church at Newport was organized in 1870, by Rev. Samuel Garrigus, who was then a resident of Bellmore, Parke County, but is now at Crawfordsville, this State. The society at first comprised but

twelve or fourteen members, but it has increased to ninety, principally under the labors of the present pastor, Rev. B. F. Dungan, within the last few months. The first class-leader was C. M. Parkes; the present class-leader is Rettie R. Smith; assistant class-leader, Mrs. Belle Thornton. These ladies have a very large field of spiritual work, compared with class-leaders generally. A lively Sunday-school of about seventy pupils is maintained throughout the year, superintended by Mrs. Thornton. The steward of the church at this point is Z. P. Thornton. The society at present worships in the Presbyterian church, on Market street, one block east of the public square, but they contemplate building a house of worship this year. A pleasant house is rented for a parsonage in the west part of the village.

Rev. B. F. Dungan, minister in charge of the United Brethren churches of the Newport Circuit, Upper Wabash Conference, was born

in Fountain County, Indiana, in 1863. His parents, Benjamin T. and Hannah (Campbell, *nee* Shoup) Dungan, are both living in Parke County. Both the parents are natives of Ohio; father of Scotch, German and Irish ancestry, and the mother of German. Mr. Dungan was brought up on a farm, and has always been an industrious, hard-working laborer, both with mind and body. Was ordained a local preacher in the church of his choice June 28, 1883, and since September, 1885, he has been a member of the annual conference. Having a strong physical foundation and a high ambition, he is a "man of destiny" in its noblest sense. June 13, 1883, he married Miss Mary Taulby, daughter of C. Columbus and Emeline Taulby, and a native of Boone County, Indiana. Both her parents are deceased. Since September, 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Dungan have been residents of Newport.





EUGENE TOWNSHIP.

SETTLEMENT.



IN this township, more than any other in the county, where the Indian villages, the Indian battlefields, the first trading posts and the first settlements. While the first settler in the county was John Vannest, in Clinton Township, in 1816, Eugene Township was more rapidly settled at the beginning than was Clinton. It was in Eugene Township that the Groenendykes, Thompsons, Porters, Armours, Colletts, Hepburns, Colemans, Malones, Naylor, Shelbys, etc., settled, all on the Big Vermillion River. Most of these have numerous and prominent descendants. Although the first mill in the county is claimed for Clinton Township,—built by John Beard in 1819 or '20,—probably the first large and reliable mill in the county was built by John Groenendyke, about the same time or shortly after, on

the Big Vermillion, at the point in the northern portion of the village of Eugene still occupied by the largest and best mill in the county.

The following list of early settlers is not designed to be a complete catalogue; it is only a chronological classification of some of the most important arrivals, from the data available.

1816.—Noah Hubbard, with a wife and a large number of children. After residing here many years he became a Mormon and went to Missouri, to join his people, then to Nauvoo, Illinois, remaining with them until they were driven away from there, about 1847, when he returned to this county and began preaching the peculiar doctrine. Rejoining the Mormon colony at Council Bluffs, Iowa, he died there. His wife, Catharine, then returned to this section of the country, and finally died near this county, in Illinois. Their daughter, Pamela, married a man named Curtis.

1818.—Isaac Coleman settled three miles

south of Eugene, on the little prairie since known by his name. Judge J. M. Coleman came to the township a subsequent year, from Virginia, settling on section 16, 17 north, 9 west, and was long intimately associated with the Colletts. He had helped to lay out the city of Indianapolis, and also the town of Terre Haute, where he also built the old court-house. In this county he was one of the first grand jurors and associate judges. He afterward moved to Iowa City, where he built the State house, died and was buried.

This year came Major James Blair, who settled on the northeast quarter of section 16, 17 north, 9 west; and at his cabin on this place was held the first court in the county. Mr. Blair had been a sharp-shooter on Lake Erie, under Commodore Perry, in the war of 1812, when he was detailed to shoot at the Indians in the rigging of the British war vessels; but at the very first fire of Perry's artillery the Indians were so frightened that they hastily "scuttled" down into the hold, and there were no Indians for Mr. Blair to do his duty upon. As his vessel sailed past the British men-of-war, he could see the glittering tin canisters down through the muzzles of their guns. For his faithful services, Mr. Blair received a medal from the Government. On one occasion, after he became a resident of this county, he was a candidate for the Legislature, he attended a shooting-match, participated, and aimed so well that every man present voted for him at the ensuing election! On still another occasion he played an amusing trick upon the simple-minded pioneers and Indians, in the settlement of a controversy between them. See section on Indians.

Blair married a daughter of Judge Coleman, resided for a time on Coleman's Prairie, and then moved up the river and founded Perrysville, which place he named in honor of his

brave commander, Commodore O. H. Perry, remaining there until his death.

Both Blair and Coleman had an intimate acquaintance with the Indians, and lived in friendship with them for a number of years. It frequently fell to their lot to act as peace-makers between the Indians and what were termed the "border ruffians," who were much the worse class of the two. These two pioneers always spoke in the highest terms of Se-Seep, the last chief who lived in the vicinity, who was said to be 110 years old when he was foully murdered by a renegade Indian of his own tribe. Like the fading autumn leaves, the aborigines of the forest died away. The guns and dogs of the white man frightened away the game from their hunting grounds, or destroyed it, and the virtue of a dire necessity called upon them to emigrate, to make room for the ax and plow, the cabin and the school-house, of the incoming white man.

1819.—John Groenendyke came from near Ovid, Cayuga County, New York, first to Terre Haute in 1818, and the next year to this county, settling on the Big Vermillion where Eugene now stands. He was the father of James—who built the "Big Vermillion," the first large grist-mill in the county already referred to—and Samuel, and the grandfather of Hon. John Groenendyke and his cousin Samuel, and also the grandfather of the present Colletts. The name was originally Van Groenendyke, which the express agent at Eugene, Samuel, has abbreviated still further to Grondyke—a word of two syllables, the first syllable being pronounced *groan*. The first family of this line came to America from Holland with the Knickerbockers in 1617, settling in New Amsterdam (New York).

1821.—James Armour settled here soon after Mr. Groenendyke, and assisted in building the mill; he moved to Illinois over twenty

years ago. Alexander Arrasmith, born in Kentucky, in 1795, emigrated to Sullivan County, Indiana, in 1818, and in 1821 (or 1824 according to one authority) to this county. He died at his residence two and a half miles south of Eugene, January 15, 1875, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for forty years. He was the father of Richard Arrasmith, born in Sullivan County in 1818, and of Thomas Arrasmith, a wagon-maker at Newport.

1822.—William Thompson, father of James, John and Andrew, and of Mrs. Jane Shelby, from Pennsylvania, settling near the big spring a mile south of Eugene, since known by his name. Their descendants have been economical, industrious and fortunate, accumulating a large amount of property. This year also came Benjamin Shaw, from Vigo County, but originally from Kentucky, and settled near Eugene, and afterward on the Little Vermilion, about five miles west of Newport, where he died nearly half a century afterward. The widow, *nee* Elizabeth Elliott, who was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, October 21, 1802, survived until November 19, 1884, when she died in Terre Haute, a member of the Baptist church. After the death of her husband she moved to Eugene and lived there until 1879. They were the parents of ten children, three of whom survived their mother, namely, Mrs. Wilson Naylor, Mrs. John Groenendyke and Robert E. Shaw, who was born here in 1829; they all reside in Terre Haute. Andrew Tipton, born in Kentucky in 1800, came here in 1822, and remained until his death, and J. W. Tipton, from Ohio, settled on the Wabash River. His daughter Polly married Mr. Johnson, and died April 2, 1876, in the eighty-second year of her age, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

1823.—Lewis Jones located here probably

about 1823, and died many years ago. J. A. Jones, born in 1821, was brought here in 1823.

1824.—Jones Lindsey, born in Ohio in 1818, came here this year. The next year there arrived Oliver Lindsey, born in the same State in 1807. Both are still living in this county. Judge Rezin Shelby, who became very wealthy, died many years ago. His wife, *nee* Jane Thompson, who came two years previously, was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, and died but a few years ago. Their son, Major David Shelby, died in the last war.

1825.—The parents of James Sheward, who was born this year. Ezekiel Sheward died fifteen or eighteen years ago.

1826.—William Fultz, Sr., born in Pennsylvania in 1805, with his wife Nancy, came to Eugene Township either this year or in 1823, locating on Sand Prairie. They had thirteen children, and are not now living. The parents of Joseph Holtz, who was born in Ohio in 1822, came to the county this year. John Holtz, born in the same State the same year, settled here in 1834.

1827.—Samuel W. Malone, born in Ohio in 1810, came to Helt Township, this county, in 1824, and to Eugene in 1827, where he is still living, running a hotel. W. M. Newman, born in Virginia in 1811, still living here. Marin Patrick came some time prior to 1827. Hiran Patrick, born here in 1829, is still here, and William Patrick, born in this county in 1831, lived here many years and went to Missouri. Thomas Patrick is yet another old resident. This year or previously came the father of John Ross, who was born in Ohio in 1829, and brought here the same year.

1828.—Ignatius Sollars, who died in June, 1833. Nancy, wife of Truman Sollars, died September 15, 1869, aged fifty-seven and a

half years. Mrs. Jane Case, widow of Philo Case, was born in Pennsylvania in 1809, and died here long ago. Matthew Cole, born in Ohio in 1824, was brought to this county in 1828, as was also Jesse Smith, from Tennessee, the year of his birth. The latter died long ago. This year came also W. L. Naylor, and the next year Lewis T. Naylor, who is living here. Both were born in Ohio, W. L. in 1821, and Lewis T. in 1826. Benjamin Naylor, another old resident, was born also in 1826. Jacob Iles, who died many years ago, was the father of James B., born in 1829, and Jacob H., born in 1833, both in this county.

1829.—John Hepburn, Sr., who was born in Virginia in 1800, died here about 1880. John Hepburn Jr., was born in this county in 1833. William Hepburn was born in Ohio in 1823, and was brought here in 1829. (The above name is pronounced heburn.) Enoch W. Lane, born in Ohio in 1798, died over thirty years ago.

1830.—John Sims, born in Virginia in 1808, lived a mile and a half south of Eugene a number of years ago. "Crate" Sims, his son, was born in Virginia the same year. Charles S. Little, from Virginia, located near Eugene in 1830, and died in 1852, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Moore, died, seven miles southwest of Newport, in 1881, aged eighty-one years. (See sketch of Rufus P. Little.)

Rev. Enoch Kinsbury came from Massachusetts to Eugene about the year 1830, and organized the Presbyterian church which still survives at that place. His wife Fanny G. taught school there for a time. Their eldest son, James G. Kingsbury, one of the editors and publishers of the Indiana *Farmer* at Indianapolis, was born at the residence of Dr. Asa R. Palmer two miles north of Eugene, in 1832. The same year the family

removed to Danville, Illinois, where Mr. Kingsbury organized a church and preached for many years. He also acted as a home missionary, preaching in neighboring counties both in Indiana and Illinois, till the close of his life in 1868.

1831.—Harrison Alderson, who died in early day. His wife Elizabeth, born in Virginia in 1822, has also been long deceased.

1832.—Philo and Milo Hosford, twins, born in New York in 1811. Milo died in January, 1880, a man having always been noted for equanimity, humility and trustworthiness. Was long in the employ of Samuel Grondyke. Joseph Wigley, this year or previously; now dead. William was born in this county this year. Either this year or next came Joseph and Sarah Moore, from Ohio; the latter is still residing here. She was born in Maryland in 1803.

1833.—Isaac A. Brown, Sr., born in Tennessee in 1816, settled "Brown Town," and is still living. Has weighed in his life-time over 300 pounds. W. F. Shelato, a resident, was born in this county in 1833.

1834.—John Rheuby, either this year or before, from Illinois, where he had settled in 1826. William Rheuby was born in this county in 1834. J. W. Boyd, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1828, died a number of years ago.

1837.—The parents of Edward B. and Joseph Johnson; father died many years ago. Edward B. was born in Indiana in 1830, and Joseph in this county, in 1834. Goldman M. Hart, born in Tennessee in 1809, died in 1886; widow survives. James C. Tutt, born in Virginia in 1816, now living in the southern part of the county.

1839.—Barney Vandevander, born in Illinois in 1827, is a resident of Eugene.

Other pioneers, whose years of arrival are not given, are: Zeno Worth and Shubael

Gardner, from North Carolina, who settled Walnut Grove: Mr. Worth selected lands which have been held by his family to the fourth generation. Alexander Richardson and wife Mahala at Eugene, he died in Indianapolis in 1864 (or '74), and she March 3, 1880, at the age of seventy years. She was born in Knox County, Kentucky, and was but eight years of age when her parents moved to this State, settling at Bloomington. Lewis Hollingsworth was born in this county in 1835. On Coleman's Prairie settled families by the name of Wilson, Dicken, Hopkins, etc.

John R. Porter, A. M., circuit judge for many years, and an advanced farmer between Eugene and Newport, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, February 22, 1796, of an "old English" family; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1815, taking the first honors of his class; studied law, and in 1818 became a partner of his preceptor; about 1820 he came to Paoli, Orange County, Indiana, where he was county clerk, postmaster and circuit judge. While there he married Mary Worth. Receiving from the Legislature the appointment as President Judge of Western Indiana, he moved to this county, settling in Eugene Township. His circuit extended from the Ohio River to Lake Michigan. His term expired in 1837. Here he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the counties of Parke and Vermillion, which office he held until his death, about 1850. He was a prominent statesman in early day, in laying the foundation of Indiana jurisprudence. Was a close reader of Eastern agricultural papers, and also of the ancient classics, and foreign quarterly reviews and magazines. His conversational powers were accordingly very great, and his letters and contributions to the press were gems of eloquence. He was in correspondence, more or less, with such men as

General Harrison, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, etc., besides many Georgia "colonels." Prominent men of Indiana were often his guests. He was the leading spirit in all public mass meetings in his neighborhood assembled for deliberation on measures of public welfare. Was president of the Logansport convention, which gave initial direction to the construction of the Wabash Valley Railroad.

As an agriculturist he was scientific and in advance of all his neighbors,—so far indeed as often to excite their ridicule. He led in the rearing of fine-wooled sheep, and in the cultivation of Switzer lucerne, ruta-bagas, sugar beets, moris multicaulis, Baden corn and hemp. Although these rare things never were remunerative in cash, they paid well in pleasure.

Judge Porter's children were John W., deceased, Isaac, Dewey and Abba. John W. married Henrietta, daughter of Andrew Tipton, a neighbor, and their family consisted of two sons and four daughters. The widow is still living, on the old homestead. Isaac is a successful business man of Danville, Illinois. Dewey is a farmer on the old homestead. Abba married Dr. Davidson, of California, who afterward returned to this county and died on his farm near the old homestead.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Eugene Township, as will be seen from several pages of this work, is noted for antiquities. Besides those related in the introductory chapters of this history, we specify two or three more in this connection, for want of a better classification.

In 1869 Prof. John Collett discovered in a mound near Eugene a small coin upon which was an untranslatable inscription, in char-

acters closely resembling Arabic. The mound was covered with full-grown forest trees.

Early settlers near Eugene found an ax growing in the heart of an oak with 125 rings of growth outside of it, thus indicating that the implement was left there as early as 1712, probably by a French missionary. While it is generally understood, and is generally true, that a ring of wood growth indicates a year's time, the question has recently been mooted by botanists whether it is always exactly true, as some of them seem to have evidence that there is variation both ways,—that is, that some unfavorable seasons produce no distinct ring, while other and more favorable years sometimes produce two rings. Different kinds of trees, different stages of development and different situations also produce variations.

In zoology, the following incident illustrates a rare trait of animal nature: One evening about sundown, in April, 1868, as "Eel" Vickers, who lived about four miles northwest of Eugene, was returning home from a house-raising, he was suddenly alarmed by the scream of a lynx, which he soon discovered was in pursuit of him. Being unarmed, he dared not give battle, and began to run homeward with all his might. Of course the beast could easily enough have overtaken Vickers at a bound or two, whenever it desired, but such is feline nature that it occasionally rested a moment and screamed most terrifically. When Vickers approached his house the animal jumped around in front of him, to intercept his passage to the house; but at this critical moment the dogs arrived and chased it away. Its previous yelling had alarmed them and brought them out just in time, but with not a second to lose!

November 7, 1874, George Barbour, a cooper from Browntown, went to Eugene, with five or six other hands, and he, with two

or three others, became very drunk. On their way home Barbour was murdered, in this township, and his body so concealed that it was not found until January 18 following, when a man named Smith was passing along the road and chanced to notice a dog at some distance, devouring a suspicious-looking mass! The victim was a man about twenty-four years of age. In his pockets were found several photographs, two or three letters, and a receipt from the Coopers' Union, of Terre Haute, for quarterly dues as a member of that organization.

EUGENE.

This village was laid out by S. S. Collett, in 1827, about the "Big Vermillion" mill of James Groenendyke, on a most eligible site. Samuel W. Malone, the present hotel-keeper, who located here in 1827, is the oldest living resident, and is still an active man. James P. Naylor, father of William L., came the next year.

As previously remarked, Eugene is another example of those numerous towns that were killed by the railroad passing just at killing distance; but it is a beautiful place for a quiet residence. The present population is estimated at about 500. Two or three conspicuous features strike the stranger who visits the place. One is, a most magnificent row of sugar-maple shade trees for a distance of two squares on the west side of the main business street. Each tree, with a perfectly symmetrical head, covers an area of forty feet in diameter. In the western part of the village is the most beautiful, perfect, large white elm the writer ever saw.

The ground upon which Eugene is situated is just sandy enough to be good for gardening, and at the same time prevent being muddy in rainy seasons. Wells are sunk only eighteen or twenty feet to find the purest

water, in a bed of gravel. Several large springs are in the vicinity. The river here, especially below the mill-dam, affords the best fishing of all points probably within a radius of fifty miles or more. Fish weighing sixty pounds or more are sometimes caught, and German carp, one of the planted fish, weighing eight pounds, are occasionally captured.

The country here is all underlaid with coal. There is one vein of nine feet, with only a seam of ten or twelve inches dividing it.

Among the modern enterprises of Eugene is the organization of the Joint Stock Fair Association, who held their first fair last fall, beginning September 28, 1886. James Malone, President; H. D. Sprague, Vice-President; John S. Grondyke, Secretary; M. G. Hosford, Assistant Secretary; H. O. Peters, Treasurer; J. E. Whipple, Assistant Treasurer; J. E. Bennett, Superintendent; G. L. Watson, Assistant Superintendent. Directors—J. H. Hes. Samuel Grondyke, N. M. Tutt, Eli McDaniel, Dr. E. A. Flaughner, Fred Hiberly, William Collett, Henry Dickason, Milton Wright, John Lane and James Arrasmith,—a formidable list of the best names in the northern part of the county. Their exhibition last fall was greatly curtailed by rainy weather.

On the bank of the river here was erected by James Groenendyke, some time previous to 1824, a water, saw and grist-mill, which, with its successors, has enjoyed the greatest notoriety of all in the county. While Mr. Coleman owned it many years ago, the dam was washed away, and the present mill, erected in 1885, is the third building on the site, two others having been burned down. It is a large roller mill, owned and managed by Samuel Bowers, recently from Danville, Illinois.

There is no newspaper at Eugene. The *Eugene News Letter* was started by Dr. R. M. Waterman at Eugene in 1837, the first newspaper in Vermillion County. It lived but six months. Robert B. Dickason, now of Perrysville, was a compositor in the office. Thus Eugene Township has been the seat of the first and of the last newspapers of the county.

CAYUGA,

or Eugene Station, is the name of the depot at the railroad crossing a mile and a quarter southeast of Eugene. An ambitious little village is springing up about the station. A fine grist-mill, several stores, a newspaper, etc., are in full blast. The place was at first called Osonimon, after an Indian chief of that name.

The "Cayuga Mills" were built in 1885 by the Cayuga Milling Company, consisting of Samuel K. Todd, Monroe G. Hosford and Eli H. McDaniel. It is a frame building, 36 x 42 feet, four stories high, and has the full roller process, with a capacity of 100 barrels a day. The engine is the Ide automatic, sixty-four-horsepower. All the modern improved processes for purifying the wheat and manufacturing first-class flour are placed in the mill, including the recently invented Case's automatic wheat weigher. Mr. Todd is the experienced miller who runs the works. The mill was built in a wheat-field, and was the first at the station.

May 14, 1887, is the date of the first issue of the *Cayuga Journal*, by James E. Whipple. It is a six-column folio, "independent in all things and neutral in nothing." The proprietor and editor was born at Vinton, Iowa, September 3, 1857, the son of Lucien R. Whipple, who has been a resident of Eugene from 1840 to the present, except a few years in Iowa. Mr. Whipple was brought up in

Eugene, where he was bookkeeper for Mr. Peters a few years, and was also insurance agent. He has been justice of the peace, and is now deputy prosecuting attorney, and secretary of the Cayuga Building and Loan Association. He married Ellen Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, deceased. They have one child, named Blaine.

Among the physicians of Eugene we may mention Dr. R. M. Waterman, who came here previous to 1837 and lived here until his death, about 1867 or '68, except a short time at Lodi, Indiana, whence he entered the army. He was a "regular" physician, from Rhode Island, and started the first newspaper in Vermillion County, as elsewhere noticed. Dr. James McMeen practiced here many years, and in 1886 removed to Danville, Illinois. Dr. William C. Eichelberger is another physician of Eugene.

Previous to 1871 the village of Eugene had but three and a half months' school per annum, the only fund for maintaining it being that which was drawn from the State, and the school-house was an incompetent frame. In 1872-'73, Anthony Fable, the trustee, levied the first tax for the support of schools, and also for the erection of a brick school-house worthy of the place. He met with some opposition, a few individuals thinking he transcended his authority. They obtained an injunction restraining the collection of the tax, but, through the intervention of Messrs. Jump & Eggleston, attorneys at Newport, the injunction was dissolved, and the work went on. The people also were generally convinced that if a new school-house were not built then it would be many years before one would be built. Accordingly the structure was completed in 1873, at a cost of \$6,000. It has four rooms; the school is graded, and kept six months in the year; and everything now seems to be proceeding

smoothly. James Malone is the present trustee. Mr. Fable was trustee 1869-'81, and for a time sustained school nine months to the year.

SOCIETIES.

A *Masonic* lodge was organized at Eugene in 1847, with forty-six or forty-seven members. Among the first officers were C. M. Comages, Worshipful Master; Harvey Skelton, Senior Warden; Dr. R. M. Waterman, Junior Deacon; George Sears, Secretary; Anthony Fable, Treasurer; Mr. Elsley, Tyler. Mr. Fable is the only one of the original official board who is now living. The membership in the course of time reached sixty in number, comprising men from almost all parts of the county. The lodge, however, ran down about thirty years ago, as other lodges were organized at neighboring points and drew away the membership. Newport, Lodi and Perrysville obtained their nuclei from the Eugene lodge. Harvey Skelton was the last master.

Setting Sun Lodge, No. 583, I. O. O. F., was organized April 27, 1881, with seventeen members, and the following officers: William H. Hood, Noble Grand; E. B. Johnson, Vice Grand; H. O. Peters, Treasurer; D. W. Bell, Secretary. The present membership is twenty-seven, and the officers are: D. L. Peters, Noble Grand; James Thomas, Vice-Grand; J. T. Higgins, Secretary; D. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Eugene Post, No. 22, G. A. R., was organized in 1876, with about twenty-two members, afterward increased to thirty-five, but now there are only ten. The first officers were: William C. Eichelberger, Post Commander; E. B. Johnson, Senior Vice-Commander; Thomas Thompson, Junior Vice-Commander; William Johnson, Adjutant; L. R. Whipple, Officer of the Day; John C.

Pierce, Chaplain, and Van Buren Armour. — Present officers: R. M. Sturms, Post Commander; E. B. Johnson, Vice-Commander; L. R. Whipple, Adjutant; William J. Ladd, Officer of the Day; William Morris, Officer of the Guard; Homer Lunger, Chaplain; Thomas Patrick, Quartermaster; David Cummins, Surgeon.

The Sons of Veterans once organized here and held a few meetings.

Eugene Council, No. 4, Sovereigns of Industry, was organized in August, 1874, but surrendered its charter a few months afterward. It had some thirty-five members. John Grondyke was President, Joseph McClellan, Vice-President, and Jesse Wallace, Secretary. The work of the society was mainly of an intellectual and social nature.

Eugene Lodge, No. 351, I. O. G. T., was organized January 24, 1873, and ran until about 1884, since which time meetings have been suspended. At one time it had as many as seventy members. W. H. Hood was the last elected chief, and H. H. Hosford, lodge deputy. The Good Templars had organized once or twice previously, and "ran down."

The "red-ribbon" movement was introduced here by Tyler Mason, and the "blue-ribbon" organization by George McDonald. Samuel Chambers, known as "Silvertop," a famous temperance organizer, reorganized the blue-ribbon society, and James Dunn, an old-time rouser, reorganized it again. In February, 1886, a total abstinence society, composed mainly of reformed drunkards, was organized, with Captain W. S. Jewell as President; L. R. Whipple, Vice-President; J. E. Whipple, Secretary; Ben Lang, Treasurer, and David Higgins, Sergeant-at-Arms. From some cause, but no reason, the society was dubbed the "Reformed Roosters."

The "woman's crusade" never struck Eu-

gene, but a Woman's Christian Temperance Union was established here, of which Mrs. Whitlock was president. The organization was effected by Mrs. Dr. Spotswood and Mrs. Johnson, of Perrysville, but it was suffered to go down.

There is no living temperance organization now in Eugene.

THE CHURCHES.

The Eugene Presbyterian Church was first organized in 1826, when the first meetings were held at the house of William Thompson, a log cabin a little west of the depot, on the Big Vermillion. The name at first was the "River and County Vermillion Church," and comprised, April 29, 1826, Asa Palmer, William Thompson, William Wilson, Ann Wilson, William Armour, Ruhama Armour, Eliza Rodman, Hannah Laughlin, Margaret Caldwell, Mary West, Mary Thompson, Lucy Thompson (who afterward became the wife of Samuel Grondyke, Sr.), and Susan Wilson.

The first minister was Rev. James Hummer, and other ministers who have since served have been Revs. Baldrige, Kingsberry, Cozad, Conklin, C. K. Thompson, Venable, Crosby, Henry M. Bacon and W. Y. Allen, of Rockville. During Rev. Bacon's time, 1856-'59, the church grew to the number of forty communicants, but from that time to 1866 they were without a regular supply. In 1867 Rev. Allen began preaching for them once a month, and the church has sustained services until the present date. The present pastor is Rev. T. D. Fyffe, of Roseville, who preaches here every four weeks. The ruling elders have been Asa Palmer, William T. Kelly, David Wills, James Steele, Robert Kelly, A. J. Richardson, R. H. Ellis and Anthony Fable. Mr.

Fable is the only incumbent of that office at present.

The present membership is about fifty. Sunday-school is maintained all the year, with George L. Watson as superintendent.

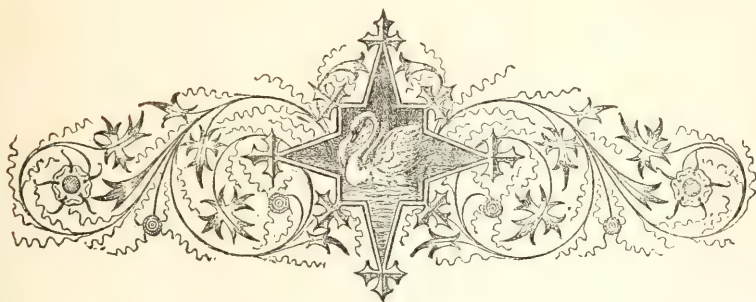
The second place of meeting was a brick dwelling, and the third is the present neat frame church, 36 x 60 feet, erected in 1859, in partnership with the Methodists, at a cost of \$3,000, and economically built. It is located centrally in the village of Eugene.

The *Mount Olivet Cumberland Presbyterian Church* is three and a half miles southwest of Eugene.

Of the *Methodist Episcopal Church* at

Eugene we cannot give so complete a history, on account of its more changeful nature, the old records not being kept and the old members dead or moved away. Of course the Methodists were early organized at this point, as they generally are on the frontier. The members number about fifty: twenty-seven joined last winter. At this writing (June, 1887), there are no class-leaders: the steward is E. McClellan. The society worships in the church which it built in union with the Presbyterians, just described.

At Cayuga the Methodists are about to build a church, although they are not yet organized at that point.





HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

PIONEERS.

THE time of arrival or birth in this county of the pioneers is indicated by the years at the head of the respective paragraphs.

1822.—G. S. Hansicker, born in Virginia in 1792, died about ten or twelve years ago. His son, H. C., was born in this county in 1832. George Hicks, a soldier of the "Revolutionary war" (one says), was a pioneer here; but possibly this is a mistake for George

W. Hicks, born in Massachusetts in 1795, and died in 1878. His wife, *nee* Mary Curtis, was born in 1803 and died in 1868. Jacob Hain, born in Pennsylvania in 1799, is dead; his wife is still living.

1823.—David Goff, born in Connecticut

in 1799, remained a resident here until his death, September 7, 1881. His brother Almond died here about twenty years ago, and his brother Brainard moved to La Porte County, this State, where he died. His son Philander, born in 1834, in this township, is still a resident. Lemon Chenowith, who is still living near Perryville.

1824.—John Chenowith, settling on the Wabash, died in 1857. He was the father of Lemon, just referred to, and also of Hiram, an older son. Thomas Chenowith was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and Isaac Chenowith was State Senator 1844-'45. Isaac was born in Kentucky, in 1794, arrived here in March, 1825, and died in April, 1856. William Chenowith, born in Ohio in 1823, was brought here in 1832, and is still a resident here. Solomon M. Jones, born in East Tennessee, April 3, 1812, died March 15, 1887, leaving a family of ten

children. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. John N. Jones, Sr., was born September 10, 1809, came here in 18—, was a partner of J. F. Smith in milling and merchandising for many years, and died June 25, 1874. William Skinner, from Ohio, came this year or previously, and died a few years afterward. His son Norman was born in Ohio in 1816, and died about six years ago, and his son Henry was born in this county in 1825, and is still a resident. Thomas Wright, who is said to have brought the first hogs into Vermillion County. One of his oxen dying, he cultivated his first crop of corn with a single ox. Milton Wright, born here in 1832, is living in this township, and Stephen Wright is dead. Both these were sons of Thomas.

1825.—John Fultz, above Perrysville, died many years ago. His sons were John, Andrew and William V., all deceased. Allen Rodgers, from New Hampshire, died in Iowa or Wisconsin many years ago. J. M. Rodgers, his son, born in New Hampshire in 1815, died in the spring of 1887.

1826.—James Blair, who had settled before this in Eugene Township, under which head see a sketch of him. He died at Perrysville, May 11, 1861, aged seventy-nine years, and Sarah C., his wife, October 16, 1872, at the age of seventy-three years. Robert D. Moffatt, born in New Jersey in 1812, for many years a merchant at Perrysville, at which place he still resides, retired since 1874. David Beauchamp, in range 10, had a large family, and died about 1870-'75. John W. Beauchamp, born in Ohio in 1821; Andrew, his brother, born in 1828, in this county, is living in Illinois. Hiram Shaw, born in Ohio in 1805; E. G. Shaw, born in this county in 1830, an old resident.

1827.—Benjamin Whittenmyer, born in Pennsylvania in 1799, died in 1879. His

son Henry is a resident. Parents of Harvey Hunt, who was born in this State in 1820 and is a citizen here still. William Flesham, deceased: his son Amos, still living here, was born in Indiana in 1822.

1828.—Jonas Metzger, a soldier of the war of 1812, from Ohio, died February 9, 1872, aged seventy-eight years. He settled first in Eugene Township, and in Highland Township in 1833. Constantine Hughes, from Virginia, deceased; his son Ehud, born in that State in 1817, is still living here, as is also Calvin, born in the same State in 1826. Israel, William and John Hughes were pioneers on Coal Branch.

1829.—William Nicholas, born in Virginia in 1809, still living here. Moses, Daniel and Charles Bowman, from Virginia. Daniel remained here until his death, and Charles died in the West. J. S. Stutler, born in Ohio in 1820, now deceased. Ezekiel Sanders, born in Virginia in 1827, died July 10, 1875. He first settled in Eugene or Vermillion Township, it is said.

1830.—Richard Shute, father of Daniel, John, Ephraim, etc. Elisha N. Reynolds, born in Maryland in 1804, died some years ago. G. H. Reynolds, born in 1835, is a resident here. John Tate, born in Ohio in 1807, still living here. Thomas J. Mitchell, born in Ohio in 1808, living in Perrysville. James A. Prather, born in Kentucky in 1814, died here within the last two years. Joseph Briner, now living in Perrysville.

1831.—Herbert Ferguson, born in Virginia September 15, 1799, died January 26, 1877; Elizabeth B., his wife, was born January 17, 1813, and died May 27, 1884. William T., born in 1832, is their son. Ephraim Betzer, from Ohio, came previous to 1831. Jacob Betzer, born in Ohio in 1805, died four or five years ago. Aaron Betzer went West.

1832.—Captain Andrew Dennis, a boatman,

born in New Jersey in 1801, died in Danville a few years ago. John Hoobler, a United Brethren minister, born in Pennsylvania in 1801, died in Illinois. William Trosper, born in Kentucky in 1808, died in this township December 9, 1886. Nehemiah Cossey, from Maryland, first to Parke County and in 1832 to this county; died long ago. His son Peter, born in that State in 1812, is also deceased. Fielding Rabourn, born in Kentucky in 1815, died here a few years ago. William H. Carithers from Ohio, long since deceased, was the father of Jonathan, Frank and Henry, all of whom are living. William Callihan, a potter by trade, from Ohio, moved on to Danville; was father of Emanuel and Simeon. M. B. Carter, present county recorder, was born in this county in 1832.

1833.—J. F., Will P., Thomas H., G. H. and David Smith, from Virginia, born 1812-20. G. H. died in 1879; the rest are still living here. Thomas Gouty, this year or previously, died June 10, 1863, aged sixty-one years. Elias, his son, was born here in 1833. Henry Gouty may have settled in this township a year or two later; he died in 1864, and his wife Rebecca died in 1874, at the age of seventy-five years. David Gouty is their son. John S. Kirkpatrick, a miller, born in Kentucky in 1812, lived at Gessie awhile, and moved to Danville, Illinois, where he died. Norman Cade, died soon after arrival. His son David has left the county, and Henry still lives here. Jacob Givens, born in Virginia in 1815, died here. James Hanson, father of Smith Hanson.

1834.—Jacob Rudy, born in Switzerland in 1818, died within a few years. Martin Rudy, his father, died some years ago. James Rudy is still a resident. Peter Switzer, deceased. His son Wesley, born in Ohio in 1821, is living.

1835.—Thomas Moore, who died in 1843;

was the father of Joseph and Washington. T. H. Harrison, born in Virginia in 1810, still living in this township.

1836.—John R. and George H. McNeill, from Maryland, the former born in 1811 and the latter in 1818. Lewis and John Butler, from Ohio, the former born in 1813 and the latter in 1816; Lewis is deceased and John is living in Vermillion Township. Elijah Roseberry, who died May 25, 1857, aged fifty-one and a half years, and Catharine, his wife, who died August 5, 1879, at the age of sixty-nine and a half years. Thomas Cushman, born in New York in 1814, now a resident of Newport. Has been auditor.

1837.—James J. Lewis, born in Maryland in 1805; still living here. His son J. A., born in this State in 1835, died several years ago; Joshua, another son, lives at Cayuga; and Meredith resides in this township. Robert J. Gessie, born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1809, is still a resident here (see sketch). Elhanan Stevens, born in Maryland in 1816, is a resident. Price Chezem, long since deceased. Charles Chezem, born in Indiana in 1827 has been long a resident.

1838.—Walter B. Moffatt born in this State October 4, 1822, died August 14, 1882. Horatio Talbert, long since deceased; his son Henry, born in Pennsylvania in 1816, died a few years ago. Samuel Harris, born in Virginia in 1819, moved to another section of the country.

1839.—John Dunlap, deceased, born in Ireland in 1809. Samuel Swingley and Samuel Watt, from Ohio.

The following names we have, without the date of settlement being given:

John N. Jones, long associated with J. F. Smith in the milling and mercantile business; Joseph Cheadle, father of Joseph B., present member of Congress, was born May 9, 1789, in one of the Eastern States, and

died in this township June 19, 1863; William B. Palmer, who died eight or ten years ago; William Hutsonpillar, carpenter at Perrysville who died many years ago; Daniel Mossberger, who also died many years ago; Joseph and Elizabeth Howard, deceased; John McFall; Archibald Billing, who died April 16, 1870, at the age of fifty-two

years; his father died here, previous to 1833.

Mr. Thomas H. Smith remarks that there are but three persons now keeping house in Highland Township who were in that relation in 1833, when he came here, namely, Mrs. Chestie Hain, Adaline V. Jones and Mrs. Glover.



PERRYSVILLE.

PERRYSVILLE was laid out in 1826, by James Blair, on a beautiful elevation on the bank of the Wabash River, and named by him in honor of his commander on Lake Erie during the war of 1812, Commodore O. H. Perry. For a long time it was the most populous town in the county, and was an *entrepot* for a large section of country to the north, west and south of it. In commercial importance it was for a number of years far ahead even of Danville, Illinois, a supremacy which was held until the present system of railroads was projected. Since then it has been a dead town, so dead that its very quietness is striking. Even the voice of children on summer evenings, so common in villages elsewhere is scarcely to be heard at their rollicking plays, and the passing days are "one eternal Sabbath." Grass and weeds have overgrown the streets,

and the lovely shade-trees continue to do their sweetest duty.

Among the early business men here perhaps J. F. Smith, T. H. Smith, J. N. Jones and Robert D. Moffatt have been the most conspicuous. The old warehouses and grist-mill still used to some extent on the bank of the river, were built and run for many years by Smith & Jones, and are yet owned by the senior partner, J. F. Smith, Mr. Jones having died. The latter also built another grist-mill at the wharf, which was burnt down. March 31, 1884, occurred perhaps the greatest fire that ever visited Perrysville, which entirely consumed the three principal business houses, fine brick structures, two stories high besides basement, the property of the Smith Brothers. The origin of the fire was from the roof of an adjoining building. By this fire the Masonic hall, with its records and paraphernalia, was destroyed.

The Perrysville Woolen Mill was erected in the western part of town a year or two after the war, by Riggs, Head & Co., who furnished the machinery mainly from Coving-

ton, Indiana, where they had previously been running a similar factory. The Perrysville institution was run until 1881, with only partial success. During the latter year, after the mill had been standing idle a few months, B. O. Carpenter purchased the building and power, and converted it into a flouring-mill, of two run of buhrs and a capacity of about seventy or eighty barrels of flour per day of twenty-four hours.

H. S. Comingore & Son's "Perrysville Stove Works," in the southern part of the village, is a modern, neat establishment, brick, erected in June, 1884. It comprises two Ls, the foundry being 25 x 110 feet in dimensions and the finishing room 25 x 84. This firm started in business in Perrysville in 1858, in a small frame building a little to the northwest of their present place; it has recently been torn down and removed.

A young, ambitious little institution is the Perrysville Creamery, on the bank of the river. Capacity of the works, about 2,000 pounds of butter per week. E. A. Lacey, secretary of the company, is the superintendent. J. F. Compton is president and treasurer.

Perrysville has been an incorporated town. The first municipal election was held January 15, 1881, when the following were elected trustees: First Ward, William Collins; Second Ward, John R. McNeill; Third Ward, Samuel Shaner. W. M. Benefiel was elected Clerk; Rezin Metzger, Assessor; Lewis A. Morgan, Treasurer; and Peter S. Moudy, Marshal. Mr. Shaner was elected President. J. F. Smith was the next president of the board. Mr. Morgan resigned his office as treasurer and Mr. Benefiel was appointed in his place, still retaining the clerkship. The third president was Lewis Morgan, when John T. Lowe was elected clerk and treasurer.

In the fall of 1884 the question whether

the corporate capacity of the place should be continued was submitted to a vote of the citizens, and was decided in the negative by a small majority. Under the corporate government the streets were macadamized, the poll tax for the village being kept within its limits, and an additional tax raised. Also a calaboose was built. A town board of education managed the school affairs.

That fine, large brick school-house in the southern part of town was erected in 1862, when Thomas Cushman was trustee. In the basement are three rooms, on the first floor four, besides the hall, and on the second floor four. The belfry tower contains also a room thirty feet square. The school is graded, and is taught by six or seven teachers. Enrollment, about 170; average attendance, about 130 or 140. G. W. Dealand, who has been the popular principal for the last four years, was elected county superintendent of schools on the first Monday of June, 1887.

THE PRESS.

As before stated, the first newspaper printed in Vermillion County was the *News-Letter*, at Eugene, in 1837, which continued but six months. Mr. R. B. Dickason, of this place, worked on the paper. The office was purchased by J. R. Jones and moved to Perrysville the same year, where he published the *Perrysville Banner*. About two years afterward Clapp & Roney had the paper, when it was called the *Vermillion Register*. Next it was the *Perrysville Republican*, with Austin Bishop as editor and proprietor. Then Mr. Dickason published here the *Perrysville Eagle*, 1852-'55, which he sold to Mr. Robinson, and he to Benjamin Snodgrass, who finally let it die; and that was the last of the newspaper business in Perrysville, although several attempts to establish other journals have been made. These papers were

generally independent in politics. The *Register* or *Banner* was Democratic. The press used was the one which was first brought into Indiana in 1804, to Vincennes, whereon the *Western Sun* was printed.

From the number of the Perrysville *Banner* for February 2, 1839, the *Hoosier State* in 1875 copied the following items, all of which will gather increasing interest as years roll by:

J. R. Jones was editor and proprietor. This is the twenty-fourth number of its issue. It contains five columns to the page, and was published at \$2 per year if paid in advance; otherwise \$3. The number contains a large amount of Congressional and Legislative news of this State, and but very little original or local matter.

Hiram Barnes, of Perrysville, advertises for a "professional" man to take charge of an ox team. Edmund James, a justice of the peace of Helt Township, publishes an attachment notice on the affidavit of Silas Rhoades, against the chattels of Simon and Martin Gilbert. The name of Permelia Smith appears as administratrix of the estate of Daniel Smith. George W. Palmer, J. P., notifies the readers that Ephraim Driscoll, of Highland Township, had taken up an estray steer four years old, which was appraised at \$12 by James Welch and Tom Lowers. James Thompson, school commissioner of the county, gives fair warning that he will sell fifteen tracts of land for taxes if not paid before the day of sale. S. & B. Turman notify the people where they can procure cheap dry goods, etc. William Whipps gives notice of his appointment as administrator of the estate of Thomas J. Reed, lately deceased. Perin Kent also gives notice to the effect that he has taken out letters of administration on the estate of John Taylor, late of Warren County, deceased. The widow and heirs of Jacob

Parke give due notice that they will make application to the next court to have commissioners appointed to assign and set off the widow's dower in the real estate of said decedent. Dr. Waterman gives notice that the partnership heretofore existing between himself and Dr. Small is dissolved. Crawford & Jackson, proprietors of an oil mill, advertise that they will give the highest price for flax and hemp seed, or castor beans. George W. Palmer offers a one-horse wagon and harness for sale cheap for cash. J. W. Downing, J. P., gives notice that an iron-gray mare, taken up by James Rush, was appraised by William P. Dole and A. M. H. Robinson at \$45 before him on the 24th day of November, 1838. William Bales, sheriff, advertises the real estate of John Fosdick for sale at public auction, to satisfy a judgment in favor of Silas Kellough, William Dunning and Isaiah Dill. Joshua Skidmore, of Clinton, gives notice as follows: "Whereas, my wife Mary has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I do hereby warn all persons, body politic or corporate and of whatsoever name or title, not to credit or harbor her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date, January 1, 1839." The names of Durham Hood and Margaret Craft appear as administrators of the estate of John Craft, late of Eugene. Roseberry & Jewett, dry goods merchants of Perrysville, occupy about one-third of a column in enumerating their large arrival of new goods. William J. Nichols and James H. Cory, of Eugene, inform the people where to get their saddles and cheap harness. Dr. T. S. Davidson tenders his professional services to the citizens of Perrysville and adjoining country. Hall & Gessie announce the reception of new goods in a two-inch card. Jones & Smith call attention in a four-inch card to their

stock of fall and winter goods. Nathan Reed and J. H. McNutt request that those indebted to them for professional services come forward and square up by cash or note immediately. Jacob Riley informs the readers that he has found a silk handkerchief, supposed to be worth \$1.25, which the owner can have by paying for the advertisement. G. W. Palmer, J. P., gives notice that John Fultz has taken up two stray heifers, which were appraised at \$6 each by Samuel Lacy and James Crawford, before him, December 15, 1838.

John S. Kirkpatrick flings the following card to the breeze: "Now Look Out. The undersigned, having sold his entire stock of groceries, a circumstance follows which cannot possibly be avoided,—that his accounts must be closed; and those knowing themselves to be indebted will please make arrangements to square the 'yards' by note or 'plank up the simon' immediately." Miller & Seal warn their delinquent customers to look out for a thunder gust, and say, "Money we must have—peaceably if we can and forcibly if we must." George W. Palmer, J. P., advertises two stray cows taken up by Horatio Talbert, of Highland Township, and appraised at \$7 and \$9 by Henry Green and Thomas Moore, January 5, 1839.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Dinwiddie, said to be a surgeon of the regular army, was the first physician located at Perryville. He left some time in the '40s.

Dr. Thornton S. Davidson came about 1839, and died here about 1851-'52.

Dr. Reynolds was probably the next, who left about 1850.

Dr. R. M. Waterman, after practicing here awhile, moved to Eugene, where he started the *News-Letter*, and then to Lodi, Fountain

County, where the postoffice was named after him, Waterman; served in the army, as Captain of Company A, Thirty-first (?) Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and contracted a disease from which he soon afterward died.

Dr. A. B. Small, not a graduate, was in partnership with Waterman and others, became feeble with age, and finally died in Milwaukee.

Dr. John Stuart Baxter, from Virginia, was a good surgeon, in partnership with Dr. Spotswood for a time, and died in Perryville, in 1853.

Dr. Dexter F. Leland, from some of the Eastern States, arrived here about 1850, was a partner of Dr. Spotswood, a physician of gentlemanly manners, and died in three or four years.

Dr. Lewis Clark came in 1854, was an energetic man, practiced here three or four years, and died in Kansas.

Dr. Lewis Frazee, eclectic, was born in New Jersey in 1815, came to Perryville in 1863, and died here December 20, 1881. His first wife and all the nine children by her died before him. Their son George M. began practice here in 1870, and died in 1878.

Dr. J. M. Wilkerson arrived here about 1851 or '52, and left a few years afterward.

Dr. L. M. Meering came about the same time, remaining only a year.

Dr. John Kemp, botanic, was here a few years a long time ago.

Dr. J. M. Ballard, from Waveland, practiced here from 1857 until his death.

Dr. Joseph H. Olds came before the war, and entered the army, whence he did not return to this county. He was a physician of considerable attainments.

Dr. Crooks, a young man in partnership with Dr. Clark for a period, moved to Lebanon, where he died.

Dr. B. I. Poland, eclectic, from State Line

(a village), came to this place a few years ago and two or three years afterward moved to Dixon, Illinois. He was rather an oculist and aurist. Was a gentleman.

The present physicians of Perrysville are Drs. E. T. Spotswood, James T. Henderson, James Webb, J. W. Smith and D. B. Johnson. Dr. Johnson has been here since 1870. Dr. Webb, eclectic, was brought up in Fountain County. Dr. Smith is a graduate, has been a resident of Perrysville a few years as a practitioner, but is now traveling. For a biography of Dr. Spotswood, see the index for another page. Specimens of his poetry are also given elsewhere in this volume.

SOCIETIES.

Unity Lodge, No. 114, F. & A. M., at Perrysville, was organized about 1850 or before, and increased in time to thirty-four members. The earliest record extant is dated May, 1853, which gives as officers at that time: A. Hill, Worshipful Master; J. S. Baxter, Senior Warden; W. P. Johnson, Junior Warden; R. D. Moffatt, Secretary; G. H. McNeill, Treasurer; W. B. Moffatt, Senior Deacon; James Starr, Junior Deacon; and Andrew Dennis, Treasurer. The other members were E. Brydon, A. C. Blue, John Leech, James Benefiel, John L. Stoll, Harvey Knapp, James Martin and Lewis L. Gebhart. The charter was surrendered to Abel Sexton in May, 1859.

Unity Lodge, No. 344, F. & A. M., was chartered May 29, 1867, with the following officers: W. B. Moffatt, Worshipful Master; James Hemphill, Senior Warden; Jacob S. Stephens, Junior Warden; William Jerrault, Secretary; Robert E. Townsley, Treasurer; H. M. Townsley, Senior Deacon; John Wolf, Junior Deacon; Thomas Scott, Tyler. The present membership is forty-six, and the officers: Daniel Lyons, Worshipful Master; George R.

Hicks, Senior Warden; John B. McNeil, Junior Warden; W. A. Kearns, Secretary; W. A. Collins, Treasurer; John S. Tiley, Senior Deacon; Martin L. Wright, Junior Deacon; D. W. Patterson and M. J. Rudy, Stewards; W. P. Hargrave, Chaplain; and Smith McCormick, Tyler.

Unity Chapter, No. 50, O. E. S., at Perrysville, was instituted March 17, 1882, by Willis D. Engle, District Deputy, from Indianapolis, with fifteen members; and the first officers were—Elizabeth Collins, Worshipful Master; James Howard, Worshipful Prelate; Mrs. Sophie Rudy, A. M.; and Mrs. Helen B. Johnson, Secretary. The present officers are—Mrs. Helen B. Johnson, Worshipful Master; Mr. M. J. Rudy, Worshipful Prelate; Mrs. James Frazee, A. M.; Miss Anna Robinson, Secretary; Mrs. Amanda Henderson, Treasurer; Miss Imo Collins, Conductress; and Mrs. Dora Lyons, Assistant Conductress. The present membership is between thirty-five and forty, and the chapter 'is in a good financial condition. It meets the first Friday evening after each full moon, in Masonic Hall.

Charity Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., was chartered April 20, 1846, by D. D. G. M. George Brown. The first officers were Irad Abdill, Noble Grand; Charles Boyles, Vice Grand; T. S. Davidson, Secretary; Thomas Cushman, Treasurer; John Dunlap, Warden; C. N. Gray, Conductor; Samuel Watt, Guardian; John A. Minshall, Recording Secretary. The present officers are—G. W. Dealand, Noble Grand; W. G. Chenoweth, Vice Grand; C. W. Ayres, Recording Secretary; J. T. Chisler, Permanent Secretary; W. A. Collins, Treasurer. There are nineteen members, who own the building in which their neat and well equipped lodge room is contained. Total value of all their property, \$1,348.60. During the war the lodge was kept alive by

five or six faithful members. Of the old members, John Dunlap died about two years ago; Irad Abdill and William Callihan are living in Danville. Of the charter members, Thomas Cushman, of Newport, is the only one living in the county.

Highland Encampment, No. 163, was instituted December 7, 1885, by D. D. G. P. David McBeth, of Clinton. First officers—W. M. Benefiel, Chief Priest; J. T. Chisler, High Priest; C. W. Ayres, Senior Warden; Alexander Van Sickle, Junior Warden; D. W. Patterson, Scribe; W. G. Chenowith, Treasurer. Present officers—J. T. Lowe, Chief Priest; William G. Chenowith, High Priest; D. W. Patterson, Senior Warden; W. T. Conner, Junior Warden; W. M. Benefiel, Scribe; W. A. Collins, Treasurer. There were nine members at first, and there are nine or ten at present.

Rebekah Lodge, No. 118, Daughters (or Degree) of Rebekah, was instituted July 24, 1882. First officers: M. B. Carter, Noble Grand; J. T. Chisler, Vice Grand; Sallie E. Carter, Secretary; C. W. Ayres, Treasurer; S. Watt, Guardian. The other charter members were W. M. Benefiel, W. H. Benefiel, Thomas D. Clarkson, J. H. Benton, W. A. Collins, J. T. Lowe, Anna Benefiel, L. Chisler, M. Benefiel, Susan L. Clarkson and R. E. Watt. The present officers are: Imo Collins, Noble Grand; Cora Chisler, Vice Grand; Mary Ayres, Treasurer; Kittie Chisler, Secretary; W. M. Benefiel, Warden. The membership has been about thirty from the first to the present.

Vermillion Lodge, No. 113, K. of P., was organized December 31, 1884, by District Deputy Talley, of Coal Creek, assisted by members from various lodges. There were sixteen charter members, and the first officers were: Dr. James T. Henderson, Chancellor; F. S. Smith, Vice-Chancellor;

L. A. Morgan, Master of Finance; M. J. Rudy, Master of Exchequer; D. H. Cade, Keeper of Records and Seals; W. A. Collins, Prelate; G. R. Hicks, Master at Arms; A. R. Marlat, Inner Guard; E. A. Lacey, Outer Guard. There are now twenty-six members, comprising the best men of the community, who are, in their lodge relations, in perfect harmony. They have a lodge room of their own, and are in fair financial condition.

The present officers are: J. C. Wright, Past Commander; W. M. Collins, Chancellor; Ned Spotswood, Vice-Chancellor; H. F. Royce, Prelate; M. J. Rudy, Master of Finance; W. T. Ferguson, Master of Exchequer; J. T. Henderson, Keeper of Records and Seals; D. Mossburger, Master at Arms; J. M. Howard, Inner Guard; Smith McCormick, Outer Guard; W. A. Keerns, District Deputy.

Richard E. Spotswood Post, No. 188, G. A. R., was organized in January, 1878, with the following officers: Major J. S. Stevens, Post Commander; B. O. Carpenter, Senior Vice-Commander; M. B. Carter, Junior Vice-Commander; Dr. E. T. Spotswood, Adjutant. The membership has diminished from thirty-two to fifteen. Regular meetings, alternate Saturday evenings. B. O. Carpenter is the present Commander, and George Watt, Senior Vice-Commander.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Perryville was organized in December, 1881, with Mrs. Dr. Spotswood, President; Mrs. H. B. Johnson, Vice-President; Mrs. Sallie Carter, Secretary; Mrs. J. M. Mills, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. M. J. Rudy, Treasurer. Commencing with a membership of only ten, they soon increased to forty; but now there are only twenty-five. To the present time they have kept up gospel meetings, and have exerted a marked influence in giving the people a temperance education. For a

time they edited a column in the *Hoosier State*. The present official board is the same as the first, except that Mrs. Lydia Hepburn is Recording Secretary, *vice* Mrs. Sallie Carter, deceased.

An *Equal Suffrage Club* was organized at Perrysville July 21, 1882, by the election of Mrs. Sarah S. Spotswood, President; Rev. J. S. White, Vice-President; Lillie Kirkpatrick, Recording Secretary; Icabenda Hain, Treasurer; Executive Committee—Anna McClin-tick, Honorable J. F. Compton, D. C. Smith, Mrs. Lucy Maynard and Mrs. Sarah Smith. The club "immediately went down."

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has of course an eventful history, extending back to pioneer times, which is difficult to trace. At present it is a strong and influential society of 133 members, besides probationers. Class-leaders, B. O. Carpenter and J. F. Compton; stewards—David Smith, Mrs. Rebecca K. McNeill, Mrs. Mary C. Moffatt, Mrs. Hannah B. Johnson, Mrs. Sophia S. Rudy, B. O. Carpenter, J. F. Compton and Mrs. Amanda M. Ferguson. Rev. J. H. Mills is a local preacher. Sunday-school all the year, with an average attendance of seventy-five, superintended by B. O. Carpenter. In connection with the church here are several auxiliary societies,—missionary, social, etc. The house of worship, built of brick, was erected in 1843, and its outside measurements are 44 x 52 feet. Value, \$3,000, though that money would not build it now. Locality, southwest-central part of town. A good parsonage exists on the adjoining lot east.

Rev. W. P. Hargrave, the pastor since the fall of 1884, is a son of the late celebrated Rev. Richard Hargrave, so well known throughout the State of Indiana as the trumpet-voiced Gabriel of the same church, in

which he was for many years a presiding elder. He had the best voice for the pulpit, and was probably the most eloquent of all in the United States. He published a volume of sermons, which passed through several editions. He died in 1879, near Attica, this State, and his wife, *nee* Nancy Porter, died in 1871. The subject of this sketch was born in 1832, in Crawfordsville, Indiana; learned harness-making; taught school; entered As-bury University in 1849, graduating in 1854; practiced law until 1880, when he joined the Northwest Indiana Conference as a Methodist minister. In the practice of law he enjoyed great success, and during that time he was a resident of Vincennes and Evansville. While at the latter place he was circuit judge for six years and a half; was also prosecutor for seven years. During the last war he volunteered his services as a soldier; was elected Captain of Company G, Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was on detached duty during most of the time of his services, when his official station was generally equivalent to the rank of brigadier-general; and toward the close he was chief commissary of musters at Knoxville, Tennessee. Mr. Hargrave was married September 25, 1860, to Miss Martha Erskine, a native of Vanderburgh County, Indiana, who died October 18, 1886, in Perrysville.

A Presbyterian Church was once organized at Perrysville, and after struggling along with a precarious existence for a number of years, it became utterly dissolved, when it counted about fifteen or sixteen members. Their house of worship, which they bought of the Universalists, became unsafe, and was sold in 1882, for \$150, and afterward torn away. The trustees were D. C. Smith, John E. Robinson and H. S. Collier. Mr. Smith was also ruling elder. Pastors or supplies were Revs. John Hawks, Mr. Steele, R.

Wells, William Buffert, etc., and the last one serving was Rev. Tarrance, who was at the time (1872-'73) a resident of Covington, Indiana. There has been no regular preaching since 1873, when there were twenty-one members. There are now probably about half a dozen members.

The United Brethren Church at Perrysville was organized many years ago. The present membership is about eighty. Class-leader, John Patterson; stewards, Mrs. Sarah Smith and Mrs. Rose Hain. Sunday-school is maintained throughout the year, with an attendance of sixty to seventy, superintended by Rev. J. S. Brown, who has also been the pastor of this circuit for the last three years. He is a native of Parke County, this State; at the age of sixteen years he came to this county and worked on a farm two miles southwest of Newport; entered a school in Ohio in the fall of 1881, graduating in the spring of 1884, since which time he has held his present relation, as a member of the Upper Wabash Conference. He occupies the parsonage at Perrysville, in an extremely retired portion of the village, in the north-western part, and has three or four appointments in his circuit.

The church edifice at Perrysville, a frame, 34 x 48 feet, erected twenty-five or thirty years ago, is a neat building, centrally located.

At Perrysville also resides the presiding elder, Rev. H. Ellwell.

The Cross-Roads United Brethren Church, two miles west of Perrysville, was organized over forty years ago, and a large frame church built also in early day. The membership there numbers about seventy-five, of whom the leader is Mrs. Sarah Park, and stewards, Jacob Brown and Richard Spandau. Sunday-school throughout the year, with an average attendance of about eighty, superintended by John Park.

Mound Chapel, United Brethren, 30 x 40 feet, erected ten or eleven years ago, is located three miles and a half north of Perrysville. The class, now comprising about forty members, was organized eleven or twelve years ago: leader, Mrs. Jane Mitchell; steward, Nathan Jacobs. Sunday-school during the summer, of about fifty pupils probably, superintended by the class-leader, Mrs. Mitchell.

A "*Christian*" church, with about a half dozen members, was organized at Perrysville five or six years ago, by Elder Gilbert Lane Harney, of Indianapolis, but they kept up services only a few weeks. The leading members were C. S. Brummett and wife, John Emanuel Sinks, Sarah Bailey, Mrs. Hettie Lacey, and others.

The Universalist Church at Perrysville was organized in 1842, and afterward erected a house of worship, a frame about 36 x 50 feet in size, but, being unable to pay for it, they finally, in 1850, sold it to the Presbyterians, and subsequently disbanded. They numbered as high as fifty or sixty members at one time. Among the ministers are prominently remembered Revs. E. Manford, the celebrated editor, a resident of Terre Haute at the time, B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis, George McClure, of Dayton, Ohio, but an itinerant, and Mr. Babcock, of some point east of Indianapolis. The minister organizing the church was Rev. Marble, of Fountain County, who preached once a month for about a year. The leading members were Robert J. Gessie (trustee and mortgagee!), Dr. Thornton S. Davidson, Dr. Porter, Messrs. Lawless, Watt, etc. They had a flourishing Sunday-school.

GESSIE.

The village of Gessie, on the railroad three miles northwest of Perrysville station, was

laid out in 1872 by Robert J. Gessie and named for him. (See sketch of Mr. Gessie elsewhere in this volume.) The population of the village is now 140.

The business men of the place are, J. C. Stutler, general store; L. A. McKnight, general store and grain; D. M. Hughes, drugs and groceries; John Cade, postmaster, drugs and groceries; A. Van Sickle, blacksmith; Silas Hughes, wagon and repair shop and wood-work; C. L. Randall, painter and jobber; John Haworth, station agent; David Hughes, William Saltgaver and David Metzger, stock dealers; H. C. Smith & Co., proprietors of tile factory. This mill was built by Smith, Strausser & Stutler in 1884, who made in one year about \$6,000 worth of tile. In 1885 the firm name became H. C. Smith & Co.

Dr. William Isaiah Hall, who purchased the first lot in Gessie and built the first house, is still a practicing physician of the place. Dr. James Barnes, who was for a time in partnership with Dr. Hall, is also practicing here.

The United Brethren Church at Gessie was organized about 1879, by Rev. F. E. Penny, of Danville, Illinois, who moved to this place the following year. The trustees were L. A. McKnight, Charles Hay and Harvey Hughes; and Isaiah Thompson the class-leader. There are now seventeen members; class-leader, J. C. Stutler; stewards, J. C. Stutler and Katie Goudy. The Sunday-school is maintained most of the year, with an attendance of forty pupils; superintendent, John Haworth. The pastors have been Revs. J. A. Smith, of Gessie, J. Knowles, of State Line, Kaufman, of Perrysville, S. C. Zook, who lived below Newport, J. R. Horner, who lived here, and Van Allen, who lived a mile south of Cayuga. The church building was erected by the Christians, about 1877, a frame

24 x 40 feet, at a cost of \$1,000, and in 1879 they sold it to the United Brethren.

The Union Sunday-school in Gessie is maintained independently of denominational supervision, and its existence of course diminishes the attendance at the United Brethren Sunday-school. It has been running since January, 1887, and L. A. McKnight is superintendent.

Howard Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, two miles north of Gessie, is a brick building 30 x 50 feet or more in dimensions, built over thirty years ago. The society has been in existence since pioneer days. There are now about thirty members, with Joseph Nichols as class-leader. Stewards, James J. Lewis, Meredith Lewis, Henry Saltgaver, David Bennett and Dr. W. I. Hall. Mr. Saltgaver is also Sunday-school superintendent. Pastor, Rev. Warren, of State Line, where the parsonage is. Among the ministers of the past the most prominent in memory are Revs. Cooley Hall (father of Dr. Hall), Wilson Beckner, Samuel Beck, Whitefield Hall, etc.

The chapel is named after Joseph Howard, who donated the ground and led the enterprise of building the church, and was afterward trustee, etc. He resided there until 1866, and moved West, and finally died in Nebraska. His wife has since died. Mr. Howard was buried in Nebraska, although his monument is in the graveyard here. None of his people reside at present in this county. On coming here from Ohio, about 1825, he settled on the farm now occupied by John Fox; was very poor, a cooper and farmer by occupation, but by economy he at length became wealthy, maintaining all the while an unsettled reputation.

A few years ago a portion of the above society organized a small class in Gessie and began the erection of a small church; but,

before it was completed, it was blown down and the little band returned to Howard Chapel.

Hopewell Baptist Church, a frame building about two miles north of Gessie, is the place of meeting of a society which was organized many years ago by the Rabourns. Among the prominent early members were Wesley and Reese Rabourn, Fielden Rabourn, Mr. Blankenship and others, and of the ministers the most prominently remembered are Revs. James Smith, John Orr, Mr. Whitlock, Mr. Stipp and Samuel Johnson. Mr. Stipp was a Freemason, and some of the members of the church, not believing that freemasonry was consistent with Christianity, seceded, under the leadership of Elder Johnson, so that since that time two small societies are weakly sustained at the same place of meeting, called respectively the "Stippites" and the "Johnsonites." Elder Stipp is now dead.

Elder Johnson came from Fountain County in 1871, purchasing the old Joseph Howard residence. Ehud Hughes, Philander Goff, Samuel Johnson and Ephraim Shute are official members.

In 1877 Byron Stevens, a "Christian" residing near Lowe Chapel, about three and a half miles southwest of Gessie, with the assistance of his friends built the church in Gessie which two years afterward they sold to the United Brethren, as before stated. He was a minister, and he and James Prather were trustees. They organized a small church society at Gessie, which soon ran down. Elder Myers preached regularly for them for a time.

Rileysburg, formerly called Riley, is a flag station two miles northwest of Gessie, where there are a postoffice, a store and a tile-mill.





PIONEERS.

THE surviving old settlers have from time to time held reunions, picnics, etc., refreshing one another's memories of pioneer experiences.

At the close of the 4th of July celebration at Clinton in 1881, an association, for the purposes of mutual entertainment and preservation of history, was organized by the election of the following officers: James A. White, Sr., of Helt Township, President; Decatur Downing, of Clinton, Secretary; W. G. Crabb, of Clinton, Treasurer; Vice-Presidents, for the respective townships—John Hamilton, Clinton; Abel Sexton, Vermillion; S. W. Malone, Eugene; and R. J. Gessie, Highland; and Executive Committee—J. H. Bogart, John Wright and B. F. Morey, of Clinton; William Wishard, of Helt; and George H. McNeill, of Perrys-

ville. This committee was given the authority to call a meeting of the society, but it is said that they never even met, for any purpose, and thus the association died.

It happens, however, that the chief poet of Vermillion County, Dr. E. T. Spotswood, of Perrysville, knows how to celebrate pioneer times, in true Hoosier dialect, and we here insert two specimens from his happy mind.

The first was published in a newspaper of an adjoining county, over the *nom de plume* of "Daniel Dundell."

THE HOOSIER HOEDOWN, OR BACKWOODS DANCE OF THE OLDEN TIME.

To the Edytur: Sur: These lines is most respectfulee dedykated to all uv the yung fellers who run around here when the Coal Branch wuz small an' the water wuz fust turned into the Wabash,—sich yung chaps as John Collett, Tom Cushman, O. P. Davis, Abe Sexton, John W. Parrett, R. J. Gessie, R. D. Moffatt, Lem Chenoweth, Smith Rabb an' all uv the boys uv that crowd

who cum tu this kentry when it wuz new an' mostly in a state ov natur, an' likewise peple; also thereof before it wuz so improved that all natur is druv out uv it. In the good old times, when workin wuz more respektable than loafin', when stealin wuzent called spekilashun, when honesty wuz konsidered the best policy, when brass didn't count for brains, an' cheek for moral principul, when muney wuzent allus the measure uv the man, when sham and shoddy wuznt on top, an' modest worth an' manhood on the under side in the fite, but when brains, pluck, honesty an' mussel wud win agin the world,—to these yung chaps uv olden time I dedykate the poem, an' subscribe myself in the Coal Branch Hollow, whar they will allus find the latch-string out, a smokin' hot corn pone, a bowl uv cold buttermilk, a clean gord in sparklin' water, a rousin' hickory log fire, an a warm welicum from thar friend,

DANIEL DUNDELL.

Coal Branch Hollow,
Vermillion Co., Indianny.

THE COAL BRANCH DANCE.

Down upon the Coal Branch, in the Indianny State,
Whar things go movin' slow along at the good old-fashioned gait,
Thar men an' wimmen good belong, an' gals that ar the sweetest,
An' boys that's hansum, tuff an' strong, an' jes bilt up the neatest,—
Whar the people all ar' sociable, an' thar aint no falls pretenses
Dividin' uv the nabors up with pride an' folly's fences,—
Whar work an' frolic, hand in hand, goes movin' on like friends;
An' when one gits in trouble all to him their help extends;
An' when a feller gits behind an' lags along the road,
You'll find 'em all together jined to help him lift his load,—
That is to say, if he's "all squar," an' aint no ornery cuss
That won't at workin' take his share, but goes from bad to wuss,—

Then every nabor will turn out at any kind uv work,
An' help the chap, an' not a man among them all will shirk.

They make a frolic uv their work, an' call in every nabor,

An' wind it all up with a dance, to listen up thar labor.

Late in the fall when craps is ripe, an' the grass around is wiltin',

The gals they go a-slippin' round a gittin' up a-quiltin',

An' the boys all round they understand

Will cum an' lend a helpin' hand,

In shuckin' corn or clearin' land;

Then, when the corn is gathered in,

An safely stowed up in the bin,

The fodder piled up in the shock,

Enough to feed the winter stock,—

The quilt is tuck from out the frame, a-lookin' new and neat;

It's stitched an' tacked an' hemd an' sode an' finished up complete.

Then, when the long day's work is dun,

An' night cums with the settin' sun,

An' all have had a glorious treat,

At supper time, uv things to eat,—

Uv hog an' hominy, pork an' beans,

Uv corn an' cabbage an' sich greens,—

Uv nicnacks sweet which you will find

The wimmin have been mixin',—

Besides 'most every other kind

Uv first-rate chicken fixin',—

Jes now, when every one about

Is full uv fun all over,

Is when the Coal Branch blossoms out,

An' feels herself in clover.

From corn-cob pipes the old ones smokes,

An' chats and laffs an' cracks thar jokes,

An' smiles an' winks an' slyly pokes

Thar fun at the younger bashful fokes.

From bright tin cups their cider sips,

An' stands with hands upon thar hips,

A-lookin' pleased between thar nips,

To see thar sturdy boys an' gals so rapid growin',

Expectin soon that each thar own row will be hoein',

An' all the while with biznes eyes they are sum items takin',

Which shortly in the by an' by they'll use in sly match makin'.

Then, when uv juky punkin pie they all have eat a luchen,

Each feller hunts his pardner up an' steps out on his punchen,

The gals are standin' round in rows,

Tricked out in spankin' calicoes,

All waitin' to be chosen.

Each feller in his blue-jeans close
Is lookin' round him as he goes
A-huntin', as we may suppose
Fur his own Mary Susan.

The fiddler cums an' with him brings
His pockets full uv fiddle-strings,
An' in he cums a-saunterin' soon,
An' thrums the strings,—the sly old coon,
An' gives the notes a twang or two
Which sets a-pattin' every shoe,
A-timin' to the tune.
An' now the dance no longer lingers.
The fiddle's neck he tickles fast with nimble
fingers,
An' quick as lightnin' to an' fro,
With all his might he swings the bow.

He draws it twice across the strings,
Which on the floor the dancers brings;
He gives the bow another draw,
When they all call for the "Arkinsaw."
With a loud voice he yells the call,
"Honors ter yar pardners, all!"

An' then the fun gits goin'.
Thar's steppin' high an' steppin' low
As round an' round the dancers go,
Jes like it wuz a circus show
Whilst the music cums a-flowin'.

Sometimes they cut the pigin wing,
An' then they try the Highland Fling,
They jump an' slide an' skip an' hop,
A-gittin higher every pop.

It's a fact which 'taint no use denyin',
That soon from off that floor the splinters gits a-flyin',
To the fiddle's time they music beat
With clatterin', patterin' busy feet,
As in an' out they wind an' wheel
Thro' old Virginia's lively reel,
Or, like the flyin' corn they husk,
They capper in the Money Musk,
Or Fisher's Hornpipe contra dance
With springin' steps they dangle glance,
With ringin' laff an' jestin' jeer,
An' cheeks aglow with merry cheer.

The gals they giggle, laff and smile
An' wud a very saint beguile.

Whilst round an' round a-spinnin',
The boys ketch up the roarin' fun,
Each feller thinkin' he's the one,—
From ear to ear is grinnin'.
When bang! thar goes a fiddle string,
Which to an eend this set will bring.

With hankichers all drippin' wet,
The gals wipe off the surplus sweat,
A-fixin' fur another set

Which soon they'll have a-goin';
Whilst the boys, all tucked out of wind,
Are a-settin' round a-blowin'.

If you are fond uv nat'ral ways,—uv old-time country
dancin',
Cum out upon the Coal Branch an' see our gals an'
boys a-prancin';
An' I'm sure that if you do
That you will larn a thing or two;
For you will see with your own eyes
The human hart without disguise,
An' larn sum lessons if you're wise,
Which thro' life's journey you will prize;
That happiness an' sweet content
Are oft with simplest pleasures blent;
That graspin' greed an' pride will bring
To akin' harts the keenest sting;
Whilst nature's plain an' simple ways
Will light with joy your sunset days.

The following was composed for, and read
at, the Independence celebration and old set-
tlers' reunion held July 4, 1887, at Newport:

FOURTH OF JULY POEM.

BY DR. E. T. SPOTSWOOD, OF PERRYVILLE, INDIANA.

Old friends an' neighbors, howdy do! I give you hearty
greetin',
An' welcome warm to all uv you to this Old Settlers'
meetin',
I think 'tis good to meet agin, an' peepin' through our
glasses,
Be tellin' how we used to do, when we wuz lads an
lassies.
An' since we hev together come, in love which never
tires,
With friendship's torch, we'll kindle up the long, long
smoulderin' fires
Uv memories that hev long grown dim; an' faded like
a dream.
From the shaddy past we will recall an' make with
life to gleam.
Old Time, that cruel, heartless thief, whilst we hev
bin on duty,
Each year hez bin a robbin' us uv some bright line
uv beauty;
Fur our faces, all so bloom'in' once, ar' now dried up
an' wrinkled,
An' our hair thet was so bonnie brown is now with
gray besprinkled;

Our eyes thet once wer' bright ez stars, hev now
grown dim an' hazy;
An' the dimples thet wuz on our cheeks hev faded
like the daisy.
Our limbs wer' strong an' active once, but now you
see it is
Thet they ar' weak an' tottery, an' stiff with rheu-
matiz;
But never mind, we ar' young agin, in heart, if not in
body;
An' we'll jest hunt up a shady place wher' the grass
is green an' soddy,
An' set right down to spinnin' yarns, an' old stories
we'll untwine,
Uv how the old things used to be, in days o' Auld
Lang Syne.
Our hopes an' fears, our joys an' tears, an' old loves
we will recall,
An' jog each failing memory 'till we clearly bring
back all.
An' from the long forgotten past, old treasures we will
bring
Uv memories sweet of the "olden time" thet still
around us cling;
From the hazy mist uv vanished years, the burried
past again appears,
An' the echoes uv long ago will break upon our listen-
ing ears,
While visions uv our early days like shadows throng
around us,
An' tighten up the loosening cords thet to the past hez
bound us,
An' then once more the magic spells, thet glided life's
young mornin',
Will gently steal on every heart, an' again bring back
the dawnin',
As memory brings from by-gone years on fancy's fly-
ing wings,
The sunny scenes uv the far-off time, from whence
our rapture springs.
We boys an' gals uv other days our lives will now
live over,
An' dream agin uv the happy time when we wandered
through the clover,
An' over hills, through woodlands green, down shady
glens we strayed,
An' waded in the babblin' brook, an' in its waters
played,
An' gathered flowers on the bank, an' in the grape-
vine swing,
We tossed our sweethearts high in the air, an' made
the grove to ring
With joyous laughter, free from care, an' spent the
live long day

'Till wearied out, with tired feet, we homeward wound
our way;
When our days wer' bright ez the morning light an'
our futer hed no shadder,
To cast its darkness on our paths, an' make our hearts
feel sadder;
When the hours all blithe an' golden sped quickly in
ther flight
An' our hearts wer' filled with bounding hope an' the
onlook glowed with light;
When with truth an' dauntless courage our hearts
would overflow,
An' hope's bright rainbow spanned the sky an' bid us
forward go.
Our schoolmates uv the long ago, who 'neath the oak
tree's shade
Around the old log schoolhouse hev often with us
played,
Ar' scattered like the autumn leaves from ocean's
shore to shore.
Some hev to fame an' fortune grown, an' in life's battle
sore
Some hev failed, while strugglin' on, but brave their
part they bore.
But the many who wer with us then, hev left an' gone
before.
To-day we'll call all back agin, once more be gals an'
boys,
An' try to feel as we did then, when filled with youth-
ful joys.
Our long forgotten jokes an' scrapes, we'll now tell on
each other,
Until the laughing tears run down, an' not a thing
we'll smother.
With the sweet old songs we used to sing
Once more we'll make these old woods ring,
An' show these young folks settin' 'round thet the
music uv that day,
Wuz better than the German waltz, or furrin trills
that now they sing an' play.
The music thet we loved uv old, wuz the spinnin-
wheels' sweet hummin';
The flax-break's thud, as with steady beat all day it
kep a drummin';
The rattlin' uv the shuttle, to the loom-beam's meas-
ured thumpin',
But on pianies an' organs they now grind music out
by poundin' an a pumpin'.
You will perhaps quite easy see, without any kind uv
trouble,
Thet the old way did'ent cost so much, but wuz fur
more profitable.
O! ther' hez bin a mighty change; but I think 'twill
be confessed

That it hezent bin in every case, not allus for the best.
Don't you mind the old log schoolhouse wher' we
learned so many things,

As reading, writing, spelling and other useful ings?
All this is changed, an' fur the wuss, fur in ape-in
arter colleges,

They don't teach nuthin' very much, except what ends
in ologies;

They skip clean over common things an' don't seem
much inclined

To lay good, strong foundations for the trainin', uv the
mind,

They try to teach too many things, an' ther teachin's
kinder scatterin';

An' that's the reason why you see we now hev so
much smatterin'.

'Tis true they make a mighty show, an' uv everything
they prattle;

But 'tis not exactly what they need, in fitein' life's
stern battle.

An' so it is in other things. Jist see your politics:

The best men all must stand aside fur the tuffest kind
uv bricks.

In by-gone days the people asked, Is he honest? Is he
capable?

But now the only question is, Is the candidate available?
Which simply means, Can the fellow win? an' if so is
he saleable?

We old folks can, I think, complain that among 'the
ugly things

Thet now exist, that this great land is run by rotten
rings;

An' moral worth an' brilliant brains hev very little
chance

Agin the chap with a bank account, who makes a
large advance.

But we cannot mend these matters,—by frettin' ner
by howlin',

An' these young folks say we old folks keep an ever-
lastin' growlin';

So we'll jist quit an' let them try; fur we hev had our
day.

We've fought our fight, we've made our marks, an'
we hev sed our say.

An' the evening shadows round us close, an' we must
soon away

An' leave these young folks on ther' guard to find a
better way.

It is a fact we ar' growin' old, 'an old Time, who
never lingers,

Will soon place on our beating hearts his cold an' icy
fingers;

An' then we'll strike our movin' tents, an' soon we'll
get our orders

To quickly take our line uv march beyond life's
changeeful borders,

Where we'll find another campin' ground, in a place
beyond the river;

Where all old settlers' meet agin, an' all shall camp
together,

In a camp where all ar' young agin, an' no ties we
there shall sever,

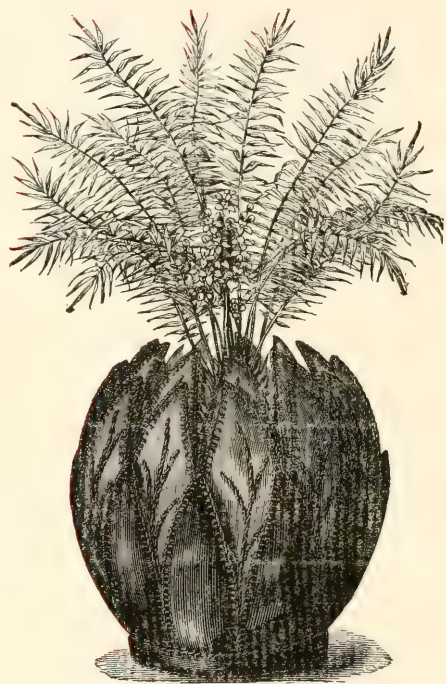
But to our names, when roll is called, we'll answer
Aye forever.

That meetin' will be comin' soon, an' if we but live
accordin',

T'will be the grandest meetin' yet, away beyond the
Jordin.









John C. Calhoun



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

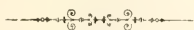
JOHAN COLLETT (second), State Geologist, 1879-'84, is a resident of the old homestead near Eugene, though he spends most of his time at Indianapolis. He was born at Eugene January 6, 1828, the eldest son of Stephen S. and Sarah (Groenendyke) Collett. (A sketch of his parents is given elsewhere in this volume). He was only fifteen years old when his father died, and upon him devolved much of the care of his father's estate of 5,000 acres, and also the interests of his younger brothers and sisters, of whom there were seven. In the discharge of these duties he exhibited extraordinary ability, and was also faithful in carrying out the policy of his father. The most important feature of this policy was good education for all his children. The plans for this were successfully executed. Mr. Collett pursued his higher studies at Wabash College, where he graduated in 1847 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and where five years later he received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1879 that institution conferred upon him the additional distinction of Doctor of Philosophy. For a number of years after arriving at the age of

manhood his time was devoted to farming and miscellaneous business connected with it; and he also frequently had charge of important estates. In these matters he was remarkably shrewd, prompt and honest. He never permitted his own private affairs to interfere with the responsibilities he had undertaken for the interests of others; and amid all these cares he also found time for scientific studies, and participated in public affairs. His ability and integrity were both so conspicuous that his fellow citizens recognized these qualities in him, and sought opportunities to give testimonials to the fact by honoring him with office. Accordingly, in 1870, he was elected to represent the counties of Parke and Vermillion in the State Senate, where he served through two regular sessions and one called session. While a Senator he originated the clause in the Baxter Bill which has since become a part of the general law of the State, ranking public drunkenness with crime. Another of his propositions, which has since been generally accepted, was, that the owners and not the public, should be held responsible for the live stock running at

large. He was prominent in advocating the law providing for the construction of gravel roads, under which State gravel roads have been made throughout Indiana; but he was most forward in advocating compulsory education, at a time when very few dared to favor such a measure. Also, he rendered great service to the cause of education by assisting Hon. James D. Williams, then a Senator from Knox County, and since Governor, to obtain the passage of a law requiring that the surplus bank funds be distributed among the counties to be loaned at interest for the benefit of common schools, instead of leaving it, as before that was the case, only in charge of the State officers to inure to their benefit exclusively. Also, he saved from defeat the bill providing for county superintendents of schools, and he was the first to advocate the establishment of a State home for the feeble-minded. Mr. Collett was a Whig in early life, and became a Republican upon the organization of that party; but, notwithstanding his zeal in the cause of Republicanism, he was the choice of Governor Williams in 1879, for the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Geology, then just established. In assuming the position, he found himself under the necessity of devising the methods for gathering statistics, and although embarrassed for the want of sufficient appropriations of money, he succeeded in collecting much valuable information on a great variety of important subjects. This was compiled in two volumes of over 500 pages each, on a plan which has not since been materially departed from. While serving in this office, his influence led the State House Board to institute a series of scientific tests, which resulted in permanently establishing the superiority of Indiana building stone over the other kinds that before had been in use; and thus was developed in his State an industry which every year

brings great wealth to the people. But Mr. Collett's greatest notoriety is as a scientist, especially in the departments of Geology and Palæontology. When but eight years old he displayed a remarkable aptitude in the collection and classification of geological specimens. As he grew older his talents in these respects became so marked, that scientific men in all parts of the United States opened correspondence with him, and received great benefit from his contributions to science. For the last ten or fifteen years no man has been a more enthusiastic and successful student of the hidden treasures of the earth's crust in this region; nor has any one furnished more valuable or welcome information to the scientific world. From 1870 to 1878, as Assistant State Geologist, he contributed nearly 1,000 condensed pages of matter concerning the counties of Sullivan, Dubois, Warren, Lawrence, Knox, Gibson, Brown, Vanderburg, Owen, Montgomery, Clay, Putnam, Harrison and Crawford. While State Geologist, 1879-'84, he compiled four volumes, averaging over 500 pages each, on the Geology and Palæontology of Indiana, which have become standard books of reference in all parts of the civilized world. These reports embrace a large number of illustrations of great value to students of science as well as to miners. The report of 1883-'84 gave to the public the first geological map of Indiana ever published. Even when appropriation from the State funds fell short, Mr. Collett advanced thousands of dollars from his own purse to keep his assistants in the field and his department steadily running; and for this the State is still indebted to him. Since the expiration of his term as State Geologist he has been engaged in various literary and business enterprises, which allow him rest and quiet, and to make trips in different directions across the continent. In all the positions he

has held he has exhibited a remarkable capacity for excessive hard labor and endurance, both mental and physical, often doing much more than one would suppose was possible for any man to do. In religion, Mr. Collett is a believer in Christianity, and his predilections are in favor of the Presbyterian church. In keeping with the instincts of the family, he still maintains his residence at the old homestead near Eugene, where his chief enjoyment consists in agricultural pursuits and scientific studies. In stature, he is six feet two inches high, straight as a plumb-line, and of a military bearing; his eyes are a piercing gray; complexion fair; hair formerly auburn, but both that and his beard are now snow white and of patriarchal length; mouth wide, and of an affable outline; nose indicating a marked character; in motion, he is quick and determined. In the prime of life he could outwalk three ordinary men, and hence have the advantage in rambling over hill and dale in the examination of the earth and collection of specimens. In walking, he does not, as many do, keep his eyes just before his toes, but cast forward at a great distance, indicating energy and high ambition.



ELIAS PRITCHARD, auditor of Vermillion County, Indiana, is serving his second term, having been elected in the fall of 1880, and again in 1884, his present term expiring in 1888. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Vermillion County. His father, Ezekiel Pritchard, was a native of North Carolina, removing thence when a young man to Pennsylvania, and from there to Ohio, where he married Eleanor Watson, a native of Pennsylvania. About 1828 they moved to Indiana and settled in Clinton Township,

Vermillion County, where he died July 12, 1838. He entered 120 acres of land on section 5, township 14, range 9, which he partially improved, building a log house, setting out an orchard and erecting necessary farm buildings. He was a hard-working, honest and respected citizen, and had many friends among the pioneers. He left at his death a widow and fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, and all but one of the deceased left families. Those living are—John, of Joliet, Illinois; Mrs. Elizabeth Payton and Mrs. Maria Hill, of Clinton Township; Mrs. Mary Cottrell, of Terre Haute; Johnson, of California; Mrs. Martha Curtis, of Edgar County, Illinois, and Elias. Elias Pritchard was born in Clinton Township, October 12, 1838, and has always been identified with his native county. He was reared a farmer, remaining on the farm until twenty-four years of age, when he was employed as clerk in a dry goods store, and in 1870 engaged in business for himself at Bono, which he continued until his election in 1880 to his present position. He is an efficient public officer, fulfilling his duties conscientiously and with painstaking care. Mr. Pritchard married Miss Mary A. Patrick, of Edgar County, Illinois, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Nichols) Patrick. They have had four children, of whom only one, a son, is living—Ordie E., born April 18, 1879. Their eldest, Ella M., died at the age of sixteen years, and Grace and Blanche aged respectively six and nine months. In politics Mr. Pritchard is a Republican, being the only one of his family who votes that ticket. He cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln in 1860, and has voted for every Republican nominee since, with the exception of 1864, when he was absent from the State. He is one of the prominent and substantial citizens

of Vermillion County, public-spirited and influential in promoting all worthy enterprises.

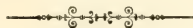
CP. POTTS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 3, Vermillion Township, is a native of Vermillion County, born April 17, 1848, a son of Richard and Rebecca (Jackson) Potts. His father was from Monmouth County, New Jersey, and his mother from Clermont County, Ohio. They came to Vermillion County in 1845, making this their home the remainder of their lives. The father died in 1875, aged seventy-four years, and the mother in 1885, at about the same age. They had two sons—Thomas, who is now deceased, and our subject. C. P. Potts was reared a farmer, an occupation he has always followed successfully, and now has 680 acres of valuable land. In his stock-raising he makes a specialty of cattle, and in his herd are many valuable breeds. He is one of the enterprising farmers of his township, and, although not yet forty years old, is one of the substantial and prominent citizens of the county. He was married in 1876 to Josephine Culley, a native of Vermillion County, born in 1852, a daughter of John and Martha Culley. Mr. and Mrs. Potts have two children—Clara B. and Joseph G. Mr. Potts is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 209. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

JAMES RUSH, a pioneer of Helt Township, resides on section 24. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, March 25, 1817, a son of George Rush, who came to Indiana in 1818, and lived in Parke County

a year, and in 1819 moved to Vermillion County, where he settled in the woods among Indians and wild animals, and in this county James was reared. One summer 500 Indians were encamped near their house. They were generally peaceable and gave the settlers but little trouble. Mr. Rush has always been a farmer and has done a great deal to advance the interests of agriculture in his township. He was married February 23, 1854, to Dorcas Andrews, daughter of James Andrews, who came to Vermillion County from Butler County, Ohio, in 1823, and settled on the farm where Mr. Rush now lives, and where Mrs. Rush was born July 30, 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Rush have had five children; but three are living—Fred, Mark and Mary E. Mrs. Rush is a member of the Presbyterian church.

JOHAN R. McNEILL, of Perrysville, was born in Waterford, Loudoun County, Virginia, February 25, 1811, a son of John and Hannah (Mayne) McNeill. He came to Vermillion County, Indiana, with his father's family in 1836 and here he has since made his home, a period of fifty-one years. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer which he made his life work, and in his chosen work has met with excellent success. Beginning life with no capital but health and a determination to succeed he has by his persevering energy and habits of industry become classed among the most prosperous of the many successful citizens of Highland Township. Mr. McNeill has been twice married. January 1, 1840, he married Miss Martha Rudy, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Martin Rudy, one of the county's early settlers. Mrs. McNeill died May 15, 1848, leaving two children—Irene, born

October 23, 1846, now the wife of Theophilus Holloway, of Vigo County, Indiana, and Frank, born February 6, 1848, an artist living in the city of New York. Mr. McNeill was married a second time to Mrs. Elizabeth (Rudy) Barger, a sister of his first wife, and to this union were born seven children, four sons and three daughters—Scott, Albert, John B. and Charles G., and Josephine, wife of F. A. Walker; Anna Laura, wife of Thomas J. Armsrong, and Jennie Lind living at home. In his religious belief Mr. McNeill inclines toward Unitarianism, although he has a greater respect for good deeds than for creeds. He has been a student of religious literature the greater part of his life and has found so many conflicting theories that he long ago decided to take reason for his guide. His motto is: "Do not unto others that which you would not have others do unto you." In politics he was in early life a Whig, casting his first presidential vote for Henry Clay. He now affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. McNeill is one of the active and public spirited citizens of Vermillion County, and is ever ready to aid in the promotion of whatever enterprise he believes is for the best interests of his fellow men.

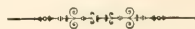


JOHN WRIGHT, a worthy representative of one of the earliest pioneer families of Vermillion County, is a native of New York State, born in Ontario County, March 22, 1818, a son of George and Anna (Handy) Wright, the father born in the State of New York, and the mother a native of Massachusetts. In 1819 they came to Indiana with their family of nine children, the subject of this sketch being then a babe. After one year's residence in Terre Haute, they, in 1820,

came to Vermillion County, and in the forest of Clinton Township established their future home on Lenderman Creek, five miles southwest of Clinton. The county at that time was a wilderness, containing but few families, being inhabited principally by Indians and wild animals. George Wright was a poor man, able only to secure a tract of 160 acres, and most of his children were too young to render any assistance in their struggle for a livelihood. Labor in the pioneer settlement commanded no money. There were no mills in the country, and corn when raised had to be pounded into meal in huge improvised mortars. Gradually the opening in the forest grew larger and the circumstances of the family improved, and the boys, each year added strength to the working force! Two children were added to the family in their pioneer home. Mrs. Wright did not live to see the fruition of her hopes, dying in 1827, in her forty-first year. Mr. Wright was spared to enjoy the fruits of his years of persevering toil, having a comfortable home. He died in 1844 at the age of sixty-six years. He was a hard working man, full of energy and ambition, and was kind and accommodating to all, and he is still favorably remembered by many of the old pioneers. Of his eleven children, six sons and five daughters, all have passed away but John, the subject of this sketch, and Truman who lives in Edgar County, Illinois. John Wright associates his earliest recollections of life with events in the pioneer days of Vermillion County. His educational advantages were limited, but contact with the world has enabled him to fully overcome the deficiencies of his youthful days. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, and he has made farming his principal occupation through life, though the past six years he has lived retired from active life, in Clinton, where he owns a good residence,

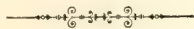
and considerable city property, including about a half interest in the Opera House block. Mr. Wright was united in marriage October 6, 1836, to Miss Margaret Nickle, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, and was a daughter of James Nickle, one of the county's pioneer men. Of the six children born to them but three are living—Lucius H., of Clinton Township, was a soldier in the Eighteenth Indiana Infantry during the war; Mrs. Narcissus Payn, of Clinton Township, and John O., of Wichita, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were pioneers of Jackson County, Iowa, locating there in 1838. One year later they removed to Galena, Illinois, where Mrs. Wright kept a boarding house two years, Mr. Wright being engaged in smelting and hauling lead ore. They then returned to Jackson County, Iowa, where Mr. Wright followed farming six years. Returning to Indiana with a little capital, he purchased eighty acres of land in Vigo County, and there resided three years, when he removed to Edgar County, Illinois, where his wife died. Mr. Wright was subsequently married to Miss Mary Chunn, who was born in Clinton Township, Vermillion County, in 1827, a daughter of John T. Chunn, who was a Major in the war of 1812, in the Virginia Volunteers. To this union six children were born, all of whom are residing in Clinton Township or city. They are as follows—David, Mrs. Margaret Smith, a widow, Mrs. Naomi Hale, Mrs. Maria Van Dyne, Ulysses G. and William C. In 1858 Mr. Wright again returned to Vermillion County, since which time he has been a resident of Clinton Township, and during this time he has witnessed the marvelous growth and development of the county, in which he has done his full share. On settling in the county he bought 300 acres of land, and by his good management he added to his real estate until he had 1,400 acres. He has

given his children a good start in life, and yet owns about 700 acres, and all his property has been acquired by fair and honorable means. Mr. Wright is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was in early days a Whig, an ardent supporter and admirer of Henry Clay, and since the organization of the Republican party has voted that ticket.



JOHAN McNEILL, deceased, formerly a resident of Perrysville, was born in Tuscarora Valley, Pennsylvania. After living for a time in Loudoun County, Virginia, and Frederick County, Maryland, he came, in November, 1836, with his family to Perrysville. While residing in Maryland he was regarded as one of the foremost citizens of Frederick County, filling many honorable positions in society. For many years he was justice of the peace, and so clear was his head in legal matters, and so impartial his judgments, that no appeal was ever taken from his docket. He was an intense anti-slavery man and an active member of the Maryland Colonization Society, the object of which organization was to colonize the colored people in Liberia, Africa. He was once offered the position of Probate Judge of Frederick County by the Governor and Council,—a life appointment,—but declined it, having determined to move West. He was well posted in Governmental matters. Was a prominent and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, well informed as to her policy and doctrines. After he came to Perrysville he purchased a lot for a church building, and was one of the leading spirits in the enterprise of erecting the church. He was united in marriage with Hannah Mayne, and they had a large family of children noted

for their energy and industry. Mr. McNeill's father, John McNeill, emigrated from Scotland previous to the Revolutionary war, in which contest he joined the patriot forces and remained with them to the end. In one engagement he was shot twice, and he bore his honorable scars to the grave. During his term of service he was promoted to the position of chief baggage-master. He had married Miss McVey, a lady of Scotch descent, who had charge of the family while he was in the army.



HON. GEORGE H. MCNEILL of Perrysville, Indiana, son of John and Hannah (Mayne) McNeill, was born in Middletown Valley, Frederick County, Maryland, February 22, 1818. His father was of Scotch descent, and his mother of German descent. His father was a prominent and highly respected citizen of Frederick County, Maryland, and while residing in that county held several offices of profit and honor. Born upon a farm, the subject of this sketch had only such opportunities as were offered in the country schools, taught principally during the winter seasons, and the use of a well selected general library, owned by his father, through which means he acquired a fair education, and formed a taste for general reading, which has followed him through life, and enabled him to become well posted in many branches of science and literature, ranking him among the able self-made men of the country. In the fall of 1836 he, with his father's family, emigrated to the then far west, and located at Perrysville, on the Wabash River, in Vermillion County, Indiana, where his father died in 1843, and his mother in 1856, and where his only living brother, John R. McNeill, now resides, his other brother,

Judge C. F. McNeill, having recently died. To his honored parents, who were old style Methodists, and were members of that church almost from its first organization, the McNeill family are greatly indebted for whatsoever is good or honorable that may pertain to them. Mr. McNeill has resided in Perrysville ever since he came to this county and was always actively engaged in some business. When young he read medicine extensively with the view of entering into its practice, but concluded to go into the drug business and did so in 1845 which he has continued up to the present time and made it a decided success. He has always kept a complete assortment, and of the very best, and managed the business with such care, and so thoroughly trained his assistants, that during his forty-two years in business, not a single accident has occurred from putting out wrong articles. In 1845 he married Rebecca Kinney Beers, one of a family remarkable for their natural abilities, and noted as the best of cooks and housekeepers. The result of this marriage was three sons—Milton M., William Kinney and George H. Milton M. McNeill resides in the city of Danville, Illinois, is farming largely, and doing a successful hard-wood lumber business. He married Ruhama Russell Bell, daughter of Wm. M. Bell. William K. McNeill remained with his parents aiding in the home business and is now trustee of Highland Township. George H. McNeill, Jr., died in his infancy. Mrs. McNeill took charge of the drug business in 1856 and ran it for ten years, managing it with ability, training her sons to the business, learning them habits of industry, and inculcating principles of honor and morality as only a mother can do. Her home is a model one where hosts of people have been kindly entertained. For forty-two years past she has been an active member of the Methodist

Episcopal church in Perrysville. Mr. McNeill has been county surveyor of Vermillion County, Indiana, was for a number of years, examiner of school teachers for the county, and has been a notary public continuously for over a quarter of a century. He, under order of court, has been a commissioner to divide real estate among the heirs of deceased persons oftener than any person that has ever resided in the county. He was also enrolling officer for Highland Township, and always had much to do with public affairs and filled the various positions with credit and ability. In addition to the drug business he and his son William K. McNeill are engaged in farming and stock-raising on their farms near Perrysville. Mr. McNeill is a Republican and has been an active member of that party since its organization—is an unwavering believer in the truths of the Bible and in orthodox Christianity, as taught in the standard authorities of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was eminently loyal to the Government during the rebellion, and never became dispondent during its darkest days—expressing his views as he often did “that the Lord of Hosts was not dead and that the Devil did not reign—therefore the Government would finally triumph and the rebellion be put down.” Mr. McNeill is outspoken in whatever views he may hold—is public spirited, charitable, liberal and kindly disposed but will not suffer his rights trampled upon. At the age of nearly seventy years, does as much work and pushes his business as energetically as when young.

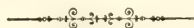
Bell, of Eugene, who was one of the early settlers here. David W. passed his boyhood at Eugene, receiving his education in the schools of this place. At the age of fourteen he went on a farm, where he farmed for three years. He went to Terre Haute in the spring of 1876 and was there engaged in the drug business until 1879, when he returned to Eugene where he has since been engaged in the drug and general mercantile business. He is associated with William W. Hosford, and both being live business men, have established a good trade which is steadily increasing. Mr. Bell is the present accommodating postmaster at Eugene, having been appointed to this office in 1885, his commission bearing the date of April 27, 1885, and signed by Grover Cleveland.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, one of the old and honored pioneers of Vermillion County, dates his birth February 8, 1805, in Rockingham County, Virginia. His parents, William and Molly Harrison, were also natives of Rockingham County, his father being one of the prominent men of the county. He was also a Captain in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native county, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he made the principal avocation of his life. His education was limited to a few months attendance at the subscription schools of that early day. In 1825 he accompanied his parents to Ohio, they settling in Gallia County, but the following year he returned to Virginia, and was married in his native county to Miss Jane A. Bright, January 3, 1827. They were reared in the same neighborhood, and were playmates in early life. She was born in Rockingham County, the

DAVID W. BELL, an active and enterprising business man, is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born at Eugene, December 26, 1856, a son of Thomas W.

date of her birth being January 19, 1806. Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, of whom seven are living at the present time—Mrs. Abbie Davidson, born in Virginia; Robert, also a native of Virginia; Milo; Calvin; Charlotte, living with her father; Franklin and Joseph. The remaining children died in early childhood, with the exception of Alexander, who died in 1876 at the age of thirty-seven years. Mr. Harrison continued to reside in Rockingham County until October, 1832, when he came with his family to Vermillion County, and made his pioneer home on Bronillet's Creek, where he bought a tract of 320 acres. After clearing some fifteen or twenty acres of this land he sold it, and in 1837 he removed to his present farm on section 19, Clinton Township, where he now owns about 500 acres of land, 200 acres being bottom land, and unexcelled in the county. April 2, 1887, he was bereaved by the death of his wife, who had shared with him the joys and sorrows of life for over sixty years. Mr. Harrison was reared a Democrat, but at the time of the Rebellion he stood firmly by the administration of President Lincoln, and since then has been one of the active Republicans of Vermillion County. Perhaps no man in Indiana has filled successively the office of magistrate as long as the subject of this sketch—a period of thirty-eight years. In 1842 he was elected justice of the peace, holding that office until 1880, when, on account of his advanced age, he refused a re-election. During his term of office he proved an efficient officer, and his decisions were always wise and just. One fact in his official career speaks well for his wise judgment, that not two cases decided by him were appealed to the higher courts. During his long residence in the county he has gained the confidence and respect of the entire community, and made many warm

friends. Particularly is he loved and honored by his children, who have all settled around the old home.

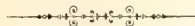


DECATUR DOWNING, of Clinton, is one of the representative men of Vermillion County. He was born in Clinton, Indiana, January 23, 1836, a son of Jonathan Downing, who was born in the State of Maryland June 12, 1806, and a grandson of William Downing, who settled near Columbus, Ohio, moved to Clinton, Indiana, in 1818, and died here March 7, 1822, aged forty-six years, his widow surviving until March 27, 1842. Jonathan Downing passed his youth principally in Ohio. In 1820, two years before the death of his father, he came to Clinton, Indiana, then strong, ambitious and of good habits, and sought employment among the pioneer farmers, but shortly after reaching manhood he commenced an active business career. In the employment of others as clerk he gained experience, and became the business partner of B. R. Whitcomb, in Sullivan County, and later he established himself in the grocery trade at Clinton. Some years later he was elected magistrate, and served efficiently in that capacity, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In 1846 he removed to Newport, Vermillion County, where for a short time he kept a hotel, and also bought and shipped produce to New Orleans and other points. In 1848 he returned to Clinton, where he died in 1849. His widow, Mrs. Eliza (Hiatt) Downing, still survives, and makes her home with her son Decatur Downing, the subject of this sketch. She was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1815, a daughter of Robert Payton, who with his family moved to Kentucky when Mrs. Downing was quite

young, and died at Covington not long afterward. Mrs. Payton with her five children, of whom Mrs. Downing was the eldest, in 1827 moved to Vermillion County, where all died with the exception of Mrs. Downing and Mrs. Margaret Mitchell, of Clinton. The mother was again married to James Booher, who died in 1845. She died in February, 1849, aged fifty-five years. The two children born to her second marriage are deceased. Mrs. Downing was first married December 20, 1829, to Thomas J. Hiatt, who died March 3, 1834. She married Jonathan Downing December 20, 1834. Jonathan was twice married, taking for his first wife Miss Eve Hammond, who died October 23, 1828. She left at her death two children whose names are Mrs. Delilah Doty, now living in Madison County, and Mrs. Perie Charlton, who died at Tuscola, Illinois. Decatur Downing, whose name heads this sketch, has been all his life identified with Vermillion County, and has always taken an active interest in promoting any enterprise which tends toward its advancement. His educational advantages were limited to the common schools of the county, and of these he made good use, and in the broadest sense he may be called a self-made man. But thirteen years old when his father died he was taken into the home of John Payton, his maternal uncle, with whom he remained as an employe in his warehouse and mercantile establishment, until twenty-two years of age, and during this time he laid the foundation of his successful business career. When twenty-two years old he became a partner in his uncle's business at Toronto, Vermillion County, which business relation existed until 1873. Mr. Downing was married October 18, 1860, to Miss Matilda Richardson, who was born in Clinton Township, Vermillion County, March 7, 1842, a daughter of William A.

Richardson. She died at Toronto November 30, 1873. Clearing his business relations with his uncle, Mr. Downing with his only surviving child, Sarah Eliza, who was born August 29, 1861, again established his residence in Clinton. He has lost two children: Frank, who died October 9, 1865, aged over three years, and Blanche, who died July 24, 1869, aged six months and thirteen days. Since returning to Clinton Mr. Downing has been one of the active business men of the place. In 1875 he became senior member of the firm of Downing & Nelson, dealers in produce and agricultural implements. In 1876 the firm was changed to Downing & Hamilton, erecting a large warehouse to accommodate their increased trade. This firm continued until 1887, when Mr. Downing retired from the business. September 21, 1886, he married for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Sophia (Jaques) Haselett, a daughter of John and Mary (Vannest) Jaques, and a granddaughter of John Vannest, the first settler of Vermillion County. She was born near the pioneer home of her grandfather in Clinton Township, March 9, 1844. She was first married to William J. Haselett, who was born in Putnam County, Indiana, July 15, 1843, and to this union were born four children—Mallie B., Edith L., William J. and Emma G., the third child, who died aged two years. Besides his fine residence and other property in Clinton Mr. Downing owns three farms in Clinton Township aggregating 570 acres. In politics he was identified with the Republican party from its organization until within the past few years. In 1886 he was the candidate on the National Labor Reform party and endorsed by the Republican party for election to the Indiana General Assembly in his district comprising Sullivan, Vigo and Vermillion counties, and although having a plurality of 1,200 votes to overcome was defeated

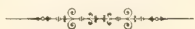
only by thirty votes, which shows the esteem in which he is held among the men whom he has lived so long. He has served as commissioner of Vermillion County several years with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.



THOMAS CUSHMAN, deputy treasurer of Vermillion County, is one of the veteran officials of the county. He is a pioneer of the county, locating in Perryville in January, 1836, where he resided until 1872, when he was elected auditor of the county, and moved to Newport, where he has since lived. He was born in Onondaga County, New York, October 15, 1814. His father, Seth Cushman, was born in the State of New York and was a direct descendant of Robert Cushman who came to America in the Mayflower in 1620. He was reared in his native State and there married Nancy Runyan, a native of the same State, of English descent, their parents belonging to a prominent family in New England who later settled in New York. In the spring of 1818 Seth Cushman moved with his family to Sullivan County, Indiana. Immigrating West seventy years ago was a slow and tedious undertaking. Several families accompanied Mr. Cushman, the party going by ox team to Olean, New York, when they constructed a flat-boat and floated down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers to Evansville. Here they separated, each family going its own way. Mr. Cushman, bought a team at Evansville and went north to Princeton, where he spent the winter. The following spring he went to Sullivan County, and pre-empted forty acres of land which he began to improve. His family at that time consisted of eight children, their ages ranging from two to twenty years. Mr. Cushman

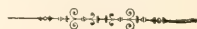
did not live long to see his pioneer home develop and the country around it become improved. From the effect of exposure and the malarial character of the country he contracted disease which resulted in his death in the spring of 1821. He was reared a Quaker, and possessed that high moral and religious nature, characteristic of that sect. Honest and upright in all his dealings, he and his wife were worthy representatives of that brave pioneer element that is fast passing away. After the death of the father the family remained together and the boys continued the improvement of the farm and also added to it. In 1829, when fifteen years of age, Thomas went to Vincennes and obtained employment in the store of Tomlinson & Ross, where he remained five years. He then went to Perrysville, and engaged in general merchandising with George Bishop and R. D. Moffatt. In 1841 Mr. Bishop withdrew and the firm of Moffatt & Cushman continued until Mr. Cushman's removal to Newport in 1872. Mr. Cushman was married in Perrysville, in 1847, to Susan E. Firth, a native of Kentucky, where her parents died when she was a child and she and a sister afterward had a home with Elijah Roseberry and with him came to Vernillion County in 1844. Mrs. Cushman died in March, 1859, leaving five children, only one of whom is living—William J., now of Danville, Illinois. In 1862 Mr. Cushman married Mary A. Baxter, widow of Dr. John S. Baxter. She died in July, 1883, leaving a daughter, Carrie Glanton, now the wife of William L. Galloway, of Wichita, Kansas. Mr. Cushman began life poor and whatever success he has gained has been due to his own efforts. In early life he was a Whig, but since its organization has been allied to the Republican party. His first presidential vote was cast for General Harrison in 1840. There never

having been a society of Friends formed in Newport, Mr. Cushman has cast his lot with the Methodists.



JAMES A. ELDER, section 3, Helt Township, is a native of Brown County, Ohio, born October 2, 1822, a son of Samuel and Mary (McCane) Elder, his father a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and his mother of Ireland. His grandfather, Samuel Elder, was a native of Ireland, and came to America soon after his marriage. Samuel Elder, Jr., left his native State in 1816, and moved to Brown County, Ohio, where he lived until 1832, when he moved to Vermillion County, Indiana, and settled in Helt Township, where his wife died in 1852. In the summer of 1869 he went to New York to visit friends, and died there July 6, of that year. James A. Elder was reared on a farm in Vermillion County, and was educated in the log cabin schools. He has always devoted his attention to farming, and has been, as a result of economy and good management, successful, and now owns a fine farm of 423 acres where he resides, and also 143 acres in Edgar County, Illinois. He makes a specialty of stock-raising, and has some very fine graded varieties of both cattle and hogs. He takes pride in having his farm and stock equal to any in the county, and devotes his entire attention to improving his property. He takes an interest in the material welfare of the county, but prefers to leave the duties devolving on an officeholder to those who have such aspirations, his time being taken up with his own private business, although he has served three years on the board of county commissioners. Mr. Elder was married April 1, 1852, to Euphania Sheely, daughter of George

Sheely. She died the following August, and January 18, 1855, Mr. Elder married Mary, daughter of James Morgan. To them were born two children—George and Harriet. George married Mattie Temple, and is living in Helt Township; Harriet is the wife of Oscar Gibson, of Newport. Mrs. Elder died November 10, 1862. March 26, 1864, Mr. Elder married Mrs. Julia A. Fisher, daughter of Richard Dicken, who died December 13, 1875, leaving two children—Clara A., wife of Fisher McRoberts, and Samuel. February 1, 1877, Mr. Elder married Susan R., daughter of Adna Beach. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.



ELDREDGE HARLAN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 17, Vermillion Township, is a native of Vermillion County, born November 30, 1840, a son of Cornelius C. and Martha (Tate) Harlan, natives of Tennessee, of English descent. His paternal ancestors came to America in an early day, four brothers coming together, two of them settling in Tennessee, one in North Carolina, and one in Kentucky. After his marriage, Cornelius Harlan came to Indiana and bought 200 acres of land in Vermillion County, and on this farm our subject was reared and early learned the lessons that have been of benefit to him since he commenced life for himself. When he started for himself he had \$180, and from this beginning he has kept on until he is now one of the prosperous farmers of the township. His homestead contains 170 acres of valuable land, and his residence and farm buildings are comfortable and commodious. He has made a specialty of dealing in and raising stock, and has made a success of this enterprise. When his father located on his farm it was a tract of wild land, and the

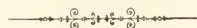
improvements have all been made by him, and in all his labor he has been ably assisted by his estimable wife. Mr. Harlan was married in 1864, to Matilda Merriman, who was born in Vermillion County in 1838, a daughter of Manson P. and Anna (Campbell) Merriman. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan have four children—Laura, Calla, Thomas C. and Josie B. Their two eldest daughters have taught several terms in this and Vigo counties, and are both successful and popular teachers. The eldest daughter, Laura, will graduate in the State Normal in 1888. Mr. Harlan is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 209. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHAN BRINDLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 9, Vermillion Township, was born in Harrison County, Indiana, January 4, 1825, a son of George and Sarah (Blunk) Brindley, natives of Kentucky, of German descent, the father born June 20, 1800, died in 1878, and the mother born in 1806, died March 3, 1867. The parents came with their family to Vermillion County in 1828, and lived here the rest of their lives. They had a family of thirteen children, six of whom are living—Margaret, wife of Rev. Joshua Rogers, of Decatur; John; Andrew, of Perrysville; Eli, George, and Susanna, wife of Edward Brown. They were members of the United Brethren church, and were held in high esteem by all the old settlers who shared with them the hardships and pleasures of pioneer life. John Brindley was reared in Vermillion Township, and now owns 129 acres of its best land. When he started in life for himself he was without means but by habits of industry he has acquired a good property. He was married September 3, 1846, to Sarah, daughter of

John and Julia A. (Breimer) Luellen, natives of Pennsylvania, of Welsh and German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Brindley have had five children, three of whom are living—Francis L. married Emma J. Reeder, and has three children—Morris A., Eva A. and Lucy B., Thomas E. married Charity Ratliff; Alonzo married Lucy Merriman, and lives on the home farm. In politics Mr. Brindley is a Democrat.

MELVILLE B. CARTER, a prominent citizen of Newport, was born and reared in Highland Township, Vermillion County, a son of Absalom and Sidney (Chenoweth) Carter, who were among the pioneers of Vermillion County, coming from Ohio, their native State, in an early day. The father was a man of much intelligence, and became one of the leading men in the early history of the county. He taught school at Perrysville, this county, for many years, and also held the position of justice of the peace, for some time. He subsequently removed to Baltimore, Warren County, Indiana, where he lived a considerable time, but finally returned to Perrysville, where he died, when the subject of the sketch was a boy. His wife was a daughter of John Chenoweth, an early settler of Highland Township. She died in Perrysville in 1881. They were the parents of two children—Sylvanus, who was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, a member of Company K, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and died at Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1863; and Melville B., the subject of this sketch. Melville B. Carter was also a soldier in the late war, enlisting in 1861 in Company B, Eleventh Indiana Infantry, and was in active service over four years. He was at the battle of Fort Donelson, and at the battle of

Shiloh under General Lew Wallace, and also took part in the battle of Champion Hills and siege of Vicksburg. He was then transferred east, and participated in the engagements at Winchester and Cedar Creek. He was mustered out of the service in August, 1865, having escaped without wounds, but returning home with his health somewhat impaired. Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Moffatt, a daughter of Walter B. Moffatt, of Perrysville. She died in 1869, leaving at her death a daughter named Grace. After the war Mr. Carter engaged in farming in Highland Township, which he followed successfully until 1886. In the fall of that year he was elected, on the Republican ticket, recorder of Vermillion County, as successor to C. S. Davis, who had filled the office about nine years. Since assuming the duties of the office Mr. Carter has given entire satisfaction, making an efficient and popular county officer.



FRANCIS M. BISHOP of Clinton, was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, December 27, 1833, but since boyhood his life has been spent in Indiana, and since 1852 at Clinton. His father, Hiram Bishop, was born at Manchester, Connecticut, and early in life he was left an orphan. He was then adopted by Mr. Uriah Childs, and while in his teens was thrown upon his own resources. He learned the carpenter's trade which he followed until within a few years of his death. He was married November 25, 1830, in Connecticut, to Miss Sabrina Chapman, and several children were born to them, among whom was Edwin C., who was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, while bravely carrying the colors of his regiment, the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers;

Mrs. Sarah Vannest, who died at home in 1868, leaving one son named Edwin; and Francis Marion, the subject of this sketch. Hiram Bishop came with his family to Clinton, Vermillion County, in 1852, to construct the wagon bridge across the Wabash, which still stands as a monument to the mechanical skill of an early day. He purchased property in Clinton, and became a permanent citizen. He was an active, enterprising man, and did much toward building up the town, erecting a number of residences and public buildings. He was a member of the Odd Fellows order. He was a consistent Christian, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a man of strong convictions, and great moral courage, and was among the few who early, fearlessly and openly espoused the cause of abolition, and waged war upon slavery. He died at his home in Clinton, March 12, 1875. His widow, Mrs. Sabrina Bishop, was born at Ashford, Connecticut, July 1, 1810, inheriting a strong New England constitution which has carried her through the many vicissitudes of life for seventy-seven years. She is still actively engaged in business at Clinton. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is highly esteemed by all who know her. Francis M. Bishop, whose name heads this sketch, after reaching manhood, learned the marble cutter's trade at Terre Haute, and subsequently established marble works at Clinton, which he conducted until 1868, since which time he has been engaged in painting and decorating. He was married in 1858 to Miss Melinda Anderson, of Perrysville, this county, who died in February, 1871, leaving three children—Lucius O., now editor and proprietor of the *Saturday Argus* at Clinton; Edwin A., engaged in a mercantile establishment at Frankfort, Indiana, and Ella. Mr. Bishop was again united in marriage in Sep-

tember, 1875, taking for his second wife Miss Jennie Highfill, of Newport, Vermillion County. Two children have been born to bless this union, their names being Floy, and Ethel. His second wife died at her home in Clinton, June 28, 1886.

JOHAN H. LINN, manager of the "Flour Exchange," Dana, Indiana, is a native of Ohio, born in Hocking County, October 9, 1843, a son of Adam Linn, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, his father, Joseph Linn, being a pioneer of that county. John H. was raised in his native State on a farm, remaining at home until after the breaking out of the Rebellion; when, at the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry. He served three years and nearly three months, and participated in several active engagements. During the time of service he was eighteen months in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on special detail, and finally discharged at Jacksonville, Florida. After his return from the war, he taught school in Ohio for eight years, then came to Montezuma, Indiana, where he was employed for six years in the grain business by Col. E. M. Benson. While in Montezuma, he was assessor of Reserve Township two years, and twice elected clerk of the Town Board. He moved to Dana in 1882, where he has since lived. He is a staunch Democrat, and noted for his unshrinking fidelity to the principles of sobriety, integrity, industry and economy. He is now president of the Town Board of Dana, and enjoys the honor of being its principal incorporator. Mr. Linn was married February 25, 1866, to Nancy J. Crawford. Four children have been born to them, two of whom are living—Carrie A. and Ralph W. Their eldest daughter, Alice M., died aged

sixteen years, and Flora, their youngest daughter, at the early age of one year and one month. Mr. and Mrs. Linn are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MILO J. RUDY, of Perrysville, is a son of Jacob Rudy, who was a native of Switzerland, and came to America when a boy with his father, Martin Rudy. Jacob was the eldest of four children. He was reared in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, where he learned the shoemaker's trade, and was married to Catherine Lilly. In the fall of 1833 he moved to Indiana, and the following year to Vermillion County, and settled in Highland Township, about a mile south of Perrysville, where for several years he worked at his trade, and the latter part of his life was engaged in farming. About 1842 he moved to Wisconsin, where his wife died soon after, and the family then returned to Vermillion County, and here the father died in the fall of 1880. He was married the second time after his return to this county. To his first marriage were born four children, three sons and one daughter. Martin, who besides on the homestead, and Milo J. being the only surviving members of the family. Catherine and John died in childhood. Mr. Rudy was an industrious man, and although he was poor when he came to this county, he worked hard at his trade and with the money earned invested it in real estate, which advanced in value, and made him wealthy, enabling him to leave his sons considerable property. He possessed in a large degree that spirit of economy and energy characteristic of the German people, and was a worthy, respected citizen. Milo J. Rudy was born in Vermillion County, Indiana, in 1840. He was married in 1869 to Miss Sophia S. Seas

who was born in Floyd County, Indiana, a daughter of Samuel and Harriet Seas. Samuel Seas was born January 30, 1807, in Cumberland, Alleghany County, Maryland, and in 1832 moved to Illinois, and two years later to Vermillion County, Indiana, where he married Harriet English, December 21, 1834. They afterward moved to Floyd County, and subsequently returned to Perrysville, and in 1868 went to Covington, Indiana, where Mr. Seas died in September, 1875. Mrs. Seas died January 31, 1880. She was born December 13, 1818. They had a family of six children, Mrs. Rudy being the only one who lived till maturity. Mrs. Seas is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Seas is a worthy member of the Vermillion Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 113; also a member of the Unity Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 344.

THOMAS W. BELL, tailor, Eugene, is a native of Pennsylvania, born March 31, 1825, his father, Thomas Bell, being a native of Ireland. The latter came to the United States with his widowed mother during the Revolutionary war, his brother, John Bell, having served seven years in that memorable struggle. Thomas W., our subject, learned the tailor's trade at his birthplace, and worked at it in various places in Pennsylvania. He went to New Middletown, Ohio, in 1849, but shortly after went to Darlington, thence to Beaver, Pennsylvania. From Beaver he removed to Vernon, Indiana, remaining there six months. He lived in different places in Indiana until September, 1850, since which time he has been a resident of Eugene. He was married in April, 1853, to Miss Melinda Bennett, a daughter of Crayton Bennett, and their two sons, William and David W., are numbered among the enter-

prising young business men of Eugene. Mr. Bell was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving eight months in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry.

JOHAN H. BOGART, M. D., of Clinton, and the oldest resident physician of Vermillion County, is a native of this county, born in Helt Township June 27, 1845, a son of Henry and Sarah I. (Wishard) Bogart, both of whom came to the county when young. The father of our subject died when the latter was six months old. The mother is now living in Clinton, where she has resided since 1850. She is now the widow of Benjamin F. Morey, whom she married about 1852. Dr. Bogart, our subject, is the only living child of his father. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. I. B. Hedges in 1866 at Clinton, and in 1867-'68 he attended lectures at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, graduating from that institution in 1869, and the same year began the practice of medicine at Clinton, where he has gained a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Bogart was married May 14, 1872, to Miss Melissa A. Nebeker, who was also born in Helt Township, Vermillion County, in 1852, a daughter of Aquilla Nebeker. Both of her parents are deceased. They are the parents of two children—Paul and Zoua. The doctor owns quite large interests in city property, besides two well improved farms, one being the old Nebeker homestead in Helt Township. Dr. Bogart enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in November, 1863, in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, his regiment being assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps under General Schofield. He subsequently joined Sher-

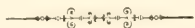
man's army and was in the campaign against Atlanta. During the last year he was a hospital steward. In politics he is a Republican, and from 1876 until 1880 he held the office of treasurer of Vermillion County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Jerusalem Lodge, No. 99, of Terre Haute Chapter, No. 11, and Commandery No. 16.

JOHAN O. ROGERS, one of the enterprising farmers of Helt Township, was born in Vermillion Township, January 8, 1827, and has always lived within three miles of his birthplace. He was a son of John Rogers, who was a native of Ireland, and in 1789 accompanied his father, James Rogers, to the United States and located in Kentucky, and from there moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, where James Rogers built one of the first houses in the place. An uncle of our subject, Samuel Rogers, was captured by the Indians during the Indian war in Kentucky, but escaped and took with him an Indian gun and shot-pouch and strap of an American officer which the Indians had taken from a soldier. The strap is now in the possession of our subject, who values it as an interesting heirloom. In 1824 John Rogers came to Vermillion County and settled on Helt's Prairie, then a wild, uninhabited tract. John O. was born on the prairie, three miles northeast of Dana, and here he has spent his life. He was reared a farmer, and has made agriculture the vocation of his life. He now owns 400 acres of fine land, divided into three farms, the greater part of the land under cultivation. Mr. Rogers was married December 8, 1870, to Ruth Kerns, a daughter of William Kerns. She died in 1876 leaving two children—William and Irvin. In Au-

gust, 1877, Mr. Rogers married Rebecca Hutson, daughter of David Hutson. They have one daughter—Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Rogers has served as justice of the peace sixteen years.

MG. RHOADS, a prominent attorney of Vermillion, and the oldest legal practitioner at Newport, is a native of Indiana, born in Hancock County, September 28, 1836. His father, George Rhoads, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, of German descent. He was married to Miss Sarah Geiger, and to them were born six children, all of whom are still living—Mrs. Eliza Young, a resident of Putnam County, Indiana; Henry E. and William F., living at Waveland; George, a practicing physician at Shelbyville, Illinois; Baskin E., a prominent attorney at Terre Haute, and formerly judge of the Superior Court, and Martin G., the subject of this sketch. In the fall of 1835 the father came with his family, then consisting of wife and five children, to Indiana, making the journey in a one-horse wagon. The father then entered eighty acres of land in Hancock County, but soon after disposed of this purchase and removed to Parke County, where he remained about two years. He then settled at Waveland, Montgomery County, where he died June 20, 1875, at the age of seventy-six years. His widow, the mother of our subject, was born in 1797, and is now living with her son at Waveland. Martin G. Rhoads was educated at the academy at Waveland preparing for the junior class of the college, but owing to an affliction of his eyes he was prevented from taking the college course. For a considerable time he followed the teacher's profession, becoming a popular

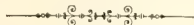
and very successful instructor. He began the study of law during the war of the Rebellion, and was admitted to the bar at Newport, Indiana, in August, 1865, and since that time has been constantly engaged in practice, and his career as a lawyer has been a successful one. He began the practice of law with his brother, Judge Rhoads, with whom he was associated until about 1877. He is now a member of the firm of Rhoads & Aikman, this firm having been formed but recently. Mr. Rhoads was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Moffatt, a daughter of Robert D. Moffatt, of Perrysville, and they are the parents of two children—Paul Moffatt and Helen. Mr. Rhoads was surveyor of Vermillion County for a term of two years. In politics he is a Republican and is a strong adherent and an able exponent of the principles of the party of his choice.



ROBERT BALLENTINE STOKES, a worthy representative of one of the old pioneer families of Vermillion County, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, the date of his birth being September 15, 1810. He is the only surviving son of Matthew and Harminah Stokes, the father born June 27, 1774. Nathaniel Stokes, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of North Carolina, from which State he removed to Kentucky. Later he settled with his family at Columbia, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and during his residence at that place he and his son Matthew worked at Cincinnati. In 1791 when St. Clair was defeated by Indians at Fort Recovery, Ohio, Matthew Stokes assisted in burying the dead slain by the Indians. He was married in Ohio to Harminah Skidmore, a descendant of a prominent Kentucky family. They had a family of nine children, eight of

whom grew to maturity and had families of their own. Their daughter, Mrs. Mary Skidmore Winsett, of Edgar County, Illinois, who was born February 14, 1822, and Robert B., the subject of this sketch, are the only survivors of the family at the present writing. Soon after his marriage Matthew Stokes settled near Columbus in Franklin County, where he lived until 1820, when he started with his family for the Wabash. They went down the Scioto River to the Ohio, thence to the mouth of the Wabash and up the Wabash to Clinton. After living four years on Helt's Prairie the family settled two miles south of Newport, where the father made his home until his death December 16, 1840. His wife was born January 1, 1779, and died in the year 1835. Robert Ballentine Stokes, whose name heads this sketch, was a lad of ten years when he came with his father's family to Vermillion County, where he has since lived, a period of sixty-seven years. He was married January 31, 1833, to Miss Rebecca Wallace, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of William Wallace, one of the early pioneers of Vermillion County, settling here in 1829. He was bereaved by the death of his wife November 25, 1874, after journeying down life's pathway together for fifty years. She was a consistent Christian, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was beloved by all who knew her. Of the six children born to them, one son, Robert Finley, is the only one living. He was born in Vermillion County, February 14, 1843, and is living on the old homestead of his father. Isabella, wife of John Stakley, died February 22, 1870; James W. was born January 1, 1841, and died February 10, 1867; and three died in infancy. Mr. Stokes entered a tract of eighty acres in Vermillion Township, in 1832, and has succeeded well in his agricultural pursuits, and is now

enjoying the fruits of his years of toil, surrounded with all the necessary comforts of life. During his residence here he has taken a deep interest in the welfare of his township, and no one in this section of the country is more highly respected than he. Although a member of no church, he has a great respect for religion. He has always been a great Bible reader and tries to live according to its precepts.



REZIN METZGER, of Perrysville, is a representative of one of the early pioneer families of Vermillion County, his father, Jonas Metzger, having settled here with his family as early as 1828. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, born December 7, 1793. When a young man he went to Ohio, and was married in that State December 24, 1818, to Miss Mary Craig, who was born in Ohio, June 4, 1803. They reared a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, to maturity, of whom six are still living—David H., the eldest son, now living in Kansas, was born October 13, 1819, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving three years in Company B, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry; Rezin, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Sarah Ann Simpson, living in Dakota; Mrs. Indiann Glover, residing in Greene County, Missouri; Mrs. Ann Maria Runyon, of Vermillion County, Illinois, and Mrs. Martha Ann McKibben, living in Florida. On coming to Vermillion County, Indiana, the family settled on the Big Vermillion River in Eugene Township, living on what is now known as the Shelby farm some five years. The father then bought a farm in Highland Township, about three miles north of Perrysville, where he lived with his family until 1865, when the infirmities of

age compelled him to retire from active labor, and he purchased a home in Perrysville, where he lived until his death, which occurred February 29, 1872. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving under Captain Shelby, of Kentucky. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he followed until he retired from active life. He was a man of strict integrity, esteemed by all for his honest, upright character, and left as an inheritance to his children a name of which they may well be proud. He was a man of strong religious principles, striving to do right at all times. In politics he was a Whig in early life, but was identified with the Republican party from its organization. His widow still survives, and is living with her son, Rezin, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Rezin Metzger, whose name heads this sketch, is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born in Highland Township, August 23, 1837, and has always made his home in his native county. He lived with his parents until his marriage, after which they made their home with him, and his mother, who is now rendered helpless by the infirmities of age, is his especial care, and he is happy in surrounding her with all the necessary comforts of life. In July, 1862, Mr. Metzger enlisted in the Seventy-first Indiana Infantry, and August 30, 1862, only about a month after he entered the service, he received a severe gun-shot wound in the right hip at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky. His injury rendered him unfit for further duty in the army, and he has never fully recovered from the effects of this wound. He was married December 31, 1868, to Miss Roxy F. Jones, a native of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and daughter of A. T. Jones, and to them have been born four children, named William, Grace, Daisy and Jonas. Mr. Metzger ever endeavors to follow the pre-

cepts and example of his father, who instilled into the minds of his children the principles of well doing. Politically Mr. Metzger is a Republican, casting his first Presidential vote in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln.

LEXANDER KINDERMANN, a prominent and skillful physician and surgeon, residing at Eugene, was born December 5, 1858, in Eugene Township, this county, where the town of Cayuga now stands. His father, Gottfried Kindermann, being a farmer, he was reared to the same avocation, and received his education in the common schools of Eugene. He read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. C. Eichelberger, now of Terre Haute, Indiana, and February 21, 1883, he graduated from Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois, standing at the head of his class. He took special courses in eye and ear, dental surgery and dermatology, and while in college, and also after his graduation he practiced surgery with eminent success. He engaged in the practice of medicine in Eugene, March 14, 1883, and being well versed in the knowledge of his chosen profession, he has succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Alumni of Chicago. Gottfried Kindermann, the father of our subject, resides on section 18, Eugene Township, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a native of Prussia, Germany, born March 26, 1826, a son of Hohan Herman Kindermann. He was a soldier in the Prussian army three years and four months, serving through the French Revolution and the Danish war, and during that time sent the money he earned to his mother. He was married in his native country in 1855, to Miss Fredricka Heidbreider, and to them

were born six children, three still living—Hohan F., of Vermillion Township, married Lena Hahn; Alexander, our subject, and Samuel, married Sally Hahn and has one son named Gottfried. The father came to America in 1856, landing at New York City with but little means, and this was soon used for hotel and railroad accommodations. He soon came to Vermillion County, Indiana, and settled in Eugene Township, where he has since made his home. When he landed in Eugene he was in debt to the amount of \$54, and to-day he is the owner of a fine farm of 240 acres, which he has acquired by his own untiring industry and perseverance, and is classed among the successful and most respected citizens of his township. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

M. DAVIS, a prominent agriculturist of Vermillion County, engaged in farming, and raising and dealing in stock in Vermillion Township, is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the county. He is a son of Benjamin and Ruth (Sears) Davis, his parents being of Scotch and German descent. They came to Vermillion County in 1834, where they made their home until death, the father dying in 1854 at the age of sixty-four years, and the mother in 1869, aged sixty-two years. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom only two are living—F. M. and Daniel. F. M. Davis is a native of Vermillion County, the date of his birth being February 10, 1838. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer which he has made his life work. His educational advantages were very limited, but by close observation he acquired a good business education. He being the eldest son, the care



Dr. Ahy. Kindermann



and responsibility of his mother and her eleven children rested on him after his father's death, and for eighteen years he was the mainstay of the family. He was married in Vermillion County in 1871, to Miss Sarah E. Bennett, who was born on the farm where she now resides, October 9, 1851. Of the eight children born to this union only three are living—Martha, Ida and Noah. Five died in infancy. Mr. Davis commenced life a poor boy, entirely without capital, and his success has been due to his own efforts, and to-day he is classed among the prosperous men of his township. He is now the owner of a fine farm on section 9, Vermillion Township, containing 152 acres, beside which he owns 100 acres of land in another part of the county. Quiet in manners, and of industrious habits, upright and honorable in all his dealings he has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

JAMES S. ROGERS, an old settler of Vermillion County, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, July 26, 1813, a son of John Rogers, who was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, who came to America in 1789. In 1824 James S. came with his parents to Vermillion County, Indiana, and settled on Helt's Prairie, where he grew to manhood, his youth being spent in assisting his father improve a frontier farm. He learned the wagon-maker's trade when a young man, at which he worked about eighteen years. In 1877 he moved to Dana, where for ten years he has been an honored citizen. February 5, 1835, he was married to Margaret Wallace, daughter of William Wallace, an early settler of Vermillion Township. Their

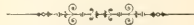
only son, John W., is deceased. He married Sarah J. Carmack, daughter of Andrew Carmack, of Vermillion Township. Mrs. Rogers died in 1878. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JACOB ILES, one of the old and respected pioneers of Vermillion County, who is now deceased, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, May 10, 1791, a son of Henry Iles, who was a native of Germany. His father was a soldier in the United States service during the war of the Revolution. Jacob Iles was a tailor by trade. He left his native State for Ohio, when a young man, and in the winter of 1820-'21, he located at Terre Haute, Indiana. He was married January 1, 1822, to Miss Hannah Stevenson, and to them were born six children, three of whom died in childhood. Those yet living are—Mrs. Martha J. Naylor, James B. and Jacob H. Mr. Iles entered land in Vermillion County, Indiana, one mile north of Eugene at the first Government land sale here, and later he entered much land in Illinois. He removed with his family to his land near Eugene in 1829, when Indians and wild animals were numerous, and here they experienced many of the vicissitudes of pioneer life. Mr. Iles died July 29, 1863, his widow surviving until March 23, 1886. They were honored and respected people and beloved by all who knew them.

MATTHEW W. SCOTT, retired farmer, and now residing in the city of Clinton, Vermillion County, Indiana, has been identified with the interests of the county since October 12, 1847, when he es-

tablished his residence on section 15, Clinton Township. He bought 160 acres of land which was covered with a heavy growth of timber and with his limited means the work of clearing and improving it depended upon his determination to succeed in spite of all obstacles, as time went he invested his earnings in land until he was the owner of 810 acres, nearly all of which is in one tract, and the most of it in cultivated fields or in pasture land, only about sixty acres being reserved for timber. A portion has been given to his children, but he still retains 485 acres, divided into three farms which are leased. He also has several residence lots in Clinton, three of which are improved and occupied by tenants. January 5, 1882, Mr. Scott moved to Clinton, and is now living on West street where he has a fine residence, and has settled down to enjoy the fruits of his many years of toil and hardship. Mr. Scott was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, February 17, 1823, a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Cruson) Scott, his father a native of Fleming County, Kentucky, born September 30, 1797, and his mother born near Manchester, Ohio. They were married in Ohio, where the father had lived from the age of eleven years. The mother died at the age of forty-six years, the father surviving her many years and dying at the age of seventy-five years. To them were born nine children who lived till maturity, but five of whom are living—John, Joseph, Matthew W., Mary A. and Asenath. Matthew was the fifth of the family. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer, which he has followed through life, and by his industrious habits and persevering energy has met with good success. He has shipped considerable stock to Chicago, and also shipped some to Cincinnati and Indianapolis. He made two trips on the Mississippi River in the years of 1842-'43; and on October 11

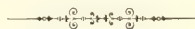
and 12, 1846, he was in Chicago with horses for sale. He then walked from Chicago to Greencastle, in three days. He remained at home until twenty years of age, when he went to Putnam County, Indiana, and remained three and a half years, when he moved to Vermillion County. Mr. Scott was married in Putnam County, March 10, 1847, to Miss Mary Mann, a native of that county, born July 9, 1829, a daughter of Levi Mann. To Mr. and Mrs. Scott have been born eight children, three sons and five daughters—Mrs. Elizabeth Mann, of Clinton; Mrs. Arabelle McClain, of Lawrence County, Missouri; Leonard D., of Vigo County, Indiana; Levi S., who lives on the old homestead on section 15, Clinton Township; Mrs. Hannah Moss, of Greene County, Indiana; Dollie; Matthew M., junior member of the firm Edwards & Scott, dealers in boots and shoes, Clinton, and deputy postmaster, and Gertrude, who is the youngest. Mr. Scott is a public-spirited man and takes an especial interest in the cause of education, giving his children the advantages of the best schools. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.



FREDERICK WALTER, a prominent and enterprising farmer of Clinton Township, residing on section 17, was born near Worth, in Alsace, France, now a province of Germany, the date of his birth being November 13, 1834. His parents, Michael and Louisa Walter, were natives of Germany. When the subject of this sketch was a child of three years, they came to the United States, and made their home in Erie County, New York, ten miles east of Buffalo, where they spent the rest of their lives, the

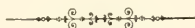
father dying in his forty-ninth year in July, 1844, and the mother dying in 1855, aged fifty-five years. Four of their children lived to maturity—Mrs. Magdalena Clouse, now residing in Kansas; Frederick, whose name heads this sketch; Jacob, who died at the home of our subject, in 1859, and Mrs. Louisa Taylor, living in Clinton Township. Frederick Walter was reared to agricultural pursuits, and has always followed the avocation of a farmer. He was married in Erie County, New York, in September, 1854, to Miss Sarah Kinsley, who was born in Germany September 15, 1836, but reared from childhood in the State of New York. Her parents embarked with their family for America in the year 1844, her mother dying on the voyage, and was buried in the ocean. Her father settled in New York State where he was again married. He died in Erie County, that State, in 1860, leaving his children to the care of their step-mother. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter seven are living—Mrs. Louisa S. Foltz, Charles F., John F., George W., Effie E., Julia and Richard. The younger children are at home with their parents, and none live far from the parental roof. The children deceased are William, who died aged one year and ten months; Cora, aged nine years, and a daughter who died in infancy. John F. has been blind since seven years of age, and is now a vigorous man. He is successfully engaged in the manufacture of brooms, and has his workshop near his father's house, and few men are more skilled in their work or better able to go about the country, buying material or selling their wares. Mr. Walter came with his family to Vermillion County, Indiana, in the spring of 1857, and April 14 of the same year settled on the land which they now occupy, the place being one of the early pioneer homes of the county, formerly

owned and occupied by Judge Charles Porter. Mr. Walter also brought with him to the county his youngest brother and sister, for whom he cared after their mother's death until they reached maturity. When Mr. Walter settled on his homestead, the property having been so long neglected and unoccupied, was almost in a state of its natural wildness. His capital then consisted of \$350, with which he purchased forty acres of his land, which he at once began to clear and improve, having no stock or team to assist him in the work. With the aid of his excellent wife, and by his own industry and energy, combined with habits of economy, he has acquired a good property, his homestead of 130 acres being now one of the finest and best cared for farms in this part of Clinton Township. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist church, and among the respected citizens of Clinton Township. In politics he is an ardent Republican.



JAMES C. SAWYER, one of the leading lawyers of Vermillion County, and a member of the law firm of Conley & Sawyer, of Newport, is a native of Indiana, born in Hendricks County, September 8, 1848. When he was quite young his father, John Sawyer, died, and at the age of sixteen years he began life for himself, working on a farm during the summer months, and in the winters attending school. Being thrown upon his own resources at an early age, and desirous of obtaining an education with but little opportunity for instruction, he early acquired habits of industry and persevering energy. At the age of eighteen years, by studiously improving such opportunities as were attainable, he had qualified himself to teach a country school, and for some time followed

the vocation of a teacher, studying as opportunity afforded. He studied law principally without a preceptor, and whatever success he has attained has been due to his own efforts. He was admitted to the bar of Vermillion County at Newport, in 1876, and immediately entered upon his legal career. He practiced alone about one year, and was then associated with C. Ward for two years. He then practiced alone for several years when the firm of Sawyer & Gibson was formed which continued about two and a half years. The firm of Conley & Sawyer was formed in November, 1886. Mr. Sawyer was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Duncan, a native of Hendricks County, Indiana, who came to Vermillion County in 1877. Their only son, Herbert, was born in Newport. In politics Mr. Sawyer affiliates with the Democratic party.



ROBERT J. GESSIE, one of the representative citizens of Vermillion County, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1809. His father, Christian Gessie, was also a native of Cumberland County, born January 17, 1788, and for some time was a merchant in the town of Newville, that county. He died March 12, 1816, at the age of twenty-eight years. After the death of his father, Robert J. went to the home of an uncle where he lived until reaching the age of seventeen years. He then started in life on his own account, leaving his uncle's house on foot with knapsack on his back, and walked to Trenton, New Jersey, where he was first engaged as clerk in a hotel, remaining in this position about a year. He then clerked in a store for a time when he secured a position as clerk in the chancellor's office. He was married at Mor-

risville, opposite Trenton, in November, 1829, to Miss Sarah Yard, who was born in New Jersey, and immediately after his marriage he took his first trip west accompanied by his wife, going to Philadelphia by boat, thence by stage to Pittsburgh, and from there by boat down the Ohio River to New Albany, Indiana. After remaining in Indiana about a year he returned to New Jersey in the fall of 1830, passing the following winter at the home of his father-in-law at Morrisville. He then turned his attention to teaching, and taught his first school at Pennsylvania Manor, on the banks of the Delaware, and in the spring of 1832 he taught at Hatboro, north of Philadelphia. In the spring of 1833 Mr. and Mrs. Gessie again started westward, stopping at Columbus, Ohio, where he began teaching school, but soon after accepted a position as clerk in a store in that town. In the spring of 1835 he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he found employment as a clerk, and remained there until 1837. That year he came to Vermillion County, Indiana, and engaged in the mercantile business at Perrysville, and in the spring of 1838 he formed a partnership with Asaph Hill, which lasted several years. During this time he purchased the farm in Highland Township on which he now resides. After the dissolution of the partnership above referred to Mr. Gessie spent some time in settling up his business, and also carried on a general agency for a number of years. In 1848 he was elected to the Indiana State Legislature, serving two terms. In the spring of 1853 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, for the purpose of selling goods for the firm of Blachly, Simpson & Co., and being a successful merchant he rendered valuable service to the company. In 1862 the firm of Blachly, Simpson & Co. went into liquidation, and Mr. Gessie remained to assist in settling the business,

which occupied about two years. Mrs. Gessie died in March, 1864, leaving two sons—William and Charles. Mr. Gessie was married a second time, to Miss Mary Ann Morse, a relative of the famous electrician Professor Morse. Since 1864 Mr. Gessie has lived somewhat retired from active life, residing on his beautiful farm near the village of Gessie, this town being laid out on his land and named in honor of him. In politics Mr. Gessie was originally a Whig, but has been a staunch Republican since the organization of that party. Religiously he is a strong believer in the principle of universal salvation. Mr. Gessie has always taken an active interest in the advancement of the cause of education. No man has been more prominently connected with the history of Vermillion County, and none are better known or more highly respected than Robert J. Gessie, the subject of this sketch.

AARON H. WADE, deceased, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1819, a son of Aaron and Julia (Ward) Wade, of English descent. When he was five years of age his parents moved to Parke County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood and lived until 1857, when he moved to Vermillion County, making this his home until his death, which occurred March 22, 1886. In early life he worked at the carpenter's trade and later devoted his attention to farming, at which he was successful and at his death left a good farm of 260 acres, where his widow and her family now live. Mr. Wade was an upright, honorable Christian gentleman, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was respected by all who knew him. He was married in 1849 to Laura Vanlandingham, a native of Greene County, Indiana, born in

1827, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Vanlandingham. Her grandfather Hamilton was a cousin of the distinguished Alexander Hamilton, and her grandmother was a cousin of Commodore Thomas McDonough, of the United States Navy. To Mr. and Mrs. Wade were born seven children, six of whom are living—Belle, wife of John T. Harris, of Indianapolis; Thomas V., James D., Laura, wife of Julius Groves; Emma and John A. Samuel is deceased. Mrs. Wade is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and one of its active workers. She is a prominent citizen of the township and has many friends, who honor her for her many womanly qualities.

DELSON C. ANDERSON, one of Vermillion County's most active and enterprising business men, was born in Wood County, West Virginia, the date of his birth being August 13, 1837. He is the ninth in a family of ten children of Edward and Elizabeth (Statts) Anderson, both of his parents being natives of Wood County, West Virginia. They came with their five youngest children to Vermillion County, Indiana, and made their home near Clinton in 1853, where the father bought a tract of 160 acres. He did not live long in his new home, his death occurring in September, 1855, at the age of sixty-seven years, his widow surviving him until 1859. Their children are as follows: Michael, still living in Wood County, Virginia, being seventy-six years old July 10, 1887; John came to Vermillion County a few years after his parents had settled here, and is now living in Helt Township; Samuel and Peter died in West Virginia; Mrs. Sarah Smith died in Vermillion County; Mrs. Eliza Hupp, Mrs. Rebecca Sparks and Elijah also

died in this county; Nelson C., the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Margaret Payton, living in Helt Township. Nelson C. Anderson commenced his business career in 1856 as clerk in the mercantile establishment of John Whitcomb, with whom he remained a few years. In 1860 he was married to Miss Ann M. Fisher, of Clinton, and the year following his marriage he engaged in farming. He subsequently re-entered the employ of Mr. Whitcomb, becoming his partner in 1866, when the business was conducted under the firm name of Whitcomb, Anderson & Co., the late A. L. Whitcomb being the silent partner. Mr. Anderson finally sold out his interest in the business, and in company with the late General H. D. Washburn who had been appointed Survey-General for Montana, and others, started for Fort Benton. On account of the low water the company spent three months on the Missouri River, when failing to go farther by river Mr. Anderson returned to Vermillion County, reaching his home in July. He then bought back his interest in the mercantile business, and after several years of successful trade the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Anderson retaining the grocery stock and trade. This business he has largely increased and it now aggregates over \$40,000 per year. As a member of the firm of Shirkie & Co. Mr. Anderson is developing a coal mine a half mile west of Clinton. He is also a member of the firm of Hamilton & Anderson, the leading grain operators in the county, and also dealers in agricultural implements. Besides the business above mentioned he has large interests in improved city property in Clinton, and is classed among the prosperous men of the county. He has been the architect of his own fortune, having acquired all he has by persevering energy and good business management, and he well knows how to use his

capital. Mr. Anderson lost his wife by death in 1861, and in November, 1865, he married Miss Thurza Nebeker, who is a sister of Seymour and Dr. Henry Nebeker. They are the parents of one child—Shelden S., born June 23, 1870. In politics Mr. Anderson has always affiliated with the Republican party. Vermillion County has no more active, public spirited man than N. C. Anderson, the subject of this sketch, and none are more highly respected.

PROF. FRED RUSH, principal of the Dana schools and surveyor of Vermillion County, was born in Clinton, March 26, 1858, a son of James Rush, of Helt Township, a pioneer of Vermillion County. He was reared a farmer but was given a good education, completing his studies at the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio. He has been engaged in teaching about ten years and is one of the most successful teachers in the county. In the fall of 1884 he moved to Dana and took charge of the public schools and the same fall was elected county surveyor and was re-elected in 1886. September 13, 1882, Mr. Rush was married to Anna M., daughter of Jackson Hinkle of Farmersburg, Indiana. They have had three children, two of whom are living—Philip S. and Donald B. Mrs. Rush is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Rush is a member of the Odd Fellows order.

CHARLES W. WARD, of Newport, is one of the well-known members of the bar of Vermillion County. He was admitted at Newport about 1869, but practiced little at this place until 1875, when he

formed a partnership with Robert B. Sears, which terminated a year or two later. He then became associated with J. C. Sawyer in the practice of law, and still later with Judge Joshua Jump, and following Joshua Jump came Josephus C. Davis. The present firm of Ward & Gibson was formed in November, 1886, and both members of the firm being prominent in the legal profession, they have succeeded in building up a large and successful practice. Mr. Ward dates his birth in Bradford, New Hampshire, March 10, 1848, a son of Sylvester Ward, who died when our subject was a child of three or four years. In 1857 Mr. Ward came to Indiana to make his home with the family of his uncle, Senator O. P. Davis. He attended school for some time at Bloomington, Parke County, and in 1863 he entered the high school at Perrysville, Vermillion County. In 1864 he returned to New Hampshire and spent two years at the New London Academy, returning to Indiana in 1866, and continued to reside in the family of Mr. Davis until he began the study of law. Mr. Ward was united in marriage January 12, 1870, to Miss Florence Montgomery, a daughter of Dr. William G. Montgomery, of Warren County, Indiana, and a granddaughter of Stephen S. Collett, one of the old and honored pioneers of Vermillion County.

in Ohio in an early day. He was married in Lawrence County, Ohio, to Hannah McCartney, and to them were born nine children, five of whom were born in Vermillion County. Of the children yet living four sons, Daniel, John, Ephraim and Jehu, are residents of Highland Township, this county. Richard Shute died January 12, 1853, his widow surviving almost twenty years, her death occurring August 26, 1872. Daniel Shute, whose name heads this sketch, is a native of Ohio, born in 1820, being about nine years of age when his parents immigrated to Vermillion County. He distinctly remembers the appearance of the country sixty years ago, and has witnessed the many wonderful changes which have caused the wilderness to be transformed into well cultivated farms and thriving towns and villages. His wife was formerly Miss Jane Gouty, a daughter of Henry Gouty, one of the old pioneers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Shute are the parents of seven children—Henry, married to Mary Rodgers; David, married to Mariah Foster; Elizabeth E., wife of Samuel Rodgers; Melvina, Mary, wife of Scott Virgin; Joseph M., married to Ella Richardson, and Sarah, wife of Lewis Johnson. In politics Mr. Shute affiliates with the Republican ticket.

DANIEL SHUTE, a representative citizen of Highland Township, residing on section 20, is a son of Richard Shute, who came to Vermillion County among the early pioneers, locating near the present site of the Howard Chapel in Highland Township, in October, 1829. Richard Shute was a native of England, coming to America when a lad of ten years, his family settling

JAMES B. ILES, an active and prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Eugene Township, is a worthy representative of one of the old pioneer families of Vermillion County, his father having settled on the farm now occupied by our subject in the year 1828. James B. was born on this farm in a log cabin near the site of his present residence, June 4, 1829, a son of Jacob and Hannah (Stephenson) Iles, his father born in Rockingham County, Virginia, May 10, 1791, and

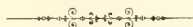
his mother a native of Tennessee, born November 1, 1796. His father was taken to Fairfield County, Ohio, by his parents when a boy, where he spent his youth in clearing a farm. He learned the tailor's trade in that county. In 1820 he went to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he worked at his trade some time. After coming to Eugene Township he made farming his principal avocation, in which he was eminently successful, accumulating much property. He made his home in Eugene Township until his death, July 29, 1863. His widow died March 23, 1886, in her eighty-ninth year. They were the parents of six children, three still living—Mrs. Martha J. Nailor, James B., the subject of this sketch, and Jacob. James B. Iles was reared on the old homestead, receiving such education as the rude log cabin schools of those early days afforded. He was married March 14, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Teverbaugh, a daughter of John Teverbaugh, and they are the parents of six children—Nora, William, Mary, Etie, Hannah and Martha. Nora is the wife of Henry Peters, of Brimfield, Illinois, who has been prominently identified with the interests of Eugene, and for four years was treasurer of Vermillion County. Mr. and Mrs. Peters had one daughter, Josie, who died at the age of eight years. Mr. Iles owns over 1,200 acres of land, and is classed among the substantial citizens of the county, where he is esteemed by all who know him. He was a member of the Masonic lodge at Eugene until it disbanded.

JOHN HENDERSON, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 7, Vermillion Township, where he owns 250 acres of choice land under a high state of cultivation. He was born in Vermillion County, Indiana,

near his present homestead, August 20, 1831, a son of William and Anna (Haworth) Henderson. His father was a native of Ohio, of English descent, and the mother of Tennessee, of English and Irish descent. In 1822 his parents came to this county and settled in Vermillion Township, where his father died March 14, 1857, aged forty-nine years. His mother is still living, making her home with her son William. Of their six children but two are living—John and William F. John Henderson was married in Parke County, Indiana, in 1870, to Dinah Towell, a native of Parke County, born January 7, 1837, daughter of George and Mary (Lindley) Towell. Mr. Henderson has served two terms as county surveyor. His educational advantages were somewhat limited, being confined to the common schools, with the exception of six months spent at Bloomingdale Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are birthright members of the society of Friends. He is a firm adherent to the principles of prohibition, and always gives his support to any enterprise that tends to the elevation of society or the material benefit of the township or county. He is an active worker in the church, taking an especial interest in the Sunday-school and its interests.

DANIEL W. FINNEY, dealer in hardware, farm implements and building material, successor to Lowrey & Fisher, Dana, Indiana, is a native of the Hoosier State, born in Parke County, October 8, 1837, a son of Robert Finney, who was born in North Carolina, of Irish descent, and came to Indiana with his parents when a boy, and was here married to Malinda Hunt, who was of Scotch descent. The grandfather of our subject, Joseph Finney, was a soldier in the

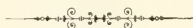
war of 1812. Daniel W. Finney was reared on a farm in his native county. He was given good educational advantages, and for a time attended Bloomingdale Academy. He came to Vermillion County in March, 1862, and located on a farm one mile northeast of Dana. In 1870 he began dealing in grain in Dana, which he continued until 1887, when he bought the stock of Lowrey & Fisher. He carries a capital stock of about \$5,000, and has a large trade which is constantly increasing. He is one of the prominent business men of Dana, where he has lived for a quarter of a century, and has a large circle of friends among the business men of the county. He was married December 15, 1859, to Gilla Huffman, daughter of Lawson Huffman, of Parke County, Indiana. To them have been born seven children, five of whom are living—Cora E., Alice M., Annis, William P. and Maude. One son, Edgar F., died at the age of four years. Mr. Finney is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Although he takes an active interest in the affairs of his town and county, he never seeks official honors, the cares of his business demanding his attention to such an extent that he has no time to devote to the duties devolving on a public officer.



JOHN Q. WASHBURN, general merchant, Clinton, Indiana, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 13, 1833, a son of James A. and Mary A. (Kane) Washburn. His parents moved to Vermillion County, and located in Newport in 1850. His father was a man of prominence in public affairs and was appointed postmaster at Newport under the administration of President Fillmore, and was holding that office at the time of his death. His widow survived him

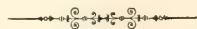
several years. Hon. Henry D. Washburn, an older brother of John Q., was one of Indiana's prominent statesmen. He was one of the bravest of the volunteer officers from Indiana during the war of the Rebellion, raising Company C, Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and was afterward made Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. He was subsequently promoted to Brigadier-General and brevet Major General. In 1815 he made the run for Congress in this district against Dan Voorhees, the sitting member, and defeated him, and in 1867 was re-elected, running against Hon. Solomon Claypool. In 1869 he was appointed Survey-General of Montana Territory, and was holding that office at the time of his death, in January, 1871, at the early age of thirty-nine years. John Q. Washburn came to Vermillion County, in 1852, two years after his parents and joined them at Newport, where he lived until after the breaking out of the Rebellion, engaged in the mercantile business. In September, 1861, he responded to the call of duty and enlisted in defense of his country, serving faithfully fifteen months when he was discharged on account of sickness. Regaining his health he again, in the spring of 1864, went to the front as Captain of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, joining the grand army of General Sherman at Resaca, as a part of General Schofield's corps, the gallant Twenty-third, and participated in the hard-fought Atlanta campaign and later in the historic battles at Franklin and Nashville, where Hood's army was practically destroyed. Later, still as a part of the Twenty-third Corps, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth joined Sherman at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and was present at the surrender of General Johnston's army, the closing drama of the war. Captain Washburn in all this campaign did well and

manfully a soldier's part. Since his return to civil life his career has been no less honorable than that as a soldier. He has made merchandising the chief occupation of his life and there are none who are more popular as a merchant than he. Genial and courteous he has hosts of friends and has been a successful tradesman. He has lived in Clinton since 1875, and has one of the most complete and well stocked stores in the city. He was married in October, 1866, to Laura N. Nebeker, a native of Helt Township, born April 23, 1843, a daughter of Hon. Aquila Nebeker. They have two children—Annie and Dana. In politics Mr. Washburn is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party.



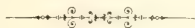
WILLIAM L. PORTER, county treasurer of Vermillion County, is a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of the county, his grandfather, John Porter, having settled in Clinton Township as early as 1821. He was a native of the State of New York, where he was reared and married, coming directly from that State to Vermillion County, and in an early day was an associate judge of the county. Charles Porter, the father of our subject, was but four years old when brought by his parents to Vermillion County. He grew to manhood in Clinton Township, and was married to Miss Annie Morris, her father, Samuel Morris, being one of the pioneers of the county. They were the parents of ten children, four sons and six daughters, all living but one daughter, and are residents of Vermillion County. Charles Porter died in 1878, his wife having died four years previous. William L. Porter, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Vermillion County, born in Clinton

Township, in the year 1848. His father being a farmer he was reared on the farm, but subsequently learned the trade of a carpenter, and his general occupation has been that of a carpenter and bridge builder. He has met with success in all his undertakings, and is now the owner of a fine farm in Clinton Township. For his wife he married Miss Susan E. Clark, who was born in Clinton Township, Vermillion County, a daughter of James Clark. Mrs. Porter died March 15, 1886, leaving three children—John W., Essie E. and Byron E. In his political views Mr. Porter affiliates with the Republican party, casting his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1872. In the fall of 1884 he was elected to the office of county treasurer as successor to Henry Peters, and in the fall of 1886 he was re-elected, and has proved himself to be an efficient and trustworthy official in all respects, and by his honorable dealings he has gained the confidence and respect of the entire community.



LUCIEN R. WHIPPLE, patent right agent, Eugene, was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 6, 1834, a son of Enoch Whipple who was a native of Vermont, and a son of Amiah Whipple. The latter was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a brother of William and Abraham Whipple, the former a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the latter a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Lucien R. Whipple, the subject of this sketch, was brought by his parents to Logansport, Indiana, in 1839, and to this county in 1840, in which year they settled in Eugene. In 1856 he went to Vinton, Iowa, returning to this county in 1860. He enlisted in the late civil war in Company K, Seventy-first Indiana

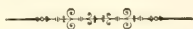
Infantry, afterward known as the Sixth Cavalry, and while in the service participated in twenty-nine engagements, including the battles of Richmond, Nashville, Stoneman Raid, Murfreesboro, Buzzard Roost, Resaca and Allatoona Pass. He was captured by Morgan's men, but soon after paroled and exchanged. Mr. Whipple was married October 26, 1856, to Miss Sarah Sheward, a daughter of Ezekiel Sheward, and to them were born six children, four of whom are yet living—James E., Edward G., Frank M. and Mrs. Anna M. Fultz. In politics Mr. Whipple affiliates with the Republican party. Mrs. Whipple is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



CHARLES B. KNOWLES, one of the substantial citizens of Clinton, has been actively identified with the interests of that city since 1860, in which year he and his brother, James E. Knowles, established their residence there. Each own and occupy a very fine residence in the same neighborhood, and together are owners of valuable city property and real estate, beside 320 acres outside the city. Charles B. Knowles was born in Vanderburg County, Indiana, on the parental homestead, eight miles north of Evansville, January 11, 1827, the eldest son of Charles and Mary Ann (Maidlow) Knowles, who were of English birth, the father born in Kent, England, December 14, 1801, and the mother born in Hampshire. The ancestors of the Knowles family came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and fought at the battle of Hastings. Charles Knowles, the grandfather of our subject, came from England, and settled with his family in Vanderburg County, Indiana, in 1817. He died in 1835. His widow survived him several

years, and died in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, at the home of her daughter Mrs. Joseph Woodwell. The maternal grandfather of our subject, James Maidlow, left England with his family, and settled in Vanderburg County shortly after the war of 1812, where he died in March, 1852, in his eighty-eighth year. Charles Knowles and Mary Ann Maidlow were married in Vanderburg County, where they passed the remainder of their life, and there reared to maturity a family of eight children. The first death in the family was that of their son, Edmund M. He was born April 29, 1837, and during the war of the Rebellion, he was a Lieutenant in the Forty-second Indiana Infantry, and engaged under General Granger at the battle of Chickamauga. He was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison, later under fire at Charleston, and still later at Columbia, South Carolina, where he made his escape. He was recaptured, stripped of his uniform, taken out of prison, and shot to death. The parents of our subject began life in Vanderburg County in limited circumstances, but by industry and good management they acquired a good property, and by fair and honorable dealings gained the confidence and respect of all who knew them. The father was liberal in his religious views, but the mother was a member of the Episcopal church. Charles B. Knowles, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and the habits of industry and economy learned in his youth have guided him in later years. Leaving the old home at the age of twenty-one years he went south, and mastered the art of printing, commencing at Carrollton, Mississippi, as compositor. He spent eight years in southern cities and towns, finding employment in New Orleans, Natchez, Little Rock, and other places. In 1853 he published a paper at Arkadelphia, Arkansas. His last work at his

trade was on the *Memphis Appeal*. He returned to Indiana late in the year 1854, and the following year became associated with his brother, James E., and Luke Grant, in milling and the dry goods business in Warriek County. Their mill, which cost \$10,000, was destroyed by fire in 1859, thus breaking up the company. September 25, 1859, Mr. Knowles was united in marriage in Warriek County, to Miss Emily E. Ashley, who was born near Booneville, that county, October 4, 1842, a daughter of William G. and Sophia (Bosley) Ashley. Their only child, Anna, was born June 28, 1860. She is now the wife of Charles E. Pittman, a dental surgeon of Evansville, Indiana. In 1860 the Knowles brothers, in company with Arthur M. Johnson, built a flat-boat, and loading it with corn, started in February, 1861, for the lower Mississippi markets. James E. Knowles and Mr. Johnson returned by the last boat, leaving for Louisville before the blockade of the river. Charles B. remained behind to finally close up their business, and was detained nearly two weeks, returning by railroad, by the way of Nashville & Louisville from Memphis, this then being the only route open. Politically Mr. Knowles is of Democratic antecedents, and he himself is classed as Independent. A natural student, he keeps well posted on all matters of public interest. In his religious views he is liberal.

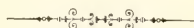


ELISHA A. LACEY is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Vermillion County, Indiana. His father, James Madison Lacey, came here with his father, James Lacey, who settled with his family in Vermillion County in the year 1837. James Lacey, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was of

English ancestry, the eighth son of Richard Lacey, and was born in the State of New Jersey, July 6, 1778. He married Mary Biglow, who was born February 14, 1785, a daughter of Nicholas Biglow, a soldier in the war of the Revolution. She died in Vermillion County the 29th day of September, 1848, aged sixty-three years. In 1801 Mr. Lacey and his wife emigrated from New Jersey to the State of New York, where they resided a number of years, and reared a family of five children. From New York he moved to Indiana, and settled on a farm in Vermillion County, Highland Township, and about two miles north of Perrysville. This was his home until the time of his death, which occurred while temporarily residing with his daughter in Warren County, this State, on the 8th day of October, 1855. He was a man of intelligence, courageous, and fond of adventure, and the deep forests of central New York, abounding with wild animals, afforded ample opportunity for the young and athletic pioneer to gratify his fondness for the chase. Some of the tales of his early adventures would adorn a page in a history of pioneer life in the State of New York. He and his brother, while prospecting for salt, discovered the mineral springs of Dryden, New York, known as the "Dryden Springs," that have since become quite a place of resort for invalids, a large sanitarium having been erected there. Of his five children who came with him to Indiana, Margaret, the oldest, married Syra Aldrich, and died in July, 1855; Esther died in September, 1839; Susan married Jacob Dolsen, and died in March, 1876; James Madison, whose history will be briefly given, and Benjamin, the youngest, who studied medicine, became a physician, practicing in Dallas, Edgar County, Illinois, where he died in 1867. James Madison Lacey was born in Tomp-

kings County, New York, November 28, 1814. In the year 1837 he accompanied his father to Vermillion County, Indiana, and engaged in teaching school, having received an academic education at Cazenovia, New York. In 1839 he returned to New York, and was married March 24, 1841, to Anna Maria Albright, who was born in the town of Dryden, New York, February 3, 1821, a daughter of Elisha Albright. Soon after his marriage he returned to Indiana and resumed teaching, being one of the early and successful teachers of the towns of Perryville and Eugene. After teaching a number of years, he settled on a part of the land purchased by his father, where he lived until his death, which occurred March 21, 1864. He was one of the representative citizens of Vermillion County; he was a close reader and well informed on all of the general topics of the day. He was quiet and unassuming in his manners, was a fine conversationalist and a good speaker, expressing his views easily and clearly, and was a valuable and instructive associate. In politics he was a Democrat of a pronounced type, and was an able advocate of the principles of that party. In religious faith he was a Universalist. His only child, Elisha A. Lacey, is the only descendant of this pioneer family who bears the name of Lacey in Vermillion County. He was born in Dryden, Tompkins County, New York, February 16, 1842, his parents having returned to their native State for a brief period. In his infancy he was brought to Vermillion County, where he has spent most of his life. In 1857 he was sent back to Dryden, and attended the high school of that place, graduating in 1859. On his return he engaged in teaching for a few years, and since then has given his attention to agriculture. He resides two and one-half miles north of Perryville, on a fine farm of 370

acres. He was married November 2, 1863, to Martha Ellen Wright, who was born October 3, 1844, a daughter of Thomas Wright, a pioneer of this county. They have five daughters—Lizzie, Cora, Minnie, Bertha and Grace. In politics, Mr. Lacey, like his father, is a Democrat, and in 1882 was the candidate of his party for the office of Representative to the State Legislature. He is a man of ability and of good address. His history will be finished by the future historian of Vermillion County.



LFRED R. NEWLIN, one of the self-made men of Vermillion County, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 4, Vermillion Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Parke County, March 30, 1832. His parents, Eli and Mary (Edwards) Newlin, were natives of North Carolina, and among the early settlers of Indiana, locating in Parke County in 1828. In 1833 they came with their family to Vermillion County and settled in Vermillion Township, where they passed the remainder of their life. The father became a prominent man in the county, and for two terms held the office of sheriff. He also served as justice of the peace a number of years. He started in life poor, but by his persevering energy and industrious habits combined with good management he succeeded well in life, and at his death left an estate of 300 acres. He often went security for a friend, and in almost every instance was obliged to pay the amount himself. He was a man of sterling worth, honest and upright in all his dealings, and was universally respected. He died in 1872, aged seventy years. His widow survived until 1886, dying at the advanced age of eighty years. They reared two children—V. Irena, who is now

deceased, and Alfred R., the subject of this sketch. Alfred R. Newlin has always followed the avocation of a farmer, and from a small beginning he has become one of the prosperous citizens of his township. He is now the owner of a fine farm containing 600 acres, his land being well improved and well cultivated. Mr. Newlin was married in Vermillion County in 1852 to Miss Elvira Hudson, a native of Ohio, born in 1831, and a daughter of David and Margaret Hudson. They have had ten children born to them, of whom eight are yet living—Elvira and Almira (twins), the former married to Willis Asbury, and has seven children, and the latter the wife of George Carnack, and has three children; Achsah, wife of Frank Carnack; Finetta, wife of William Dehaven; Joseph, Lewis, Robert and Clendore, living at home with their parents. Eli and Mary F. are the names of those deceased. Mr. Newlin is an active and public-spirited citizen, and in every movement calculated to benefit his township or county he always manifests a deep interest. Quiet, unassuming in his manners, and strictly honorable, he has gained the respect of all who know him.

MONROE G. HOSFORD, a member of the Eugene Milling Company at Cayuga, is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born in Eugene, February 4, 1845, a son of Philo Hosford, of Eugene, who was one of the early settlers of the county. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Eugene, and in 1863 he began clerking in a mercantile establishment. In 1877 he engaged in mercantile pursuits on his own account, which he continued until 1882, when he began operating

the old mill at Eugene. In 1884 he, in company with Samuel K. Todd and Eli H. McDaniel, built a large flouring-mill at the present site of Cayuga, where they have established an extensive business which is steadily increasing. Mr. Hosford was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Simpson, a daughter of Nicholas Simpson who is now deceased, and they are the parents of three children, named—Charles, Daisy and Lenore. Mr. Hosford is an active and public-spirited citizen, and is always interested in any enterprise which has for its object the advancement of his township or county. He has served as township trustee one term, and for several years was notary public. Mrs. Hosford is a member of the Presbyterian church of Eugene.

JOHIN GORDON CAMPBELL, a prominent citizen of Clinton, with whose interests he has been identified for many years, is a native of Ireland, born near Belfast, December 25, 1825, a son of John and Lillie (Gordon) Campbell, both of whom were natives of Scotland and descendants of the old Covenanters. The Gordon's through many generations, were the devoted adherents and followers of the Dukes of Argyle, and of Presbyterian faith. The parents of our subject had a family of eight children, all of whom are living—John Gordon, the eldest, is the subject of this sketch; William came to America in 1848, and since 1855 has been a resident of Clinton, this county; Andrew lives on the home farm in Ireland, the farm being named Bradkeel; Mrs. Anna McLaughlin and Mrs. Isabella McMillan live near the old home; James is at the old homestead; Sarah Ann, unmarried, and Mrs. Margaret Baxter. The first death in the family was

that of the father, which occurred in 1844, at the age of forty-five years. The mother still survives, and is living at the homestead in Ireland at the advanced age of eighty-two years. John G. Campbell, when twenty-one years of age, came to the United States to visit his uncle John Gordon, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, his uncle having died in 1882, in Champaign County, Ohio. After visiting a few months he thought it was better for him to remain in America. Even the return voyage was enough to deter him, having spent six weeks and five days in the passage over. Going to Philadelphia, where he had relatives, he engaged as clerk, where he remained as such for some time. He then went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he was employed in the same capacity. He was married at Baltimore, March 2, 1852, to Miss Matilda Elison, who was born in the same district in Ireland as her husband, in the year 1827. They have had six children born to them—Isabella, born December 9, 1852, living at Terre Haute, Indiana; William G., born July 16, 1854, died November 8, 1859; Mrs. Sarah Jane Reynolds, born July 2, 1858; resides at Plainfield, Indiana; Matilda, born November 28, 1860; John G., born May 11, 1862, is proprietor of the Nachusa Hotel at Dixon, Illinois, and Ruth, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell resided in Baltimore until coming to Clinton in 1855. His brother had preceded him here a short time, and opened a drug store, which he entered as a clerk, and finally established himself in the same business, which he continued for a period of twenty years. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster of Clinton by President Lincoln, he being the first Republican postmaster in Vermillion County. He was reappointed to the same office in 1865, serving in that capacity eight years. Mr. Campbell has voted the Republican ticket since the days of John

C. Fremont. Both he and his wife are consistent Presbyterians in their religious belief, adhering to the faith of their ancestors.

JOHN E. BILSLAND, dealer in groceries and provisions, Dana, Indiana, was born in Covington, Indiana, May 27, 1853, a son of John Bilsland, a resident of Helt Township, who came to Vermillion County in 1856, and settled on the old Daniel Whizaker farm. John E. was reared on this farm, remaining with his parents until twenty-two years old. He was given good educational advantages, attending the common schools and Clinton Institute. In 1875 he came to Dana, and in 1876 embarked in business on his own account. He carries a stock valued at from \$1,500 to \$2,000, doing an annual business of about \$10,000, and controlling the greater part of the trade of the town in his line. Mr. Bilsland was married October 30, 1877, to Alice Stivers. Mr. Bilsland is treasurer of the town of Dana, and is one of its most prominent citizens.

HAUGH H. CONLEY, one of the leading members of the bar of Vermillion County, and a prominent and influential citizen of Newport, dates his birth in this county, January 14, 1843, being a representative of one of the early families. His father, Elijah M. Conley, died when he was an infant. His mother, Nancy (Downing) Conley, was born in the State of Delaware, in 1798, being the only daughter of William Downing, one of the old and honored pioneers of Vermillion County. She is still living, being one of the oldest persons in the county. Elijah M. Conley and wife were the parents

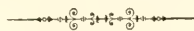
of seven children, of whom one son, Jonathan, died in childhood. Of the six who grew to maturity, five are yet living—Mary, Phoebe, William W., Elijah P. and Hugh H., all with the exception of Elijah P. who lives in Owen County, being residents of Vermillion County. Hugh H. Conley was reared to the vocation of a farmer. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting September 9, 1862, in the Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and during his term of service participated in some of the most important events of the war. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, after which he took part with his regiment in Banks's Texas expedition. He re-enlisted with his regiment, January 1, 1864, at Indianola, Texas, and came home on a furlough. At this time a part of the Nineteenth Corps, to which his regiment belonged, had been transferred to the eastern army, and at the expiration of their furlough the members of the regiment joined General Sheridan, and took part in the famous Shenandoah campaign, participating in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, where Sheridan made his famous ride. At the last mentioned battle Mr. Conley received a severe gunshot wound in the left leg which resulted in his being sent to McClellan hospital near Philadelphia, and from there transferred to the hospital at Indianapolis, where, after undergoing a siege of small-pox, together with the sufferings occasioned by his wound, he was discharged May 24, 1865, for disability, after the war had closed, but before the final discharge of his regiment. After the war Mr. Conley attended school for some time, first at Bloomingdale academy, and later at the State Normal at Terre Haute. After leaving school he engaged in teaching, pursuing at the same time the study of law. He continued to teach school until he engaged in the practice of law in 1877, in which year he

was admitted to the bar at Newport. J. C. Sawyer has been associated with him in the practice of his profession since November, 1886, under the firm name of Conley & Sawyer, and like his partner Mr. Conley, is a self-made man. Mr. Conley married Miss Mary A. Saunders, a daughter of Doctor Edward and Mary Saunders, both of whom are deceased, the latter dying shortly after her daughter's birth, and the former when she was a mere child. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Conley, of whom their eldest, Lulu M., died in infancy. Those living are—Paul H., Carl H., William B. and Edith A. In politics Mr. Conley is a Republican. He held the office of superintendent of schools of Vermillion County for three years, at the end of which time he resigned that position to take the office of prosecuting attorney, a position he creditably filled for four years. Mr. Conley is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and is a comrade of Shiloh Post, G. A. R., at Newport.

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JAMES E. KNOWLES, a prominent and enterprising citizen of Clinton, Vermillion County, was born at the family homestead in Scott Township, Vanderburg County, Indiana, December 28, 1830. His parents, Charles and Mary Ann (Maidlow) Knowles, were natives of England, and when young were brought to America by their respective parents, who settled in Vanderburg County in its pioneer days. The subject was reared to a farm life, and was early inured to hard work, but the lessons of persevering industry learned in those days, have been of lasting benefit to him. Being of an adventurous spirit, Mr. Knowles, in company with others, chartered a steamer in 1852, and loading the same with ox teams and provisions embarked

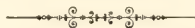
for St. Joseph, Missouri, and from there went overland to California, leaving the Missouri River May 27, and reaching their destination August 25. They immediately engaged in placer mining, which they followed successfully nearly three years. Mr. Knowles returned via the Nicaragua route, reaching home July 3, 1855. In 1856 he in company with his brother, Charles B., and Luke Grant, engaged in the milling and dry goods business in Warrick County, and erected a mill at a cost of \$10,000. In the spring of 1859 the mill was destroyed by fire and the company was practically bankrupted. In the fall of 1860 the brothers in company with Arthur McJohnson, raised means from their friends, and built a flat-boat which they loaded with 5,600 bushels of corn, and in February, 1861, started for the Lower Mississippi River markets. They reached Memphis the day after the inaugural message of President Lincoln was received, and there found the excitement intense. They disposed of their cargo, and received in settlement checks on New Orleans banks. They were so fortunate as to sell all their corn and even the boat, and to get their checks cashed only the day before the banks of New Orleans suspended payment. Mr. Knowles made the return trip to Louisville, Kentucky, on the steamer Autocrat, the last boat passing between those points until the opening of the Mississippi River after the war, permitting it again in the language of President Lincoln to "pass unvexed to the sea." The same season, 1861, Mr. Knowles and his brother established a grocery at Clinton. In 1862 they raised at a great profit twenty acres of tobacco on rented land, and the next year they raised a still larger crop. In the spring of 1864 they bought eighty acres of land at \$25 per acre, adjoining the city plat, and by platting an addition, and selling lots they

have realized a large profit. They also bought 174 acres across the Wabash River at \$10 per acre, which has proved a profitable investment. The brothers each own a very fine residence, and are near neighbors. Mr. James was first married in Vanderburgh County, Indiana, December 15, 1859, to Miss Pluma Wilcox, of Evansville. She was born near Wellington, Ohio, in 1835, and being left an orphan at an early age, she was reared by Doctor Wilcox, of Evansville. Her only living child, Morton E., was born April 24, 1862. He is a graduate of the American Veterinary Institute of New York City, and has now a lucrative and increasing practice at Terre Haute. September 25, 1884, Mr. Knowles married Miss Delia Elliot, a native of Indiana, born in Knox Township, September 25, 1848, a daughter of Virgil Homer and Caroline (Marks) Elliott. Both of her parents are deceased, her father dying October 8, 1880, aged sixty-eight, and her mother October 9, 1885, aged sixty-one years. In politics Mr. Knowles is an Independent, though of Republican antecedents.



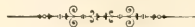
HENRY STURN, an active and enterprising agriculturist, engaged in farming on section 26, Helt Township, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, the date of his birth being September 4, 1835. He was reared in his native country, and in the spring of 1854 he came to America. He first settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he spent two years. He then spent one year in Butler County, Ohio, and in 1857 came to Vermillion County, where he worked as a hired hand for one year. He then rented land and by industry and good management he was successful in his farming pursuits, and by the assistance of his noble and excellent

helpmeet he has become the owner of his present fine farm containing 160 acres of choice land. He was married December 12, 1859, to Miss Margaret W. Parsons, a daughter of William Parsons, who is now deceased, she being a native of Illinois, born in Edgar County, October 20, 1840. They are the parents of eight children—George W., Mary L., John D., Harry C., Hattie R., Edgar W., Frederick and Charles. Mr. Sturn is a member of the Masonic order, in which he takes an active interest. Two of his sons, George and John, are also members of Dana Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which George is Master. The father of our subject, John George Sturn, came to the United States in 1872, and died in Washington Territory in 1877.



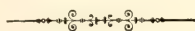
DANIEL RUNYON, residing two miles north of Perrysville, is one of the oldest men in Highland Township, and among the most respected citizens of Vermillion County. He is a native of Kentucky, born in Mason County, July 31, 1802, being reared to manhood in his native county. His father, David L. Runyon, was born in New Jersey, emigrating from that State to Kentucky, where he lived until his death. He was the father of five sons and six daughters, of whom two sons and three daughters are living at the present time—Daniel, our subject; David, who lives in Fleming County, Kentucky, on the old homestead, and the daughters are also residents of Kentucky. Daniel Runyon, whose name heads this sketch, came to Indiana in 1853, and located at West Lebanon, where he kept a hotel one year. He was then engaged in the same business about a year at Attica, and from there removed to Williamsport, where he

lived two years. He then came to Vermillion County, and kept hotel at Perrysville one year, when he removed to Mound Prairie, Warren County, where he followed agricultural pursuits for eight years. In 1865 he returned to Vermillion County, and settled on the place where he has since made his home. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Marshall, died March 27, 1876. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Runyon only four are living—John, Daniel, James, born August 27, 1844, now living on the old homestead with his father, and Mary, also living at home. Seven children are deceased—LeRoy died in his twenty-second year; William died aged about twenty years; Dolly, deceased wife of Francis Florida, and Martha, deceased wife of Elijah Lowe, and three who died in childhood. Martha, the infant daughter of his daughter Martha, was reared in the home of Mr. Runyon. Mr. Runyon, as was his wife, is a consistent member of the Baptist church.



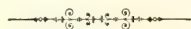
WILLIAM NICHOLS, deceased, was born in Vermillion County, Indiana, May 3, 1835, a son of William and Rhoda (Martin) Nichols, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively, and early settlers of Vermillion County, where they spent the last years of their lives. They had a family of thirteen children, but four of whom are living. William Nichols was reared a farmer and followed that vocation all his life. Although poor when he started for himself, he was successful and at his death left a good farm of 115 acres. He was married November 30, 1856, to Jane, daughter of Payton and Anna (Campbell) Merriman. To them were born four children—Brenton, Elma, Oscar and Edgar. Brenton married

Laura Zeller, and has two children—Clara A. and Geneva, and Oscar married Amanda Curtis. Mr. Nichols died in 1875. He was a member of the United Brethren church, and an honored citizen of the township. His widow resides on the old homestead. She is also a member of the United Brethren church.



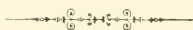
WILLIAM L. MOREY, of the "Morey Company," dealers in drugs, groceries and notions, Clinton, Indiana, was born in that city September 20, 1854, a son of Benjamin F. and Sarah (Wishard) Morey. Benjamin F. Morey was one of the prominent and influential citizens of Clinton, where all his manhood life was spent, and who for thirty-four years was identified with its material and social interests. He was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1828, and in 1848 located in Clinton, where for about twenty-five years he worked at the blacksmith's trade. In 1873 he embarked in the grocery business, building up a large trade. In June, 1876, he sold out his stock of groceries, taking a two months vacation, when, in August, he purchased a drug store, admitting his son William L. as a partner. They added jewelry, books and notions to the drug stock, and in 1884 also added a stock of groceries. He was married in 1852 to Mrs. Sarah I. (Wishard) Bogart, the widow of Henry Bogart, who died in 1846, leaving one child, John H., who is now a prominent physician of Clinton. To Mr. and Mrs. Morey were born two children—William L. and Frank, wife of Dr. Charles M. White, of Clinton. B. F. Morey died October 10, 1885, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a prominent Mason, a member of Jerusalem Lodge, at Clinton and Terre Haute

Chapter, and also of Amant Lodge, I. O. O. F. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He was a public-spirited, upright man and left an honorable name as the inheritance of his children. He was a careful business man and accumulated a comfortable property. William L. Morey has spent his life in Clinton, where his primary education was received, but later attended Wabash College, from which he graduated in 1876. Immediately after his leaving school he entered into partnership with his father, the firm name then becoming B. F. Morey & Son, which has been changed since his father's death to The Morey Company. He has a good business, his annual sales amounting to about \$20,000, and is numbered among the prosperous young merchants of the county. He is one of the prominent Republicans of the younger class, and in the campaign of 1880 was chairman of the Clinton Township Committee. He is serving his second term as mayor of Clinton, as chairman of the Board of Trustees by courtesy is called. He was married October 25, 1882, to Miss Clara Swinehart, a native of Terre Haute, Indiana, born September 8, 1860, a daughter of R. H. and Ann (Palmer) Swinehart. They have two children—Lois and Benjamin F.



JOSIAH C. JACKSON, one of the leading business men of Hillsdale, was born in Helt Township, Vermillion County, Indiana, November 30, 1843, a son of John and Lydia (Short) Jackson, the father being a native of Kentucky. He was one of the early pioneers of this county, settling right in the woods of Helt Township in 1832, where he built a small log cabin in which he lived many years. He died on the land on which he first settled, April 3, 1853. He

was the father of seventeen children, nine of whom grew to maturity. Josiah C. Jackson, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on the home farm, and received such educational advantages as the subscription schools of that early day afforded, attending schools taught in log cabins with puncheon floors, clapboard roofs and slab seats. During the late war he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, remaining in the service of his country almost three years. Among the engagements in which he participated may be mentioned the battles of Resaca, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. He was taken sick after the last mentioned battle, which was the last engagement in which he took part. He returned to his home in Vermillion County and engaged in farming. November 6, 1867, he was married to Miss Priscilla C. Shane, daughter of James D. Shane, of Effingham County, Illinois. They are the parents of eight children—James C., Lela, Ida B., Ira E., Cyrus, Bertha, Adaline and Ethel C. Mr. Jackson engaged in his general mercantile business in 1883, and now carries a capital stock of \$3,000, doing an annual business of \$5,000, and also deals extensively in stock and grain. He still lives on his farm, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. His farm contains 120 acres of fine land, and is located on section 4, Helt Township. In politics Mr. Jackson is a staunch Republican, but never seeks official honors. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and takes an active interest in that organization.



ROBERT B. SEARS, one of the leading citizens of Vermillion, is the present State Senator of the district comprising Parke and Vermillion counties, being elected

on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1886, receiving a majority of 623 votes over his opponent, Joseph L. Boyd. He is a son of George H. Sears, who was born in Harrison County, Indiana, in August, 1818, coming to Vermillion County with his father, Jacob Sears, when a boy. Jacob Sears was a native of North Carolina, removing thence to Kentucky, and from there to Harrison County, Indiana. On coming to Vermillion County he settled in Vermillion Township, three miles southwest of Newport, where he cleared and improved a farm, on which he resided until his death. George Sears was one of the representative citizens of Vermillion County, and long one of the prominent merchants of Eugene. In 1854 he was elected treasurer of the county, but died before his first term expired, although not before he had received the nomination for a second term, the date of his death being July 30, 1856. He left at his death a widow and three sons, all living at the present time but his youngest son, George O., who died at the age of eighteen years. Robert B. Sears, whose name heads this sketch, was the eldest son in his father's family, and was born in Engene, Vermillion County, January 6, 1844. He was about twelve years old when his father died, and after his death the family returned to the homestead farm. At the age of eighteen years our subject enlisted in Company I, Forty-third Indiana Infantry, and after serving in the ranks about a year and a half he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and soon after to First Lieutenant, and June 24, 1865, he was mustered out as Captain of his company. He was constantly in active service, and participated in all the engagements in which the Forty-third took part, and during the last twenty months of his service he commanded his company. After the war he was engaged as clerk in a

wholesale clothing store. In 1868 he returned to Vermillion County, and began the study of law with the law firm of Eggleston & Harvey, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar at Newport. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the counties of Parke, Vermillion, Vigo and Sullivan, serving as such two years. In 1881 he was elected assistant secretary of the State Senate, and in January, 1883, received an appointment as clerk in the Treasury department at Washington, D. C., but on reaching that city he was transferred to the Pension and Interior department. He resigned this position six months later, and returned to his home in Newport and resumed his law practice. In 1884 he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly of Indiana, and, as above stated, became State Senator in 1886, in which position he is serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Mr. Sears was united in marriage, March 20, 1870, to Miss Ivy Aston, a daughter of Ure Aston, who was a prominent merchant in the early history of Newport. He died in 1863. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sears, of whom three died in early infancy. Claud, their only surviving child, was born February 29, 1873.

PHILLO HOSFORD, one of the early pioneers of Eugene Township, is a native of Ontario County, New York, born September 18, 1811, a son of Ambrose Hosford, a native of Connecticut. The father removed to Dearborn County, Indiana, with his family in 1821, settling in Lawrenceburg, and died near there in 1824. Philo Hosford came with his twin brother, Milo, to Crawfordsville in 1832, and in the spring of 1833 to Eugene, where he has since made his

home. He was married November 4, 1841, to Miss Evaline Wigley, a daughter of Joseph Wigley, and of the six children born to this union three are yet living—Monroe C., Richard W. and Eliza. One son, Charles C., and a daughter, Naomi, died after reaching maturity. Mrs. Hosford died June 18, 1883. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Milo Hosford, twin brother of our subject, was married the November following his arrival in the county, to Miss Maria Holtz, and to them were born two children—Henry H., and Lucy, now the wife of Prof. David Meade, of Danville, Illinois. Mr. Milo Hosford lived at Eugene until his death, which occurred January 22, 1880. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the most respected men of Vermillion County.

HOMER LUSADDER, residing on section 22, Highland Township, is one of the representative citizens of Vermillion County. His father, John Lusadder, settled on the place now occupied by the subject of this sketch, in 1856. He was born in Ohio, December 18, 1819. He resided many years in Fountain County, Indiana, before settling in Vermillion County, and was married while a resident of the former county, to Mrs. Sarah Ann (Beers) Prevost, who was born April 1, 1817, and died July 13, 1867. To them were born six children, two of whom are deceased. The names of those yet living are—Snowdon, Homer, John and Franklin. John Lusadder married for his second wife, Miss Mary J. Nabors, and to this union a daughter, named Lura, was born. He died April 4, 1872, in his fifty-third year. His widow still survives. Homer Lusadder, whose name heads this sketch, is a native of Foun-

tain County, Indiana, the date of his birth being March 17, 1853. He was about three years of age when brought by his parents to this county, where he has since lived. His father being a farmer, he was reared to the same occupation, becoming a thorough, practical agriculturist. He now owns and occupies the homestead farm which contains 150 acres of well improved and highly cultivated land.

HUGH DALLAS, deceased, was one of the well known pioneers of Vermillion County. He was born in Knox County Ohio, in 1813, a son of Alexander and Sarah Dallas. He commenced life in moderate circumstances. He came to Vermillion County in 1840, and bought a large amount of land which increased in value and at the time of his death he was one of the wealthiest men in Vermillion Township. He was an honorable, upright business man and gained the confidence and esteem of all with whom he had any deal. He died September 17, 1875, leaving a large number of friends to mourn his loss and his memory is revered by all who knew him, especially the old settlers who remember his many kindly acts and hearty assistance in their times of need. Mr. Dallas was married in Ohio County, Virginia, in the year 1834, to Miss Sarah Hardesty, who was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1815. To them were born nine children, eight of whom lived till maturity, and five are now living. The children in order of their birth are as follows—Mary C. T., deceased; Spencer H., Hugh A., deceased; William Henry Harrison, Sarah R., Mrs. Virginia C. Hain, deceased; Martha J., wife of James Chips; Ruth A. and an infant son, deceased. James Chips and wife have had born to them seven children—Mary, Lura,

William Spencer, Samuel, and three who died in infancy. They reside in Newport.

JOSHUA LEWIS, general merchant, Cayuga, is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born in Highland Township, January 1, 1843, a son of James J. Lewis, a native of Maryland, who settled in Highland Township in 1837, where he still resides. Our subject was reared to the avocation of a farmer, and his education was received principally in the Perrysville graded school. He subsequently engaged in teaching school, which he followed for fifteen years, teaching seven years in Cherokee County, Kansas. He served two years in the late war in Company H, Twentieth Indiana Infantry, and during his term of service participated in the battle of Fort Hatteras, the seven days in front of Richmond, and other engagements. He also witnessed the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac. March 30, 1865, he was married to Miss Marinda Harrison, a daughter of Thomas H. Harrison, one of the old pioneers of this county, who made his way up the Wabash from Vincennes by poling a flatboat. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of five children—Frank E., Cassie, Henry W., Marinda E. and William J. Mr. Lewis engaged in the mercantile business at Gessie, this county, in 1881. He established his present business at Cayuga in 1886, removing his family to this place in June, 1887. He is now associated in business with his son Frank who is also assistant postmaster. They carry a full line of dry-goods, groceries, provisions, glass and queensware, their capital stock being valued at \$3,500, and their annual sales amounting to about \$8,000. While living in Kansas Mr. Lewis lacked but two votes of being elected Probate Judge on the

Republican ticket, and at the same election the county went 300 majority for Greeley for President. In politics he still affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and respected members of society.

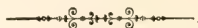
LIVER P. M. PONTON, engaged in farming on section 2, Helt Township, is a worthy representative of an old and honored pioneer family who settled in Vermillion County in the early days of the county. He was born on the family homestead in Helt Township, one-half mile from his present residence, the date of his birth being December 23, 1861, and is a son of the late John Ponton, who was born near Chilli-cothe, Ohio, being brought to this county when but four years of age. The father being a farmer, our subject was reared to the same avocation, which he has made his life work. He received his education in the common schools of the county. He was united in marriage September 30, 1885, to Miss Mary A. Amos, a daughter of William H. Amos, a resident of Montezuma, Indiana, and to this union one child has been born, named John W., who died at the age of six months. Mrs. Ponton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Montezuma.

EWIS H. BECKMAN, engaged in the grocery business at Clinton, and one of the active and enterprising business men of the town, is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born November 16, 1841. His parents, Henry and Mary Beckman, were born,

reared and married in Germany, coming to the United States soon after their marriage. They landed at New Orleans, where they formed the acquaintance of James Davis, whose home was near Newport, Vermillion County. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and being induced to come to this county, he followed that avocation in Vermillion Township until a short time before his death, which occurred in 1844. His wife had died the year before. Lewis H. Beckman, whose name heads this sketch, believes himself to be the only living representative of his branch of the family in America. His brother, John, who was born while his parents were at New Orleans, shortly after their arrival in America, died at the age of twelve years. After the death of his parents, the subject of this sketch found a good home with the family of James L. Wishard, of Helt Township. He received such educational advantages as the district schools of that early day afforded. In June, 1862, while in his twenty-first year, he volunteered in defense of the Union, enlisting in Company A, Seventy-first Indiana Infantry. August 31 his regiment was in battle at Richmond, Kentucky, and in that engagement Mr. Beckman was shot through the left leg. Many of the unhurt of his regiment were captured and paroled, and all of the wounded, Mr. Beckman with those paroled, being sent North, and soon after recovered from the effects of his wound. The regiment was exchanged, and was again in the field before the close of the year 1862, and several months following was engaged in guarding rebel prisoners at Indianapolis. In the summer of 1863 the regiment was recruited and reorganized, and became known as the Sixth Indiana Cavalry. During the operations at and around Knoxville in the winter of 1863-'64 the regiment made part of General Burnside's force. At

the opening of General Sherman's campaign against General Johnston's rebel army which culminated in the capture of Atlanta, the Sixth Indiana Cavalry joined the former at Buzzards' Roost, Georgia, and did hard work and gallant service during that campaign. The regiment also took part in the ill-starred raid of General Stoneman at Sun Shine Church, south of Atlanta, where many were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Among the latter was Mr. Beckman, who was shot through the left thigh, and his sufferings from this serious wound were rendered more than ordinarily severe by lack of proper care. For four weeks he was confined in Macon, Georgia, over one month at Andersonville, and at Charleston and Florence four and a half months. He was finally paroled and returned to his home. After being exchanged, April 19, 1865, he rejoined his regiment at Pulaski, Tennessee, and in June, 1865, he received an honorable discharge from the army, after which he returned to Vermillion County and engaged in agricultural pursuits. September 10, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura E. Crane, a native of Vermillion County, born in Helt Township, April 26, 1853, a daughter of Carlton Crane. Mr. and Mrs. Beckman made their home in Helt Township until he was elected to the office of county sheriff in October, 1872, when he moved to Newport. He was re-elected to the same office, serving in that capacity four years, and in 1876 returned to his farm in Helt Township. He remained on his farm until the spring of 1884, when he removed to Clinton. In January, 1885, he established his present grocery business, and by his genial and accommodating manners, and strict attention to the wants of his customers he has built up a good trade, his sales amounting to over \$13,000 per annum. In politics Mr. Beckman is a Republican, and is promi-

nent in the councils of his party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a member also of Owen Post, No. 329, G. A. R., and in 1887 he was elected commander of the post. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Four children have been born to them, of whom three are living, named Alice, Charles and Ray. Their third child, Lena Belle, died at the age of nine months.



JOHN W. PARRETT, of Newport, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Indiana. His father, Rev. Robert Parrett, was born in England, February 14, 1791, and was married in 1814 to Martha Mason. In 1816 they sailed from Hull, England, and after a voyage of ninety days landed in New York. They spent a few weeks in New Jersey, then came west and located near Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and two years later removed to Vincennes, where they lived about a year. In the meantime he entered eighty acres of land in Posey County, to which he removed, and built a log cabin, making his home there six years. In December, 1824, he moved to Evansville and bought forty-five acres near that city, and several years later, bought 160 acres adjoining, and of this made a homestead, living on it until his death in 1859. His wife survived him about ten years. A part of his land is now included in the site of Evansville, and is known as Parrett's addition. Mr. Parrett was a Christian gentleman, and the founder of Methodism in Evansville, and a memorial window has been placed in Trinity church, that city, in his honor. He was a successful business man, acquiring considerable wealth, which he used freely in the support of the Gospel and all worthy enterprises. He was

one of the founders of the old State Bank of Indiana, which afterward became the Evansville National Bank, and was one of its directors for many years. At his death he left a record of which his descendants may well be proud. He was not a man of liberal education, but of great natural ability, and was always greatly interested in the cause of education, and was one of ten who gave \$1,000 each toward the founding of Asbury College at Greencastle, Indiana. He and his wife were the parents of ten children who grew to maturity, all of whom became worthy and influential citizens. Three sons and two daughters are yet living, John W. being the eldest of this number. The second son, Rev. Richard M. Parrett, is a citizen of Patoka, Indiana, and William F. is judge of the First Judicial Circuit, his residence being at Evansville. Jane is the wife of Hon. Alvah Johnson, of Evansville, and Eva M. is the wife of Hon. Union Bethel, of Newburg, Warren County, Indiana. The eldest of the family, Mary A., was born on the ocean while the parents were en route for America. She became the wife of Hon. John S. Hopkins, and died at their homestead in Evansville in 1885. The third son, Robert, was a successful attorney, a graduate of Asbury College, and at one time a member of the State Legislature. He was Major of the One Hundredth Indiana Infantry, and was killed at Vicksburg in 1863. The youngest son, Joseph B., died at the age of thirty years, and Mrs. Martha Roberts and Mrs. Sarah Reed, died several years ago. John W. Parrett, whose name heads this sketch, was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, August 10, 1818, and was reared at Evansville from his sixth year. He joined the Methodist church when twenty years of age, and in 1842 entered the work of the ministry, and for nineteen years was a member of the Indiana Conference.

He was then granted a location and settled on a farm in Vermillion County which he had bought in 1850. Although not in the regular work of the ministry he is always ready to aid the cause of Christianity, and has many calls which he is glad to answer, to fill neighboring pulpits and perform other duties devolving on a Christian minister. From the *De Pauw Advocate* we learn that he was present at a meeting of the Northwest Conference held at Greencastle, Indiana, when the report of the committee on education showed a lack of about \$5,500 on the amount assumed by the Conference on the De Pauw fund. The first meeting of the lay and clerical conferences failed to raise the amount by \$1,500. Colonel Ray delivered a long speech, followed by Doctor John in a short, compact speech, and then came the prince of beggars, Bishop Bowman, but the Bishop seemed to have lost his grip or the contract was too much for him. Things were dragging and failure seemed inevitable when Rev. John W. Parrett, then a local preacher from Newport, arose in the back part of the room, and strode forward in an awkward way, and began as nobody else could, to talk, taking the management of the meeting abruptly out of the hands of the Bishop, and by volleys of wit and wisdom, of anecdote, and sayings, wise and otherwise, now eloquent, now pathetic, and at times ludicrous beyond description, he managed to raise the last \$1,500. Mr. Parrett was first married to Miss Elizabeth W. Mick, a daughter of Judge John Mick, and to them were born three children—Richard W., Edmund J., who died at the age of nineteen years, and John W., who died aged seventeen years. Mrs. Parrett died in December, 1848, and in March, 1850, Mr. Parrett was again married to Miss Lydia Zener, a daughter of Adam Zener, one of the substantial men of Newport, and founder of the Methodist church

of this town. To this union two children have been born, named Robert A. and Martha E. In politics Mr. Parrett is a pronounced Republican.

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THOMAS KIBBY has been a resident of Clinton Township since 1830, and for many years one of its active and energetic citizens. He was born in Clarke County, Indiana, February 8, 1810, a son of Lucius Kibby, a New Englander by birth. When young the father visited Canada, where he was seized and pressed into the British army, and was compelled to serve a short time before he found an opportunity to escape and return to his home in New England. He was a son of Amariah Kibby, a ship carpenter by trade, which he also learned in early life and became proficient in all kinds of wood-work. He worked for a time at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, and there built a flat-boat for himself, and with his family passed down the river to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to the Falls of the Ohio, in Clarke County, where Thomas Kibby was born. Being of an adventurous spirit, he volunteered and fought under General Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, November 5, 1811. During his residence in Clarke County the Indians were hostile, and many an adventure and narrow escape he and his family had with them. In 1814 he moved his family to the vicinity of Nashville, Tennessee, where he was engaged as a builder three years, and was defrauded of nearly \$3,000 due on contract work, by his employer. In 1817 he left Tennessee, coming to Indiana, when he settled with his family near Terre Haute, in the Wabash Valley. He erected, under contract, the first frame building at Terre Haute. In 1818 he removed to Parke

County, Indiana, where he cleared a farm from the forest, remaining there a few years, when he went to Clark County, Illinois, and from there to Dubuque County, Iowa, where he lived until his death, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Thomas Kibby, whose name heads this sketch, was the youngest of his four children, and is the only one now living. When he was quite young his mother died, and although his father married again, he hardly had a home. His schooling was very limited, and the care and advantages so common to the boys of to-day were denied him. At the age of thirteen years he left his father's home and began the battle of life for himself, and his lessons were well learned in the school of experience. He early in life became a self-reliant man, strong both mentally and physically. Like many of the adventurous youth of those years, he became a boatman, making his first trip to New Orleans at the age of eighteen years. In 1831 he became a pilot, and began with increased wages to save money. He has made over sixty trips to New Orleans. August 4, 1833, he was married to Miss Jane Vannest, who was born in Ohio, August 6, 1812, and who died March 20, 1880. Her father, John Vannest, was the first settler of Vermillion County, having settled on section 9, Clinton Township, as early as 1816. To Mr. and Mrs. Kibby were born eight children, as follows—John and Martin died in infancy; Isaac, living near his father; Sarah Jane died aged ten years; Elizabeth died aged twelve years; Stuart died in infancy; Thomas A., residing with his father, and Susan W., who was a school-teacher, died aged twenty-three years. Thomas A. was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting October 9, 1861, and was in the service of his country for three years. March 12, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Josie Lyday, a native of

Vermillion County, born December 16, 1858, and they are the parents of two children—John Vannest and Jane. Since he abandoned flat-boating, Mr. Kibby has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He has occupied his present farm on section 9, Clinton Township, since 1862. The homestead is located one mile north of Clinton, and contains ninety acres of choice land, and is part of the estate of his father-in-law, John Vannest. Besides this farm Mr. Kibby owns a good farm of 220 acres, located on sections 7 and 8 of Clinton Township.

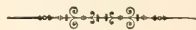
and family. He was a consistent Christian, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty-five years.

JAMES ROBERTS, one of the prominent men of Vermillion County, at present engaged in mercantile pursuits at Clinton, is a native of Edgar County, Illinois, born February 13, 1844. His father was a native of Ireland, coming to the United States when twenty-six years of age. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Beers, was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1799. She was first married in Onondaga County, New York, to Isaac Carman, and in 1836 came with her husband to Clinton. Mr. Carman died a few years later, leaving his widow with four children—Jotham, the eldest, went to the Mexican war and has never since been heard from; Mrs. Emeline Bradshaw, the second child, lives in Clinton; Mrs. Mary Freeman lives in Coles County, Illinois, and Jonathan resides at Eugene City, Oregon. Mrs. Carman and John Roberts were married in Edgar County, Illinois, in 1842. He died in 1856. She retained her mental and physical vigor to a remarkable degree until her death which occurred October 31, 1887, aged eighty-eight years. She made her home with the subject of this sketch, who is the only child of her second marriage. James Roberts was reared to a farm life, and in his youth received a good common-school education. February 3, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and participated in General Schofield's corps in the Atlanta Campaign in which his regiment did gallant service, taking part in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Chattahoochie River, and the battles

JOHN T. PONTON, deceased, was born in Ohio, January 30, 1830, a son of Obediah Ponton, who was a Virginian by birth. He was brought to Vermillion County, Indiana, in the fall of 1833, by his widowed mother, she locating on section 3, Helt Township, on the land now occupied by the widow of our subject. Here he was reared amid the scenes and incidents of pioneer life, attending school in the primitive log cabins with their puncheon floor and clapboard roof, where he received but a limited education. He was married August 5, 1860, to Miss Polly Kearns, a daughter of William Kearns, and a native of Helt Township, born in 1835. Mr. Kearns settled in Helt Township in 1831. He spent the last six years of his life in Montezuma, Indiana, where he died September 9, 1884. To Mr. and Mrs. Ponton were born three children, of whom two are living, Oliver P. M. and William S., the latter living on the old homestead with his mother. Mr. Ponton died August 8, 1886, his death causing universal regret throughout the community where he had lived for so many years. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, being strongly attached to his home

in front of Atlanta, in all of which Mr. Roberts manfully acted a soldier's part. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment as part of the Twenty-third Corps, turned north, and fought in the heroic battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, where General Hood's army was practically destroyed. Mr. Roberts received an honorable discharge September 13, 1865, when he returned to his home in Vermillion County. Since November 21, 1870, when he entered the mercantile establishment of Whitcomb, Anderson & Co., as clerk, he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits, with the exception of four years when he was serving as clerk of Vermillion County, having been elected to that office in 1878. In 1882 he became a partner in the mercantile firm of A. L. Whitcomb & Co., at Clinton. January 1, 1885, he sold out his interest in the business to Mr. Whitcomb, and bought a farm in Clinton Township. Later he opened a grocery at Clinton which he continued but a short time, when closing out he engaged in general merchandising with B. H. Morgan and John Q. Washburn under the firm name of Roberts & Co. February 1, 1887, they divided their stock and Mr. Roberts became associated in business with B. H. Morgan, at the old stand formerly occupied by A. L. Whitcomb & Co. Besides his business interests in Clinton Mr. Roberts owns a fine farm of 145 acres located on sections 12 and 14, Clinton Township. Mr. Roberts was united in marriage February 20, 1876, to Miss Laura Hagar, a daughter of J. M. and Jane Hagar, her father being deceased. Her mother is still a resident of Clinton. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, a son named Arthur, was born November 7, 1876. Mr. Roberts is one of the leading members of the Masonic fraternity in Vermillion County, and in 1887 was appointed Master of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 99, at Clinton. He is also a member of Owen

Post, No. 329, G. A. R., of which he is Adjutant. In politics he is a Democrat. He is now serving his fourth term as township treasurer, which shows the confidence and esteem in which he is held.



GEORGE H. REYNOLDS, of Highland Township, is a son of Elias Nelson Reynolds, a pioneer of Vermillion County. Elias N. Reynolds was born in Maryland September 2, 1804. He was left an orphan at an early age, and learned the trades of wheelwright and chairmaker, serving an apprenticeship of five years, completing it when he was twenty-one years old. He then went to Zanesville, Ohio, where he taught school for a time, and in the fall of 1830 came to Vermillion County, Indiana, and settled about four miles northwest of Perrysville. Here he entered 100 acres of land, which he partially improved, living on it about six years, and also in the meantime taught several terms of school. About 1838 he moved to a farm about three and a half miles northwest of Perrysville, near the present site of Gessie, where he lived until his death, which occurred August 26, 1877, being at that time within a few days of his seventy-third birthday. He was one of the highly respected men of the county, and was one of its public-spirited citizens. He was well educated for his day, and always took an interest in the cause of education. In politics he was a Democrat, but during the war was a strong supporter of the Government. He was married May 8, 1828, near Circleville, Ohio, to Rebecca Craig, a daughter of David Craig, a native of Kentucky, who moved to Ohio in an early day and built the first cabin on the present site of the city of Chillicothe. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds had three sons, but one of

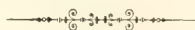
whom, George H., survives. David J. was born April 12, 1829, and died January 14, 1850; William W., born September 15, 1831, died January 16, 1874. George H. Reynolds was born on the farm where he now lives in Highland Township, July 28, 1835. He was married December 31, 1857, to Marinda Bainbridge, a daughter of Stephen Bainbridge, an early settler of Highland Township. They have six children living—James B., born July 25, 1859; Flora Belle, born January 15, 1861; Mary C., born December 22, 1868; William M., born November 19, 1871; Elias Nelson, born February 2, 1874, and Callie, born June 5, 1881. Their third child, Lanny J., was born May 9, 1864, and died September 15, 1866. Mr. Reynolds's mother makes her home with him and is active and in good health for one of her years. Mr. Reynolds owns about 300 acres of land in Highland Township.

MOS J. BETSON, one of the prosperous agriculturists of Vermillion County, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 7, Vermillion Township, was born in Oneida, New York, in the year 1845. His parents, Henry and Mary A. (Johnson) Betson, were natives of New York State, and of English descent. They came to Vermillion County, Indiana, with their family in 1847, remaining here till 1875. They then removed to Chrisman, Illinois, where the father died in 1875. The mother still resides in Chrisman. Amos J. Betson, the subject of this sketch, was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has followed through life, and in his youth received but a limited education in the schools of his day. He was married in Parke County, Indiana, in 1874, to Miss Louisa Rubottom, who was born in

that county in 1853, a daughter of Milton and Lula Rubottom. They are the parents of seven children named—Maude, Rosa, Lula, Roy, Garnet J., Bernice and Retie C. Mr. Betson commenced life for himself without capital, at first renting land, but by his persevering industry and good business management he has succeeded well, having by his own efforts accumulated his present fine property. He owns 327 acres of land where he resides, besides forty-nine acres in another section. He has a fine brick residence, erected by himself, and his entire surroundings show care and thrift. He raises a variety of crops, most of which he feeds to his stock. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. Post office, Newport, Indiana.

ZACHARIAH D. JAMES, late of Vermillion County, but now a resident of Montezuma, Parke County, was born in Virginia, August 30, 1811, a son of Dr. William B. and Elizabeth James. In the fall of 1811, when our subject was an infant, his parents removed from Virginia to Jefferson County, Ohio, making the entire trip on horseback, his mother carrying him all the way. In 1816 the family settled in Mansfield, Ohio, among the early settlers, the father preaching the first sermon preached in that place, and superintended the building of the first church there. He immigrated to Vermillion County, Indiana, in 1822, where he practiced medicine and preached the gospel until 1826. In that year he took a load of corn to New Orleans on a flatboat, and on the return trip died at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Our subject was about eleven years of age when his father settled in this county, and here he was reared to manhood amid the wild surroundings of pioneer life. He helped

cut the first wheat, and gather the first corn raised on the Swayze farm on Helt's Prairie. He was united in marriage November 4, 1830, to Miss Jane Skidmore, the eldest of eight children of Joshua Skidmore, and to this union five children were born, of whom three are yet living, named William A., a resident of Helt Township; John S., engaged in the grocery trade in Danville, Illinois, and Henry H., a practicing physician of St. Bernice, this county. Mr. James followed farming until 1852, when he removed to Montezuma, where he was engaged in the mercantile business some sixteen years. He then dealt extensively in grain and stock for a time, and is now living retired from active business life, enjoying the fruits of his years of toil and industry. Mrs. James died January 23, 1873, and Mr. James was a second time married November 20, 1873, to Mrs. Anna R. Elder, a native of Clinton County, New York, widow of Samuel Elder and daughter of Mason Meade. Mr. James has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1828, his wife having also been a member of the same church many years. In his political views he affiliates with the Republican party.



GEORGE A. CRABB, one of the leading business men of Clinton, engaged in dealing in groceries, was born at Clinton Locks, in Parke County, Indiana, January 22, 1859, a son of Walter G. and Eliza (Thayer) Crabb. His father was born in Ohio, August 2, 1816, a son of John W. Crabb, who was one of the pioneers of the Wabash Valley, and who made his home on Walker's Bluff in Parke County, this State, in 1824. Walter G. Crabb, when a young man, by the death of his father, had the care of the family

thrown upon him, his elder brothers having married and left home. A few years later he married a Miss Hanson, and to them were born eleven children, of whom only three are now living—Azro P., of Idaho Territory; Mrs. Elizabeth White, of Helt Township, Vermillion County, and Winfield S., residing in Iowa. The mother and the remaining eight children are buried at Clinton Locks. The second wife of Walter G. Crabb was a Miss Laney, who died shortly after her marriage. He was again married to Miss Eliza Thayer, a native of New York, and to this union five children were born, of whom George A., the subject of this sketch, is the eldest, and excepting his sister, Mary E., of Clinton, is the only one living. Three of the children died in infancy. Walter G. Crabb led an active business life, and was among the first traders at Clinton Locks, a place of importance during the days of the operation of the Wabash and Erie Canal. He erected a warehouse which is still standing there, and was a contractor in the construction of the canal. He carried on a ferry there for eleven years, crossing the Wabash at Clinton. In 1862 he became identified with this place, and until the spring of 1865 he owned and operated a steam grist-mill one and a half miles west of Clinton. In 1865 he erected the brick grist and merchant mill at Clinton, which he operated until his death, and which is now a part of his estate. He died August 22, 1884. His wife died November 12, 1877, aged forty-five years. All the brothers and sisters of Walter G. Crabb are deceased, with the exception of Mrs. Mary Welton, who resides in Edgar County, Illinois. The education of Mr. Crabb was limited to a few months attendance in the subscription schools. He became a thorough, practical business man, and in all respects was a self-made man. His father, once well-to-do in this world's

goods, became a poor man through the failure of others, and left his family in limited circumstances, and every dollar owned by Walter G. Crabb was earned by himself, and at his death he left a fair estate. In politics he was first a Whig, but affiliated with the Republican party from its organization. While not a professing Christian he gave freely of his means toward the building of churches, and also purchased books for a Sunday-school at Clinton Locks, of which he was superintendent. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was buried with Masonic honors. George A. Crabb, whose name heads this sketch, was reared from the age of three years in Clinton, and his education was obtained in the schools of Clinton. At the age of fifteen years he took charge of his father's books, and assisted his father in his mill until establishing himself in his present business, March 14, 1883. October 16, 1881, he was married to Miss Metta V. Davidson, who was born at Clinton, September 8, 1860, a daughter of John and Jane Davidson, both of whom are deceased. Their only child, Metta Amelia, was born December 22, 1885. In politics Mr. Crabb casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

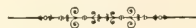
EDWARD A. FLAUGHER, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Cayuga, was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, September 7, 1846, a son of Zachariah Flaughter. His father was born in Brown County, Ohio, February 22, 1811, and died in Vermillion County, Illinois, December 3, 1865. He being a farmer, our subject was reared to the same avocation, and his education was received principally in the Industrial University of Champaign, Illinois, from which institution he graduated in June,

1868. He then began reading medicine with Dr. W. T. Summers, of Urbana, Illinois, and later read under the preceptorship of Dr. Balch, of Georgetown. During the year 1871 he attended the St. Louis Medical College one term, and in 1881 he spent one term at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and two terms at the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, graduating from the latter college in March, 1883. Dr. Flaughter commenced the practice of his profession in 1870, which he has since followed with the exception of the time spent at college. He makes a specialty of diseases of the eye in which he is very successful, and has become identified with the prominent medical men of this part of the county. He located at Eugene in August, 1870, and in 1876 went to Williamsport, Warren County, returning to Eugene, in January, 1880. He removed his office to Cayuga in October, 1884, being the first settler at this place. He established a drug and grocery store at Cayuga, the pioneer store, which he carried on in connection with his medical practice until March 17, 1885, when he disposed of his business to Nathan Tutt. He was appointed postmaster at Cayuga in March, 1886, and still holds that position. He has now a good practice at this place. Dr. Flaughter was married August 28, 1874, to Miss Mary J. Greer, whose father was George W. Greer, an early settler of Eugene Township. Of the two children born to this union but one is living, a daughter named Mary E.

THOMAS HENRY HARRISON, one of the old and honored pioneers of Highland Township, residing on section 31, about five miles west of Perryssville, was born in Ohio County, West Virginia,

January 1, 1810. His father, John Harrison, removed from Baltimore, Maryland, to West Virginia, and later settled with his family in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he died when the subject of this sketch was a child. He was a nailer by trade, and was engaged in the manufacture of nails at Pittsburgh. After his death the family returned to West Virginia, remaining there until 1819, then moved to Monroe County, Ohio. The mother was a second time married, to William Harris, who died in the United States army, and to this union two sons were born, named Charles and Samuel. In 1834 the mother immigrated with her family to Vermillion County, Indiana, where she died April 9, 1861, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Thomas Henry Harrison, whose name heads this sketch, arrived in Perrysville for the first time December 20, 1834. January 29, 1835, he was united in marriage to Miss Marinda Henthorn, a daughter of William D. Henthorn, who came to Vermillion County at the same time as the Harrison family. He then settled on the land now occupied by our subject, where he lived until his death, his wife also dying at the homestead some time before. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Henthorn only four daughters are living at the present time. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, of whom seven are yet living—Virginia, Richard, Susan, Marinda, Mary C., Charles and Margaret M. Their eldest son, William M., was a member of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, in the war of the Rebellion. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, but died of pneumonia at Gallatin, Tennessee, January 13, 1863, in his twenty-sixth year. The remaining children who are deceased are—John, who died August 18, 1846, aged six years; Thomas B., died in his thirty-second year,

July 4, 1883, at Jonesboro, Arkansas, and one who died in infancy, unnamed. In April, 1835, shortly after his marriage, Mr. Harrison went to Porter County, Indiana, returning to Perrysville, Vermillion County, in October of the same year. In August, 1838, he settled on the place where he has since resided, with the exception of one year. As will be seen Mr. Harrison has been a resident of Highland Township about fifty-four years, and is now the only representative of his father's family living in Indiana. He has always been an active and public spirited citizen, being interested in all enterprises which tend toward the advancement of his township or county. In politics he was in early life a Whig, but in later years a Republican.



FRANCIS M. RILEY, of Rileysburg, was born on the homestead which he now owns and occupies, April 14, 1844, and is one of the representative citizens of Vermillion County. Jacob Riley, the father of our subject, was one of the early pioneers of the county, settling on the farm now occupied by his son in 1842. He was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, in 1803, where he was reared, and received a fair education considering the lack of educational advantages in that early day. He came to Perrysville, Vermillion County, in 1827, and engaged in teaching school, in which he had considerable experience. He was married at Perrysville in 1831, to Elizabeth Nichols, sister of William Nichols, of Highland Township, and to this union were born four sons and one daughter. Three of the sons yet survive—George Harding, Frank M. and Jacob. William, the eldest son, died in Green County, Wisconsin, March 3, 1865, and the daughter,





F. M. Riley

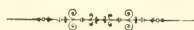


Mrs Martha W. Riley



Nancy, died February 19, 1861. She was the wife of Isaac Rouse, and left at her death three children. The father established the first harness shop in Perrysville, where he carried on the business until 1842. He then sold out and purchased 100 acres of the Riley homestead, on which he located. He added largely to his original purchase until he owned about 600 acres, becoming one of the wealthy and influential men of Highland Township. He died at the homestead, November 1, 1880. The mother of our subject died May 4, 1868, and after her death the father married again. His widow still survives and is making her home in Danville. Francis M. Riley is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers in Vermillion County. He was the first to introduce the Poll-Angus breed of cattle into the county, and is making a success in the raising of this valuable breed. He is also engaged in the manufacture of tile, this enterprise being carried on under the firm name of Riley & Shute. The works of this firm are at Rileysburg, where a superior quality of tile is produced. Mr. Riley served four months in the war of the Rebellion, being a member of the Seventy-first Illinois Infantry. He was married May 8, 1877, to Miss Martha W. Rodgers, who was born in Warren County, Indiana, March 25, 1860, her father, Elisha Rodgers, being still a resident of that county. Politically Mr. Riley affiliates with the Republican party. He is at present one of the commissioners of Vermillion County, having been elected to that office in the fall of 1884, and re-elected in the fall of 1886. He has a beautiful farm of 327 acres of land, 160 of which belonged to the original homestead, and its entire surroundings are indicative of the enterprise and industry of the owner. On the building of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, a station was secured at

Rileysburg, through the influence of Mr. Riley. The name was originally Riley, but there being another station on the railroad bearing that name, the name of this station was changed to Rileysburg in the spring of 1885. The place was formerly but a flag station, but is now a regular station, and is a place of some importance, where considerable shipping is carried on. Mr. Riley takes a deep interest in the welfare of the town, and every movement calculated to aid in building up the place has his encouragement and assistance.



STEPHEN STEVENSON COLLETT, deceased, was a resident near Eugene. He was a son of John and Elizabeth Collett, a sketch of whom we give elsewhere. Born in Pennsylvania in 1792, he was nine years old when the family came West with him, traveling by flat boat down the Ohio River to Lime Rock, Kentucky, in 1800. He came to this State in 1818, in company with his brother, Josephus, their father having been appointed deputy United States Surveyor in the Maumee Valley. Stephen himself, as deputy United States Surveyor for a part of Indiana Territory, made the first surveys of the counties of Owen, Putnam, Montgomery and Tippecanoe. He was subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits at Terre Haute, where the firms of Linton & Collett, and Rose & Collett, had extensive business relations in the fur trade with John Jacob Astor, with headquarters at Mackinac. In 1827 he removed to Eugene, Vermillion County, of which village plat he was the first proprietor, and where he engaged in the shipping of farm products and general merchandise by flat-boats to New Orleans. He was chosen as a Whig of the Henry Clay

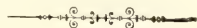
school to represent Vermillion County in the House of Representatives for the sessions of 1833-'35; then was senator from Parke, Vermillion and Warren counties in 1835-'36 and from Parke and Vermillion in 1842-'44. During all his legislative career he served with marked ability; was a member of the standing committees on Finance, Education and Agriculture; and was one of the nine members, including Governor Whitcomb and Calvin Fletcher, who voted against the internal improvement scheme, which afterward proved so disastrous. Although he had had but little opportunity for school education, he acquired studious habits, became posted in history and general literature. Although not a member of any church, he maintained a steadfast faith in the general principles of Christianity, especially the Golden Rule. He died December 28, 1843, at Browning's Hotel, Indianapolis, while serving as State Senator, and the Legislature passed resolutions of sincere respect concerning him, and many members delivered eloquent eulogies. Senator Bradley, for example, said: "By his energy, sagacity of intellect and integrity, which was never soiled by a stain nor darkened by a cloud of suspicion, he deservedly attained a high place in public estimation." Representative Thomas Dowling, of Vigo County, said: "As a merchant he was upright, scrupulously honest, direct and plain in his dealings; as a farmer he was distinguished for his good taste and industry; as a neighbor he was kind and obliging; as a friend, firm and steadfast; as a legislator, conscientious, prudent and upright; as a politician, devotedly attached to the great principle of constitutional liberty." On his farm he was a pioneer in the introduction of fine stock, and improved varieties of grain and other farm products. His clover field in 1832 was a curiosity, as it was one of the earliest

in the State; and even at that early day he secured short-horn Durhams from the herd of Henry Clay. In 1835 he owned and bred Haserac, the fastest, thoroughbred English race-horse in the West. In 1838-'39 he had herds of fine woolled sheep, Berkshire hogs, etc. Neighbors for a hundred miles around obtained of him improved varieties of live-stock and of grain. In 1822 Mr. Collett married Sarah Groenendyke, of Terre Haute, and their family comprised three sons and five daughters, all of whom are living except two of the daughters. The sons are—Hon. John Collett, State Geologist, 1879-'84; Stephen S., a successful farmer, and manager of the bank of Collett & Company at Newport, this State; and Josephus, a farmer, merchant, banker, railroad manager, etc., now residing at Terre Haute. (See sketch of these elsewhere in this volume). The daughter, Emily, married Dr. W. G. Montgomery, for several years Senator from Warren County. Mary married J. P. Campbell, deceased, who was a successful merchant and active Republican politician of Crawfordsville; Ellen married D. M. Jones, a Newport (Indiana) attorney, and Representative from Vermillion County of the Legislature during the war; Jennie married James H. Turner, of Terre Haute; and Clara married Crawford Fairbanks, also Terre Haute.

DAVID McBETH, manufacturer of harness, saddles, etc., and dealer in buggies and wagons, Clinton, was born in Logan County, Ohio, August 1, 1845, a son of Robert and Maria (Gunn) McBeth, both of whom were natives of Ohio, and of Scotch and Irish parentage. Robert Gunn, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was Indian agent in Ohio, in its pioneer days, and built

the first house at Bellefontaine, that State. The parents of our subject are deceased, the father dying of cholera at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1850, aged thirty-nine years, and the mother at Springfield, Ohio, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. I. A. Hazel, in 1872, in her sixty-third year. They were the parents of six children, of whom David is the youngest. His two brothers are deceased. His sisters are—Mrs. Maria Bane, of Battle Creek, Michigan; Minerva Goodale, also living in Battle Creek, Michigan, and Mrs. Hazel, living in Denver, Colorado. David spent his youth in Richland, a small town in Logan County. In July, 1861, he went to Columbus, Ohio, to learn the harness trade. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, Third United States Cavalry, serving a term of three years. The regiment first had headquarters at Little Rock, Arkansas, and later while Mr. McBeth was with it at Fort Sheldon, New Mexico. In February, 1867, he was discharged from the service of the United States, and resumed work at his trade, saddle and harness making, at Columbus, Ohio, at which he had previously served an apprenticeship, commencing when sixteen years old. In March, 1869, he came to Clinton, establishing his present business at this place. In 1870 he returned to Ohio for his bride, Miss Jennie Harsha, whom he married at Bellefontaine, October 5, 1870. She is a native of Pennsylvania, born April 6, 1846. Her father died many years ago, and her mother, Mrs. Mary P. Harsha, now Mrs. Burns, is living at Charlevoix, Michigan. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McBeth, of whom only two are living, named Mabel and Mary. Both Mr. McBeth and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he has always voted the Republican ticket. Mr. McBeth is a man of splendid business qualifications, and by his strict attention to his

trade he has established a large business, and by his fair and honorable dealings has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him.



JOHN WESLEY CASEBEER, retired farmer and merchant, Hillsdale, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, January 22, 1831, a son of John Casebeer, who was a blacksmith by trade. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Mansfield public schools. He came to Vermillion County, Indiana, in November, 1849, in his nineteenth year, crossing the Wabash River at Raccoon Ferry. He remained in the county but a few days, when he went to Coles (now Douglas) County, Illinois, five miles below Newman, where his cousin, John Casebeer, now resides. He returned to Mansfield in the fall of 1851, making the trip on horseback. In 1853 he came again to this county and settled in Helt Township, where he has since made his home. He was married August 27, 1855, to Martha Rush, a daughter of Samuel Rush, who was one of the early settlers of the county, and one of the first school-teachers of Helt Township. Six children have been born to this union, of whom four are yet living—Alvin B., married Miss Annie Fultz, and lives near Eugene, this county; John W., Jr., married Miss Jennie McDole, and lives on the old homestead near Hillsdale; Ithimer M. entered De Pauw University, September 14, 1887; Mary A. married George James, of Hillsdale, and they are the parents of one child named Mervin E. When the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago (now the Chicago & Eastern Illinois) Railroad was being built, Mr. Casebeer was a contractor on the road, building one mile of the grade. He engaged in the saw-mill business in Hillsdale in 1870,

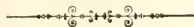
which he followed some two or three years. In the spring of 1881 he established his mercantile business, which he carried on successfully until late in the year 1885, when he sold his stock of goods to Joseph Flinn, although he still owns the store building. He is also the owner of eighty acres of choice land in Helt Township, besides town property in Alto and Hillsdale. He has been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty years, and is a liberal supporter toward all benevolent institutions. Mrs. Casebeer is also an active member of the same church, is president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Salem Methodist Episcopal church, and is an ardent temperance and Sabbath-school worker. Few men in the county are more widely known or more generally respected than the subject of this sketch. Genial in temperament, charitable toward the unfortunate, active in the support of every movement calculated to promote the public welfare, he takes a prominent position in the community, and has gained the confidence of all who know him.

REASON H. SWINEHART, hardware merchant, Clinton, established his residence and business at this place in April, 1871. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, February 22, 1822, a son of Daniel and Vesta (Hogland) Swinehart, his father a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and his mother a native of Ohio. In 1841 the family moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, where the parents lived until their death, the mother dying in 1848, aged fifty years, and the father dying in 1872, at the age of seventy-six years. Reason H. Swinehart was married at Terre Haute, April 12, 1857, to Miss Ann Palmer, and to them have been born six

children as follows—Emma died in infancy; Clara, born September 8, 1860, is the wife of W. L. Morey, of Clinton; Harry, born July 20, 1863; Frank, born January 15, 1866; Daniel, died in infancy, and Elizabeth, born at Clinton, August 15, 1871. Soon after locating in Terre Haute Mr. Swinehart commenced work at the tinner's trade which he followed until establishing his hardware business in Clinton. His sons, Harry and Frank, both of whom are young men of fine business qualifications, assist him in his business. Both are members of the Odd Fellows order, and Harry is at present Junior Warden of Clinton Encampment, No. 143. The father and sons are members of Amant Lodge, No. 356, I. O. O. F., and have passed all the chairs of the lodge. In politics Mr. Swinehart is independent, but of Democratic antecedents.

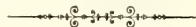
WILLIAM A. JAMES, section 11, Helt Township, was born in Vermillion County, Indiana, September 16, 1831, a son of Zachariah D. and Jane (Skidmore) James. His father was born in Virginia in 1811, and in 1822 came with his parents to Vermillion County, where he was reared and married. Of a family of five children, but three are living—William A., John S., a grocer of Danville, Illinois, and Dr. Harry H., of St. Bernice. William A. James was reared on a farm in Helt Township. He was given good educational advantages, attending school in Paris and Bloomington, Illinois, and after leaving school taught a short time. In 1862 he enlisted in defense of his country and was assigned to Company B, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and served six months. After his return home he clerked in his father's store

in Montezuma, and in 1867 returned to Vermillion County. In 1869 he settled on the farm where he now lives, which contains 128 acres of valuable land, all well improved and under a good state of cultivation, and his residence and farm buildings are commodious and convenient. Mr. James was married February 5, 1856, to Frances Houghland, daughter of William Houghland. They have had seven children, but two of whom are living—Charles W. and Harry E. The latter married Ida B. Rose, and is now a telegraph operator of Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. James is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Ancient Order of the United Workman and the Patrons Mutual Aid Society of Vermillion County. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically Mr. James is a Republican. He is one of the prominent and prosperous citizens of the township where he has spent his life.



JESSE HOUCHIN was born in Pike County, Ohio, November 10, 1825. He is of Scotch and Welsh ancestry, but for three generations preceding him his paternal ancestors were natives of Virginia. His father, Jesse Houchin, was born in Amherst County, Virginia, June 10, 1770. His grandfather, William Houchin, was born in Buckingham County, as was also his great-grandfather, John Houchin. His mother was Mary Allison, daughter of Thomas Allison, of New York State. Five of his uncles were soldiers in the war of 1812, Moses and Charles Houchin, and Jesse, James and Daniel Allison. His parents, soon after their marriage moved to Greenbrier County, West Virginia, and in 1820 to Pike County, Ohio, and from there in 1830 to Vermillion County, Indiana,

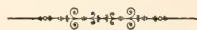
settling first in Highland Township, but soon after moved to Warren County, where they lived twenty years. Jesse Houchin remained with his parents until manhood, and in his youth, when not employed in the work of the farm, attended the subscription schools. In February, 1851, he moved to a farm in Helt Township, Vermillion County, and there improved a farm on which he lived until November 10, 1886, when he moved to Montezuma, but keeps his farm of 320 acres well stocked with horses, cattle, hogs and sheep as heretofore; and raising crops of grain and grass. Mr. Houchin was married April 9, 1846, to Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of John Jackson. They have had eight children—Martha S., John S., Mary M., Jessie E., Alice C., Daniel V., William E. and Lawrence Bruce. Daniel and William are deceased. Martha married William Malone, of Helt Township, and has nine children; John married Eudora Johnson; Mary is the wife of Silas Davis, and has eleven children; Jessie is the wife of James M. Morgan; Alice is the wife of Frank P. Thorn, and has one child; Daniel married Alice S. Earles, and at his death left one child. Mr. Houchin has been a prominent citizen of Vermillion County for thirty-five years. He is in no sense a politician, but is interested in promoting the material welfare of his township and county, and is always ready to assist any enterprise worthy of his support.



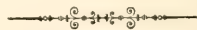
DAVID A. REED, a representative of one of the old and respected pioneer families of Vermillion County, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, September 28, 1824. His father, Jacob Reed, was also a native of Stokes County, his father being a native of Germany, and coming to

North Carolina when sixteen years of age. The parents of our subject came to Vermillion County in 1831 and settled on the same section where he now resides, the land at the time of their settlement being in a state of nature. David A. Reed was reared on this farm, and in his youth attended the rude log cabin subscription schools, receiving such education as could be obtained therein. He was married December 11, 1849, to Nancy M. Wishard, a daughter of John O. Wishard, who settled in Vermillion County as early as December, 1829. Eleven children were born to this union, of whom seven are living—Jane, John J., Margaret E., Mary E., Sarah A., Barbara A. and Laura B., all married with the exception of Laura. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have now fifteen grandchildren. Mr. Reed has made farming the principal occupation of his life, and by his own persevering industry and economy he has accumulated his present fine property, he having commenced life for himself entirely without means. He is now the owner of 249 acres of choice land, and resides on section 28, Helt Township. In connection with his general farming he devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of graded stock. Mr. Reed has been a member of the Methodist Protestant church from the age of sixteen years, and has always given liberally of his means toward the support of the gospel. He is an active Sabbath-school worker, and has served as superintendent or teacher for more than forty years. In his political views he affiliates with the Republican party. His son, John J. Reed, is one of the rising young agriculturists of Helt Township, and is the owner of a good farm of 101½ acres on section 28 of the same township. He was born in Helt Township, Vermillion County, July 17, 1852, where he was reared a farmer, and educated in the common schools. He was

united in marriage March 29, 1881, to Rosetta Heidle, whose father, John M. Heidle, was one of the pioneers of Helt Township. They are the parents of three children—Jesse A., Margaret E. and an infant son yet unnamed.



JAMES F. CARMACK, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on his father's farm on section 7, Vermillion Township. He is the owner of a good farm of fifty acres, all well improved, located elsewhere in the county. He was born on the farm where he now lives, in 1854, a son of Andrew and Rachel Carmack. His mother is deceased and his father now lives in Dana. He was reared a farmer, and since starting in life for himself has been successful, and is now numbered among the representative citizens of his township. He was married in 1883 to Margaret A., daughter of A. R. and Alvira Newlin, pioneers of Vermillion County. In politics Mr. Carmack is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



WILLIAM SLATER, of Dana, was born in Vermillion Township, Vermillion County, Indiana, July 3, 1849, a son of James and Melissa (Hifill) Slater. His father was born in the State of Ohio, coming to this county when a young man, where he lived until his death. His mother is still living, and makes her home with her son-in-law, William Reed, about three and a half miles from Dana. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, and his education was obtained in the common schools of the county. When twenty-one years of age he learned the

blacksmith's trade, which he followed until May, 1886. In 1870 he went to Iowa, where he spent over nine years, working at his trade in Mount Pleasant and Ottumwa. In 1880 he went from Iowa to Colorado, and in 1886 left La Junta, Bent County, that State, for Vermillion County, and has since been a resident of Dana. Mr. Slater was united in marriage April 10, 1875, to Miss Jennie Moore, who was born in Henry County, Iowa, October 6, 1861, a daughter of Peter and Caroline (Gallagher) Moore, her father deceased, and her mother living in Trenton, Iowa. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Slater, named Pearl and Mont.

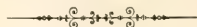
four years, when he returned to his home. He came to Eugene in 1885, and in January, 1887, came to Cayuga and took charge of the Junction Hotel until his present commodious hotel was erected. He has served during the past two years as justice of the peace, in which office he is serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

THOMAS THOMPSON, the genial proprietor of the Cayuga House, is a native of Indiana, born in Putnam County, June 14, 1839, his father, Garrison Thompson, who is now deceased, being one of the pioneers of that county. Our subject was reared in his native county, receiving his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He was married April 1, 1861, to Miss Sarah Smith, a daughter of James H. Smith, of Bainbridge, Indiana, and to them have been born five children—Gertrude, Cora, Frank, Fred and Maude. Gertrude married John Owens, of Putnam County, and they are the parents of three children, named Glen, Ethel and Georgeann. Mr. Thompson was a member of Company B, Forty-third Indiana Infantry, in the war of the Rebellion, and participated in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Helena, Little Rock, Memphis, Fort Pillow, Cameron and Marks Mill, being taken prisoner at the last mentioned place. He was then sent to Tyler, Texas, where he was imprisoned ten months. He remained in the service of his country almost

JOSEPH A. CLOVER, section 11, Clinton Township, is a representative of one of the earliest families of the neighborhood. He was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, August 6, 1818, a son of James and Eliza (Aspril) Clover, his father a native of the Allegheny Mountain district of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Delaware. The parents were married in Pennsylvania, but about 1817 moved to Ohio, locating near Cincinnati, and thence in 1822 to Vermillion County, Indiana. They settled on section 11, Clinton Township, on what is now the homestead of our subject. The country was then a wilderness, their nearest neighbor being Truman Ford, who lived three miles southeast. The father was in limited circumstances, but had enough to pay for eighty acres of land, and help maintain his family until he could clear a few acres and raise food. The nearest mill was at Eugene, twenty-five miles distant. He was a great lover of the chase, and generally furnished his neighbors with venison. He killed the only bear ever killed in his neighborhood. His house was surmounted with selected antlers, and was known far and near as the "Buck Horn House." James Clover died in the prime of life, February 26, 1836, aged forty-five years, his widow follow-

ing him in May of the following year. They had a family of eight children—one born in Pennsylvania, two in Ohio, and five in Vermillion County. Jane is now the wife of James Martin, of Grundy County, Illinois; Malinda is the widow of Solomon Stults, of Clinton Township; Delilah, deceased, was the wife of Joseph Reeder; Letitia, deceased, was the wife of Wesley Patton; John D. lives in Texas; Samuel F., and Margaret wife of William Kirkendall, live in Livingston County, Illinois. Joseph A. was the second child and eldest son, and after the death of his parents he kept the family together, until after his sisters were married. He then, April 2, 1848, married Drusilla Reeder, who was born in Vermillion Township, October 9, 1821, a daughter of Amos Reeder, one of the earliest pioneers of the county. Her mother died when she was a child, and her father February 24, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Clover have had five children—Jane (deceased, wife of Garrett Ames); Isabell, Amos (deceased), William R., and James, of Clinton Township. Mr. Clover has a good property of 156 acres, which was formerly the home of his father, around which cling many fond memories. He abounds in reminiscences and anecdotes of pioneer life, and if anything of importance has been by him forgotten, his friends cannot be made to believe it. A practical joker, many are the pranks played by him, but none are ever wounded to the heart, and a visit to him is one long to be remembered. When fourteen years of age he killed a huge buck, and was afterward called the champion boy hunter. The chase was his delight, but when eighteen years old he shot his last deer. While hunting he had wasted his last shot on a very large buck, but succeeded in only wounding him. The deer could not run away, and the determined young hunter would not, but closing in upon him with his

knife, fought it to the death, leaving the scene half naked, and wounded and torn in a way frightful to see. The deer was dead and beheaded, but complete recovery for the reserved best in the fight was a work of considerable time. When cured of his wounds he was cured of deer-hunting. The buck as it roamed at will, and the doe with the graceful fawn, were never more disturbed by him. In politics he is a Democrat. During the war he advocated the war measures, but since its close has been a man of peace.

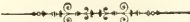


HON. WILLIAM SKIDMORE, who was prominently identified with the growth and development of Vermillion County, Indiana, during his life, was the first white child born in the county, a son of John Skidmore, the date of his birth being February 19, 1819. He was born with but one hand, his left hand, and one-third of that arm being gone. Yet in spite of this he was able to chop trees, and do other work required in the clearing and making of a farm, seemingly as well as any one. He was reared amid the wild surroundings of pioneer life, and during his early life he frequently hauled corn to the Wabash River, which he sold for ten cents a bushel, and has often taken apples to Chicago, Illinois. He was a self-made man in every sense of the word, and became one of the most prominent men in the county where he has always lived. He was twice married, taking for his first wife Elizabeth Pearnan, and of the three children born to them two are yet living—Thomas J. and Mrs. Sarah J. Freeman. Mr. Skidmore was married a second time to a widow named Mrs. Amelia Helt, and to this union five children were born—William Henry, George F., Mary E., Jasper F. and Caroline F. By her first marriage

Mrs. Skidmore has two children—Mrs. Serena Depuy, and Mrs. Clarinda Garner. Mr. Skidmore filled many of the official trusts of his township and county, and twice represented the county in the State Legislature, in the years from 1866 to 1870. In the early history of the county he served as constable and justice of the peace. While holding the former office he was called one time by the citizens to assist in arresting a man whom they had chased into Mr. Swazey's cellar. Mr. Skidmore went into the cellar when he was shot by the man in the right arm below the elbow. Never heeding this he succeeded in arresting his man before he had time to do more harm, wresting from his grasp a second freshly-loaded pistol and holding until the citizens came to his help and bound their prisoner. He carried the bullet received there in his arm to his grave. He was a consistent Christian and an active worker in the Methodist church for many years. Even when a boy he would walk over the settlement and tell the people of the near approach of some religious meeting. He died in May, 1881, in the triumphant hope of a blessed immortality.

TEPHEN S. COLLETT, of Newport, is a representative of one of the earliest pioneer families of Vermillion County. He was born in Eugene in December, 1829, and Vermillion County has always been his home. In his youth he received good educational advantages, attending Wabash College three years. He has been an active business man, and for many years was one of the prominent merchants of Newport. He assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Newport, serving as its cashier some time. Since that time he has been connected

with the banking interests of Newport, at present being general manager of Collett & Co.'s Bank. Mr. Collett married Miss Jennie Dunlap, a daughter of Alexander Dunlap, and they have four children, three sons and one daughter—John, cashier in Collett & Co.'s Bank; Samuel D., Fred D. and Eva, wife of Adam B. Littlepage, of Charleston, West Virginia. In politics the Colletts were old line Whigs in the days of that party, and later have affiliated with the Republican party. In religion they are liberal in their views.

JAMES J. LEWIS, one of the old and highly esteemed pioneers of Highland Township, is a native of Maryland, born in Worcester County, January 1, 1805, a son of James and Sarah Lewis. He was early in life left an orphan, having no remembrance of his parents. After their death he was taken to the home of his grandfather Lewis, the grandfather dying when our subject was ten years of age. Two years later, when he was about twelve years of age, he accompanied his grandmother and uncle to Pickaway County, Ohio, and here he had his first experience of frontier life. He grew to manhood in Pickaway County, and was there married to Miss Margaret King, a native of Ohio, whose parents removed to that State from Maryland in an early day. In October, 1830, accompanied by his father-in-law, Isaac King, he immigrated to Indiana, settling in Rush County, and two years later removed to Hancock County, where Mr. King continued to reside until his death. In November, 1837, Mr. Lewis came with his family to Vermillion County, and has since that date been a resident of Highland Township, and since March, 1851, he has resided on section

8, about six miles east of Danville, Illinois. Mrs. Lewis died April 3, 1857, and April 10, 1859, Mr. Lewis was again married to Mrs. Mary (Vandine) Craviston, widow of Samuel Craviston. By his first marriage Mr. Lewis had fourteen children, eleven of whom reached maturity. Six are living at the present time whose names are—Isaac, Eleanor, Sarah, Nancy, Joshua and Meredith. Those who died after reaching maturity are—John W., James A., Samuel B., Elizabeth and Mary. Though now in his eighty-third year Mr. Lewis is still active, and in good health, and is surrounded with all the necessary comforts of life. He has been a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty-nine years.

JOSIAH SKIDMORE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, Helt Township, was born in the neighborhood of his present home March 13, 1831, a son of John Skidmore, who was a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent. John Skidmore came to Vermillion County in 1818, and entered 160 acres of land in Helt Township, and in the fall of the same year moved his family to their new home. February 19, 1819, his son William was born, and had the honor of being the first white child born in the county. He died in 1881, aged sixty-two years. At the time of Mr. Skidmore's settlement in the county he had few neighbors except Indians, and there was not a house between his place and Fort Dearborn, the present site of Chicago, Illinois, on the west, the Wabash River on the east and Fort Wayne on the north. His first home was a log cabin and his furniture was of the most primitive description. He cleared and improved his land until it was one of the best in the township, and made it

his home until his death. Josiah Skidmore was reared in his native township, and is a prominent and influential citizen in the county. He was married February 25, 1855, to Phoebe A. White, daughter of Enoch White, a pioneer of the county. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

RUFUS P. LITTLE, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 16, Vermillion Township, where he owns a good farm of 119 acres, and in addition to this he owns ninety-three acres on another section. His homestead is well improved, his buildings being commodious and convenient and his land being well drained and under good cultivation. He is a native of Vermillion County, born April 16, 1837, a son of Charles and Rachel (Moore) Little, his father a native of Virginia of Irish descent and his mother of Ohio, of Irish and Welsh descent. His parents came to Vermillion County in 1830, and settled near Eugene, where they lived seven years and then moved to the farm where our subject now lives, where the father died in 1854, aged fifty-seven years. The mother died November 27, 1881, on her eighty-first anniversary. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom are living—Theodore and William, of Kansas; Rufus P.; Lucretia, wife of Joseph James; Rowena, wife of Francis Walthall; Charles, and Eliza J. At the time of his father's death Rufus P. was the oldest child at home, and the responsibility of managing the farm fell on him, and although he was only seventeen years old, he assumed the work of a man and was the main dependence of his mother and the younger children. He was married in 1863 to Sarah J. McNeely, who was born in Ver-

million County in 1846, and died in 1868, leaving two children—Ella and Eunice. In 1869 he married Anna Noyes, a native of Indiana, born in 1836. They have three children—Fred G., Grace and Clifford R. Mr. Little is a Republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

APTAIN JOHN LINDSEY, residing in the neighborhood of the old Indiana Furnace, Clinton Township, came to Vermillion County, November 4, 1839, and the day following his arrival he entered the employ of the Furnace company. Soon after he became superintendent of the furnace, and had charge of its working force until he entered the army. He was born at Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio, November 4, 1814, a son of William D. and Rhoda (Wilson) Lindsey, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of New Jersey. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving in a company commanded by his brother, John Lindsey, who died at Eugene, Vermillion County, Indiana, fifty years ago. The parents of our subject were married in Scioto County, Ohio, June 21, 1813, and of the nine children born to them, he was the eldest. The remaining children are as follows—Johnson, still residing in Scioto County, Ohio; James in Vigo County, Indiana; Wilson in Franklin County, Missouri; Sely, who is blind, lives with his brother James; Martha Jane, deceased wife of John V. Bly; William D. lives in Crawford County, Illinois; Harriet Ann, widow of Edward Walton, lives in Iowa, and Angeline died aged thirteen years. Captain John Lindsey, the subject of this sketch, is a self-made and self-educated man, his entire attendance at school being but three

months in the subscription schools of his day. As soon as old enough he began work in iron production and became a molder. His father was a boatman on the Scioto River until coming to Vermillion County. All the family came to this county together, with the exception of Johnson, the second son, who remained in Ohio. The father entered the employ of the Furnace company, but not long afterward he settled on a tract of 160 acres, bought by our subject, where he died March 5, 1872, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His widow survived until November 4, 1875, dying at the age of seventy-seven years, cared for until her death by her son John. Our subject was united in marriage March 30, 1845, to Miss Mahala Boyce, a native of New Hampshire, born in 1819, coming in 1839 to Vermillion County, with her father. He was an employe of the Furnace company in Clinton Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey a daughter was born December 16, 1846, who died the day of her birth, Mrs. Lindsey dying four days later. Her father died the same year he came to this county, her mother surviving until 1874. Three of her sisters and one brother are living, named Polly, Roxanna, Diana and Edwin, all with Captain Lindsey, members of the same household. No man in Vermillion County is more widely known or more warmly greeted wherever he goes than Captain Lindsey. He recruited almost all of Company I, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry, sixty of the men in its ranks being employes under him from one to ten years. The Fourteenth was the first three years regiment from Indiana to reach the front, and participated in McClellan's first battle at Rich Mountain, West Virginia, July 12, 1861, and at Winchester, Virginia, in Shields' battle with General Stonewall Jackson, March 23, 1862. At Winchester Captain Lindsey was shot through the right

thigh, necessitating a surgical operation which shortened his limb three and a half inches. For gallantry there he was offered a Major's commission, but he determined to remain with his own company, who regarded him as a father rather than an officer. He also determined if he could to remain by his men in the field at the battle of Antietam, and went in using a crutch and cane, but under the excitement of that day he was soon able to do duty without either. But his active service ended there. As Assistant Provost-Marshal in charge of Camp Lindsey, at Terre Haute, under Colonel R. W. Thompson, Provost-Marshal, he placed over 1,400 men in the field. His own personal popularity did much toward saving Clinton Township for any draft. As Assistant Provost-Marshal his services only ended with the end of the war, covering four years and six months. He now receives a pension of \$24 a month. His wife's brothers, Edwin P. and Danvers C. Boyce, were soldiers in the Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and his brother William Lindsey served in his company, and was detailed to care for him when wounded. Captain Lindsey, when the war commenced was a radical Democrat, and from that time was as strong a Republican. He is a comrade of Owen Post, No. 329, G. A. R., and a member of Sanford Lodge, No. 330, A. F. & A. M.

JOHAN F. LANGSTON, one of the most active and enterprising citizens of Summit Grove, was born in Helt Township, Vermillion County, Indiana, near Dana, February 18, 1849, a son of John M. and Mary (Skidmore) Langston, who were among the early pioneers of the county. In his youth he received a fair common school education. He was reared a farmer, and made

that his principal vocation until 1882, when in September of that year he came to Summit Grove and engaged in the mercantile business, and has since established a good trade, carrying a full line of general stock, and also sells champion harvesters, and other agricultural implements. He also deals in grain, poultry and general country produce, and in addition to his business he is express and railroad agent at Summit Grove as well as assistant postmaster. Mr. Langston was married April 14, 1874, to Miss Eliza Jackson by whom he had two children, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Langston died February 2, 1877, and Mr. Langston was again married March 15, 1885, to Mrs. Sarah V. Shannon, widow of the late Frank Shannon, and a daughter of John Taylor, of Vermillion County. They are the parents of one child, a daughter named Jennie Mabel. Mr. Langston never seeks official honors. He is a man of strict integrity, honorable in all his dealings, and during his residence at Summit Grove has gained the respect and confidence of all who know him.

WORTH W. PORTER, a worthy representative of one of Vermillion County's old pioneer families, is a native of this county, born in Eugene Township, June 11, 1857. His father, John W. Porter, who is now deceased, was also a native of Vermillion County, a son of the noted Judge John R. Porter, who was one of the most prominent of the early settlers. John W. Porter was a farmer and a stock-raiser, vocation he followed until his death which occurred June 15, 1873. The maiden name of his wife was Hettie Tipton, and they were the parents of nine children, seven of whom yet survive—Mary, Abbie, Jennie, Minnie, John, Zoe and Worth W., the subject of this

sketch. One daughter, named Lizzie, died after her marriage, leaving a family of three children. Worth W. Porter was reared to agricultural pursuits on the home farm in Eugene Township, and in his youth received a fair common-school education. He was married November 29, 1879, to Miss Louisa Campbell, a daughter of Hogan Campbell, of Eugene Township. This union has been blessed with three children, named Jessie, Jennie and Clarence. Mr. Porter resides on section 9, Eugene Township, where he owns sixty-three acres of choice land, and in connection with his general farming is engaged in dealing in stock. Both he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and among the most respected citizens of Eugene Township.

ROBERT H. NIXON, one of the leading business men of Newport, succeeded James F. Weller in the drug business February 11, 1863, the business having been established by John Q. Washburn in the early history of the town. Mr. Nixon has been longer in business than any of the business men of Newport, and by his accommodating manners, reasonable prices and strict attention to the wants of his customers, he has met with excellent success. He began life a poor boy, and by his good management has acquired a competence. He was born in Newport, Vermillion County, May 24, 1842, and here he grew to manhood. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company C., Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and served in Missouri under General Fremont. After being in the service a year he was discharged for disability, a bronchial affection brought on by exposure. He was united in marriage to Miss Maria Heffleman, a native of Vermil-

ion County, born May 4, 1844, her parents, Elias and Phoebe Heffleman, coming from Ohio to this county in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon are the parents of seven children, two sons and five daughters. In politics Mr. Nixon is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. Mr. Nixon is the only son of Joshua and Margaret Nixon. The father was born in Adams County, Ohio, where he was reared to the avocation of a farmer. He was of Irish descent, his parents being natives of the Emerald Isle. After coming to Newport, Vermillion County, he engaged in building and running flat-boats down to New Orleans by way of the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He was married in Ohio after locating in Newport, to Miss Margaret Lovejoy, a daughter of Joseph Lovejoy, a descendant of the family of which Owen Lovejoy was a member. She is now deceased. In 1847 the father of our subject engaged in the business of cabinet making and undertaking at Newport which he followed until his death. He was an honest, industrious citizen, and was respected by all who knew him. His brother, Robert Nixon, came to Newport as early as 1836. He was a carpenter by trade, and was also engaged for a time in flat-boating with his brother. He removed to Kansas in 1872, where he is now living at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

JAMES B. RICHARDSON, residing on section 6, Highland Township, is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born in Eugene Township, October 27, 1830, a son of Alexander and Mahala (Cox) Richardson, the former born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and the latter a native of Ken-

tucky, born in Knox County in 1810. The father of our subject came to Vermillion County in 1826, having lived a short time previous in Bloomington, Indiana. He made his home in Eugene Township until about 1832, when he removed to Perrysville. In early life he learned the art of distilling, and later he engaged in the manufacture of pumps, which he followed many years, supplying the early settlers. Later in life he followed the occupation of farming. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he resolved, although then sixty-three years of age, to offer his services to the Government, which were accepted, and he became a member of the Thirteenth Missouri Infantry. He entered the army through motives of pure patriotism, and gave his life for his country. He fought with his regiment at Fort Donelson, where he became disabled from the effects of the exposure he had undergone, and was soon after transferred to the Invalid Corps. He died at Indianapolis, March 28, 1864. The mother of our subject died at the home of her son, James B. Richardson, March 3, 1880, aged seventy years and three days. She was a daughter of Amos Cox, a native of North Carolina, who settled in Kentucky when twenty-five years old. He subsequently came to Indiana, and settled near Bloomington in an early day. Four of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Richardson were soldiers in the late war. Edward was a member of Company C, Twelfth Illinois Infantry; was wounded in the left arm at the battle of Shiloh, from the effects of which he died a few months later. Alexander enlisted with his father in the same regiment, and served until the close of the war. His regiment, the Thirteenth Missouri, after a time was consolidated with the Twenty-second Ohio, and was afterward known as the Twenty-second Ohio. Henry G., the youngest son, was too

young to enter the service at the beginning of the war, but later served as a member of Company D, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry. James B. Richardson, the subject of this sketch, enlisted first in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry for ninety days, and later became a member of the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, in which he served during the last two years of the war, being on duty in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, and was actively engaged during his whole term of service. The remaining children born to Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are as follows—Horace, the eldest son, resides in Vernon County, Missouri; Homer died in 1853, aged about twenty years; Elizabeth is the wife of Esau McFall, of Danville, Illinois; Mary is the wife of Peter Oliphant, also living in Danville, Illinois. James B. Richardson was reared in Vermillion County, to the avocation of a farmer, and is still engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has resided on his present homestead since 1844, with the exception of the time spent in the war, and is classed among the most respected and intelligent men in Highland Township. In politics he is a strong adherent to the principles of the Republican party, and has served his township as assessor several times. Mrs. Richardson was formerly Miss Corintha Nichols, and is a daughter of William Nichols, of Highland Township. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, whose names are—Homer, Susan A., Ettie, Emma and James J.

JOHAN PEER, farmer, section 3, Helt Township, Vermillion County, was born in the same township, August 12, 1833, a son of John Peer, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, near Columbus. He came

to Vermillion County, Indiana, when a boy, where he hired out as a farm hand. He subsequently settled near Newport, and in 1831 moved to Helt Township, where he made his home until his death. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, to agricultural pursuits, and his education was obtained in the rude log cabin subscription schools of pioneer days, with their slab seats and puncheon floor. He was married in September, 1857, to Miss Mahala Crusour, a daughter of Moses Crusour, deceased. Ten children were born to them, of whom nine are still living—William F., Mary C., David M., Martha J., Emma, James O., Prior, Lydia A. and Rhoda E. Mrs. Peer died July 7, 1879, and December 14, 1884, Mr. Peer married Mrs. Lucy E. Dicken, a daughter of Joseph Fisher, and widow of Joel Dicken. By her first marriage she had five children, two of whom are deceased—Henry F., who died at the age of eighteen years, and Martha A., died in her seventh year. The names of her living children are—Allen B., Flora B. and William A. Mr. Peer has always followed farming, in which he has been very successful, and is now the owner of 140 acres of choice land. In connection with his general farming he is engaged in stock-raising. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order. He and his wife and his three eldest daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

NICHOLAS T. LEITON, farmer, section 26, Helt Township, was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 25, 1834, a son of Thomas Leiton, a native of Virginia, and an early settler of Ohio. In 1836 the family came to Vermillion County, Indiana, and settled in Helt Township where in connection

with working at his trade, blacksmith, the father engaged in farming. Nicholas T. was reared a farmer and has always devoted his attention to agriculture, a vocation he has followed with profit. He now owns a fine farm of 140 acres, all well improved, and his residence and farm buildings are models of comfort and convenience. Mr. Leiton was given good educational advantages attending in his childhood the common school and later the Farmer's Institute, at Clinton, and the Newport graded schools, and after leaving school he taught five or six winter terms. He is a man of intelligence and well informed on all the general topics of the day, and is one of the most respected citizens of his township. He was married March 2, 1862, to Mary White, daughter of Enoch White, an early settler of Helt Township. Their only child died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Leiton are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is Sunday-school superintendent. In politics he is a Republican.

MRS. SARAH (VANNEST) MALONE is the oldest resident now living in Vermillion County, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Taylor) Vannest, the pioneer family of the county. Both of her parents were born in Pennsylvania, but married in the State of Ohio. Her father visited Vermillion County early in the year 1816, and selected lands on section 9, Clinton Township, a mile above the present site of Clinton, which he purchased at the Vincennes land sales, and immediately moved his family, then consisting of wife and four children, to their future home. They settled in a hastily erected log cabin in the southwest quarter of the section, and soon after began

to be troubled by their Indian neighbors. It is said that not long before their arrival, in a quarrel between two soldiers, a gun discharged by one of them, missed the other and killed a squaw, and for this the Indians vowed that the first white woman who crossed the Wabash should be killed. Mrs. Vannest therefore became the object of their retaliating vengeance, and two attempts to murder her were frustrated, once by a friendly Indian who had become attached to the family, and another time by the interference of her brother. Mr. Vannest then removed his family for safety to Fort Harrison, but returned himself and prosecuted the work of clearing and preparing his land for crops. Not long after this the trouble with the Indians ceased, and the family returning to their pioneer home lived ever afterward in peace. Mr. Vannest was possessed of considerable means, and carried on the work of improvement with characteristic energy, and soon became the owner of the entire section, nearly all of which is still in possession of his descendants. It is claimed that from this section over forty men entered the service of the Government during the war of the Rebellion. The Vannest home was the abode of hospitality. Mr. Vannest never turned any one from his door, especially a man in need, and never failed to help the needy if called upon. He was a man who feared nothing, and his true courage was often tested in the early days of the county. Active and energetic he rapidly acquired a good property. In 1835 he built a brick house, two stories in height, where Mrs. Malone now lives, which in those years was considered one of the best residences in Clinton Township. He lived in this house until his death, which occurred September 28, 1842, at the age of sixty-two years, leaving an estate consisting of section 9 (640 acres), besides a

farm of 160 acres, also in Clinton Township, and lands in Parke County. Mrs. Mary Vannest died August 29, 1824, aged forty years. The four eldest children of Mr. and Mrs. Vannest are—Leah, deceased, wife of Carr Malone; Samuel, deceased; Mrs. Sarah Malone and Jane (twins), the latter deceased, wife of Thomas Kibby. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Vannest after coming to Vermillion County are—John, who was the first white child born in the county; Betsey, deceased, wife of Isaac S. Palmer; Mary married John Jacques, and died in March, 1848; Isaac, living in Helt Township. Mrs. Sarah Malone, whose name heads this sketch, was married January 12, 1834, to Scott Malone, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, June 15, 1808, a son of Hartley Malone. He was reared in his native State, and early in life learned the cooper's trade. He was among the pioneers of Vermillion County, settling in Helt Township in an early day. He became a flat-boatman and a competent river pilot, and followed the rivers many years before and after marriage. He then settled down on the Vannest homestead, and many years afterward rebuilt the old brick house, the foundation of which was becoming unsafe. Mr. Malone died March 30, 1860, and at the time of his death was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was first a Whig, but affiliated with the Republican party from its organization. Mr. and Mrs. Malone were the parents of the following children—Johnson, now a resident of Clinton; Stuart, who died aged five years; Mary M., died in infancy; Martha J., wife of Henry A. White, died February 6, 1887, leaving four children; Walter S. died December 28, 1886, at the home of his mother aged forty-four years; Ruam died in her twenty-third year in 1867; Morton died in 1883, at the home of his mother, aged thirty-six years;

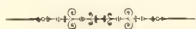
Fanny married Alonzo Hostetter, and died at Clinton in 1875, aged twenty-five years; John, the youngest, is living on the homestead with his mother. He was born January 3, 1853, and April 5, 1875, was married to Miss Rose Aldrich, a daughter of Montorville Aldrich. This union has been blessed with five children, whose names are Fannie, Scott, George, Clyde and Ralph.

JOHAN NORRIS, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 22, Vermillion Township, where he owns 218 acres of choice land. He is a native of Vermillion County, born November 7, 1834, a son of Robert S. and Martha (Nichols) Norris, natives of South Carolina. The parents came to Indiana in 1830, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject, which at that time was an uncultivated tract of land. On this farm they passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1877, aged seventy-three years. They had a family of seven children, four of whom are living—Elizabeth, Caroline, John and Lewis. When they came to Indiana they were poor, but they went bravely to work and by economy and good management accumulated a good property, owning at one time 800 acres of valuable land. John Norris was reared a farmer, and has made agriculture his lifework. He was married in 1858 to Martha Merriman, a native of Tennessee, born in 1837. They had four children—Clara and Clarissa (twins), the latter being the wife of Benjamin Nicholas; William A. and an infant unnamed. Mrs. Norris died and in 1866 Mr. Norris married Sarah E. French, who was born in Parke County, Indiana, in 1838, a daughter of Philip and Sarah French. They have three children—Robert S., George and Philip. Mr. Norris is a member of the Ma-

sonic fraternity, Lodge No. 320, which he has served as treasurer. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

NOAH HEDGES, a representative of one of the old and honored pioneer families of Vermillion County, Indiana, was born in Clinton Township, April 19, 1836. His father, William Hedges, was born in Otsego County, New York, October 24, 1801, and in 1819, when eighteen years old, was in Vermillion County on Government survey. In 1823 he married Pamela Alden, and directly after his marriage he came to this county and established his residence in Clinton Township, being one of the first settlers, making a permanent home not long afterward on section 25. Here he lived until shortly before his death, which occurred in the city of Clinton, October 24, 1873, on the seventy-second anniversary of his birth. He came to the county in limited circumstances, having not over \$200 capital, but being an active, energetic man he soon stood well to the front. He was a carpenter by trade, and often worked at this occupation for 50 cents a day. He became the owner of about 700 acres of land, and after giving his children a good start in life, he left a good estate. He was a man of public spirit, and did much toward developing the resources of the county. In 1844 he erected a saw-mill on Brouillet's Creek, and some time later added to it a grist-mill. Some twenty years afterward he moved his mill to Clinton, and there operated it until his death. During his later years he was a member of the United Brethren church. His widow still survives and is living with her married daughter, Mrs. Alma Shew, near her pioneer home, being now eighty-four years of age. Eleven chil-

dren were born to Mr. and Mrs. William Hedges—Mrs. Irene Shew, of Clinton Township; Mrs. Mary A. Shew, also of Clinton Township; Samuel, who died January 1, 1873; Milton, a resident of Terre Haute, Indiana; Noah, whose name heads this sketch; Columbus C., of Clinton Township; Mrs. Alma Shew; William was a member of the Fourteenth Indiana Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Chancellorville, Virginia, in 1863; Mrs. Catherine Hall resides on part of the old homestead in Clinton Township, and two children who died in early life. Noah Hedges has spent all of his life in Vermillion County, and now lives on section 25, Clinton Township, not eighty rods from his birth-place. He has been twice married, and a daughter of his first wife became the wife of Charles E. Welker. She died in Clinton Township February 24, 1883, in her twenty-third year, after about one year of married life. Mr. Hedges married his present wife, formerly Miss Hannah Tennis, March 17, 1872. She is a native of Ohio, born January 12, 1848, a daughter of Allen and Mary Tennis. The father died in Clinton Township during the war of the Rebellion. Her mother is yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Hedges have five children living—Baraba I., Maynard V., Ernest V., Mand H., Esta E. Their fifth child, a son named Charles E., died in infancy. Mr. Hedges is a thorough, practical farmer, which is well indicated by his farm of 120 acres of finely cultivated land. He is a member of the United Brethren church. Mrs. Hedges belongs to the Baptist church.



ELIAS LAMB, of Newport, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, about sixteen miles north of Ashland,

the date of his birth being September 24, 1814. In April, 1829, his parents, Joseph and Lydia (Adamson) Lamb, left North Carolina for Indiana, bringing their family to Wayne County. There the parents lived on a farm until their death, the mother dying in 1844, and the father in 1855. They were members of the Society of Friends. Of the nine children born to them seven grew to maturity, of whom five are living at the present writing as follows—Esther, Elias, Mornen, Joseph and Ithamer. Of the above, all with the exception of one son is living in Indiana. Elias Lamb, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm to agricultural pursuits. March 23, 1837, he married Miss Susannah Bish, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born November 17, 1818, a daughter of John and Ann Elizabeth Bish, with whom she came to Wayne County, Indiana, in 1836. Her parents lived in Wayne County many years, and subsequently removed to Miami County, where the mother died. Later the father returned to Wayne County and died on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Bish reared a family of ten children to maturity, of whom two sons and four daughters yet survive. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Lamb settled in Wayne County, living there many years. Mr. Lamb learned the carpenter's trade at which he worked in connection with farming. In 1870 he came to Vermillion County, locating on a farm near Perrysville. In March, 1873, he bought and removed to a farm in Vermillion Township, where he lived until March 3, 1887, when he purchased the pleasant home in Newport where he now resides, enjoying the fruits of a well spent life. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb celebrated their golden wedding March 23, 1887, at which there was a large attendance of the old settlers, and nearly all of their children and grandchildren were also present.

They have had ten children born to them — Azel E., Irvin R., Elizabeth J., John V., Leanna, Carrie, Merritt C., Elmira C., and Lydia F., living, and Lewis K., their fourth child, died aged one and a half years. They have in 1887, twenty living grandchildren and eight great-grand children. October 12, 1883, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb were attacked by burglars at their home, Mr. Lamb being severely injured, and has never fully recovered from the effects. In 1841 he and his wife united by letter with the United Brethren church in Wayne County, and recently transferred their letters to the same church in Newport. Politically Mr. Lamb was a Free-Soiler until 1856, since which he has affiliated with the Republican party. They are among the most respected citizens in Vermillion County, and are ever foremost in deeds of Christian charity and benevolence.

R IENZI M. WHITE, one of the active and enterprising agriculturists of Helt Township, residing on section 27, was born in the same township, near his present home, January 31, 1841, a son of James A. White, one of the old and respected pioneers of Vermillion County. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has made his life work, and was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood, and at the Farmer's Home Institute at Clinton, Indiana. He enlisted as a private in the war of the Rebellion, and was assigned to Company D, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and participated in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Dallas Woods, Kenesaw Mountains, Cassville, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, thence

to Washington, where he participated in the grand review. He was in the service three years, and was discharged as Orderly-Sergeant at the close of the war. May 19, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary J. Davis, a native of Montgomery County, Indiana, and daughter of Robert Davis, now a resident of Helt Township. Mr. White has a fine farm of eighty acres, where in connection with his general farming he is engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of graded Holstein cattle. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. White is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Salem.

T HOMAS J. SKIDMORE, a prominent and successful agriculturist of Vermillion County, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 15, Helt Township, was born in the same township, near his present farm, February 14, 1850, a son of the late Hon. William Skidmore. His youth was passed on the home farm, and in attending the schools of his neighborhood, where he received a fair common-school education. He has always followed farming and has now a valuable farm of 106 acres well improved and under good cultivation, the surroundings of his place showing the owner to be a thorough, practical farmer. September 7, 1871, he married in Clarke County, Illinois, Miss Virginia Wright, whose father, Richard Wright, is still a resident of Clarke County. Four children have been born to this union, named—Estella, Harvey, Jesse and Metta A. Mr. Skidmore has been a member of the United Brethren church since the age of nineteen years, with the exception of four years, when he belonged to the Methodist Protestant church. He is now steward of

the United Brethren church and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. His wife is a consistent member of the same church.

SIMPSON W. COFFIN, residing on section 8, Eugene Township, was born May 10, 1829, on the old homestead, commonly called the Collett farm, and located one and a quarter miles from his present home. His father, Dr. William Coffin, who is now deceased, came to this county from Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1822, and settled in Eugene Township in the spring of 1823, entering land from the Government. At the time of his settlement Indians and wild animals were numerous, and he often traded with the Indians. On one occasion a number of Indians came to his house all intoxicated but two who remained sober to take care of the others. Little damage was done by them at that time except the breaking of a large looking-glass. For ten years Dr. Coffin was associated in the practice of medicine with Dr. Scott, late of Newport. The mother of our subject, Eunice Coffin, was a daughter of Zeno Worth. The parents of our subject had a family of nine children, two of whom died young. The names of those who reached maturity are as follows—Berkley (deceased), Nelson (a prominent physician of Monticello, Illinois), Laura (deceased), Emily (living in Clarke County, Iowa), Simpson W., Mary and Miriam (deceased). Simpson W. Coffin, our subject, was reared to the avocation of a farmer, and was educated at the Bloomington (Indiana) University, and Wabash College of Crawfordsville. He was married April 6, 1856, to Miss Rachel A. Tutt, a daughter of James and Melinda (Neel) Tutt, who reside in Helt Township, town of Highland, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Coffin are the parents

of three children named—Milton, William and Belle. Mr. Coffin has met with good success in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 220 acres of choice land. He devotes his entire attention to farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of graded stock. Mrs. Coffin is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

PHILANDER GOFF, of Highland Township, is a representative of one of the earliest pioneer families of Vermillion County, his father, David Goff, settling in Highland Township in 1823. The Goff family originated in Wales, three brothers coming to America in an early day in the history of the country, one of whom settled in Canada, one in Rhode Island and the other in New Jersey. David Goff was born in Connecticut in 1798, and in 1804, when he was but six years old, his father immigrated to Western New York, settling in Monroe County. In 1815 David, then a youth of seventeen years, left the homestead and with his brothers, Brainard and Almon, started West, gradually working their way until they reached Carlisle, Indiana, where they worked for some time in a distillery. In 1823 they came up the Wabash River to Perrysville, stopping along the route and working at all points where new towns were building, between Carlisle and Covington. They did not then decide to locate at Perrysville, but continued their journeyings to what is now the city of Chicago. They soon returned to Perrysville and assisted in erecting the first building in the place and also at Terre Haute, and now decided to end their journeyings and locate. David and Almon entered eighty acres of land about two miles west of Perrysville and Brainard located

about a mile west of them. David and Almon spent the rest of their lives in this county, living to be over eighty years old, and Brainard died in La Porte, Indiana. David Goff became a worthy and respected citizen, being highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was for forty years a member of the Baptist church. He married Mary Hughes, who was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, November 9, 1807, and died October 6, 1866. Mr. Goff died September 7, 1881. They were the parents of eight children, two sons and six daughters, all of whom are living and all but two residents of Vermillion County. Philander Goff was born in Highland Township, near where he now lives, September 30, 1834. He has been married three times. His first wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Gouty, died April 24, 1863. To them were born three children, but one of whom, Jeremiah, is living. Mr. Goff was married the second time to Mrs. Marantha (Cossey) Gouty, and to them were born five children, only one of whom, William H., is living. His present wife was Anna Elizabeth Fox, a daughter of John L. Fox, and they have six children—Flora Belle, Lewis D., John B., Lilly B., Stillman and Effie. Mr. Goff has lived on his present homestead since 1860, where he has a fine farm and beautiful home. His two eldest sons are married and reside on farms near their father, given them by their grandparents on the mother's side. Mr. Goff is a Democrat in politics.

In 1865 he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. C. Cook, remaining under his instruction two years, when he went to the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended lectures two years, graduating in 1868. In the same year he began his practice at Quaker Hill, remaining there until 1874, when he moved to Newport, where he has since built up a large practice. Dr. Shepard was married in 1874 to Susie Hannahs, a native of Ohio. They have one child—Grace. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Vermillion Lodge, No. 594. In politics he is a Democrat. Dr. Shepard has a good home in the village of Newport.

CALVIN B. HARRISON, a member of the Harrison family who settled in Vermillion County among the early pioneers, was born in Clinton Township, this county, March 7, 1837, and now resides on section 19 of the same township, within forty rods of his father's homestead. His father, Benjamin Harrison, settled here with his family about the year 1832, and did much toward developing the early resources of the county, and lived and died an honored and respected citizen. With the exception of five months spent in Knox County, Illinois, during the year 1860, Mr. Harrison has always lived in Vermillion County, in the neighborhood of his birthplace. He was early in life inured to farm work, and has always followed the avocation of a farmer, although for the past four years he has also been engaged in the manufacture of tile. He was united in marriage November 27, 1861, to Miss America Eviston, a native of Parke County, Indiana, born November 3, 1843, a daughter of Thomas and Olive Eviston. Her parents settled in Clinton Township, this county,

LEWIS SHEPARD, M. D., a prominent physician of Newport, is a native of Vermillion County, born November 15, 1839, a son of Benjamin and Eliza (Johnson) Shepard. He was raised in this county, spending his early life on his father's farm.

when she was a child, her father dying here a few years ago. Her mother is still living, aged eighty-four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Harrison eleven children have been born as follows: Mrs. Olive Wood, of Clinton Township; Douglas died March 20, 1885, aged twenty-two years; Bruce; Colman; Annie, who died in childhood; Charles, Frank, Thomas, Arabella, Nellie and Callie. In politics Mr. Harrison is a Republican, and is a strong adherent to the principles of that party.

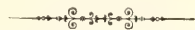
MICHAEL HELT, deceased, who was prominently identified with the early history of the county, was born in Pennsylvania, January 22, 1788, a son of John Helt, who was of German descent. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he followed through life. He was married August 31, 1815, to Elizabeth Aye, a native of Maryland, and a daughter of Jacob Aye, who was of German and English descent. To them were born seven children, four still living—Mrs. Celina Mitchell, Catherine, Charles B. and Nancy. Catherine was the second white child born in Vermillion County, the date of her birth being March 23, 1819, and is the oldest living native born citizen in the county. She has never married and is living with her maiden sister on a part of the old homestead. The names of the deceased children are John, Hiram and Irena. Shortly after his marriage Michael Helt, with his wife, his two brothers, Daniel and George, his sister Elizabeth, with her husband Augustus Ford, his father, and John Skidmore and family, started in a flat-boat at Columbus, Ohio, for Indiana, floating down the Scioto River to the Ohio, and from there to the mouth of the Wabash River, then poled it to

Vincennes, Indiana, where the little colony lived about three years. In 1818 they came to Vermillion County, settling on and around the prairie which was subsequently named Helt's Prairie at a settler's meeting, in honor of John Helt and his three sons. John Helt died aged seventy years, more than fifty years ago. When they settled here the country was nothing but a wilderness, wild animals roamed through the forest, and Indians were the only inhabitants, but were not troublesome. Their nearest trading point was Terre Haute, and their milling was done sixty miles from their home. They worked hard to make a home out of the forests for their family, and by persevering industry and strict economy in the pioneer days, their efforts were crowned with success. Mr. Helt died at his home in Helt Township, August 5, 1864, and his wife died September 13, 1867. Both were earnest Christians, and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years.

JOHAN CLARK, a worthy representative of one of the old and respected pioneer families of Vermillion County, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, born September 3, 1829, and was but three years of age when his parents, Ezra and Nancy (Fullwider) Clark, settled in Vermillion Township, this county, near Newport. His father was born in Butler County, Ohio, and is now living in Helt Township, Vermillion County, a hale old man, eighty-seven years of age. The mother of our subject was born in North Carolina, and was of German ancestry. She died in 1864, after having reared five children to maturity. Two beside the subject of this sketch are yet living, named Mrs. Martha Sears and Mrs. Mary E. Betson, both resi-

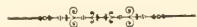
dents of Vermillion Township. The father was again married to Miss Abbie Pierson, and by his second marriage has reared a family of four children. John Clark, the subject of this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits on the home farm, and has always followed the avocation of a farmer, in which he has met with good success. He was united in marriage, August 16, 1853, to Miss Rachel Smith, who was born in Clinton Township, Vermillion County. Her father, James Smith, died when she was three years old. They commenced housekeeping on a tract of eighty acres deeded him by his father, located in Vermillion Township. Three years later they removed to Clinton Township, and settled on the farm where they have since made their home. This property is very finely located on the Hazel Bluff gravel road, two miles west of Clinton. Mrs. Clark died on this farm, November 29, 1879, in her forty-eighth year. July 25, 1880, Mr. Clark was married a second time to Mrs. Charity (Bruce) Downs, a native of Edgar County, Illinois, born March 8, 1843. Her parents, James and Nancy (Carney) Bruce, were born in the State of Virginia, but married in Kentucky, and moved to Illinois from that State. Mrs. Clark was about four years of age when her father died. Her mother died some twenty-two years ago. Mrs. Clark was first married to Abram Downs, September 29, 1868, and they resided in Edgar County, Illinois, until his death, which occurred February 27, 1871, at the age of twenty-seven years. Mr. Clark has 193 acres of choice land in his homestead, and also owns forty acres of improved land on section 16, Clinton Township. He has a neat, comfortable residence, good farm buildings, and the entire surroundings indicate the care and thrift of the owner. In politics he has always voted the Democratic ticket. He is an active and enterprising citizen, and

every movement calculated to promote the welfare of his township or county has his encouragement and support.



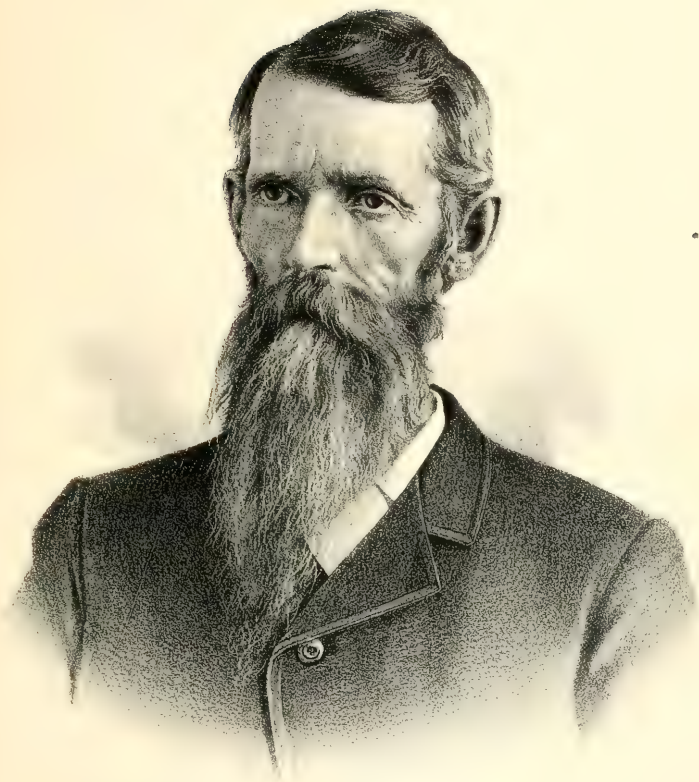
SMITH H. SAMUELS, manufacturer and dealer in brick at Cayuga, is a native of Ohio, born in Pickaway County December 25, 1841, a son of Peter and Eleanor (Vinson) Samuels, both of whom are deceased. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, receiving his education principally at Bloomingdale Academy, Parke County, Indiana, and during the year 1869 he taught school for one term. On the 6th day of July, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, in Company H, Twenty-first Indiana Infantry, serving in this company two years. Immediately after the surrender of New Orleans his regiment made an expedition into western Louisiana, and at Bayou Boeuf captured a battery of three guns, which was subsequently used by detail from his regiment, and with such efficiency that General B. F. Butler converted the entire regiment into heavy artillery, with two additional companies, and when fully recruited the organization numbered 1,900 men. Mr. Samuels served four years and two months, and participated in the battles of Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville, Franklin, siege of Port Hudson (forty-seven days and nights), Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort, Forts Huger and Tracy, and Fort Blakely. At the last named place the battery to which our subject belonged alone, with two thirty-pounder Parrott rifles, whipped the Huntsville and Nashville Confederate, wooden, and the Morgan iron-clad gunboats. This occurred April 8, 1865, on the extreme right of Fort Blakely, and was really the last battle of the war. Mr. Samuels was appointed Bugler at Mobile, Alabama, and was mustered out as such, and

the old bugle he used in the war is still in his possession, and becomes dearer and more valued every year. While in infantry Mr. Samuels was wounded in the right shoulder, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 5, 1862, where 2,500 Union troops defeated J. C. Breckenridge, with 6,000 rebels, who left his wounded, including one General (Clark) on the field. Since the war Mr. Samuels has been nearly exclusively engaged in the general mercantile business. He was married September 30, 1886, to Miss Nancy Isabelle Wann, a daughter of William H. Wann, of Lodi, Indiana. They are the parents of one child, a daughter named Ellen V. Mr. Samuels came to Cayuga in 1886, where he has built a comfortable home, and is one of the substantial and most respected citizens of the place. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Knights of Labor and Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the Baptist church.



WILLIAM WRIGHT, a worthy representative of one of the old and respected pioneer families of Vermillion County, was born on the homestead which he now owns and occupies, the date of his birth being December 4, 1831. He is a son of George and Mary (Briggs) Wright, and a grandson of George Wright, Sr., who settled here as early as 1820. George Wright, the father of our subject, was a man of more than ordinary ability, ambitious and energetic, and made, considering the disadvantages of the times, rapid progress. He was a man of strict integrity, kind and generous almost to a fault, and if in his power to aid he never turned away a needy man from his door. Politically he was always loyal to the Whig party. In religious

views he never doubted God's goodness, and believed in the final salvation of all men. His death, which was a source of universal regret throughout the county, occurred December 4, 1852, on the day his son William attained his majority. He was born in Ontario County, New York, July 11, 1801. He commenced life for himself at the age of eighteen years, but came to Vermillion County about the same time as his parents settled here, in 1820. He was married in 1822 to Miss Mary Briggs, who was born near Seneca, in Lake County, New York, in 1806, a daughter of John Briggs. Her parents came to Indiana and settled in Vigo County in 1816. Both were natives of England. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wright commenced housekeeping at the Wright homestead, where all their five children were born. Two children died in infancy; their daughter Jane married James Rush, and died six months after her marriage; Ann became the wife of William Wood, and is now deceased, and William is the subject of this sketch. The mother was a strong, lion-hearted woman, and feared nothing. She was accustomed to all kinds of manual labor, and worked out-doors as well as in-doors. In the early years of the county wild game and wild animals roamed almost undisturbed through the woods, and wolves would even gather near their house to eat the crumbs swept from the family table. At one time Mrs. Wright drove away a bear that was feasting upon the body of a live hog. She lived to witness the marvelous development of Vermillion County, to see its forests vanish and become replaced by the homes of thousands of people. She died December 9, 1883, beloved by all who knew her. William Wright, whose name heads this sketch, was reared at the homestead, and has succeeded, by inheritance and purchase, to



William Wright



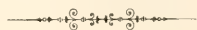
the ownership of the same. October 14, 1852, he married Miss Charlotte Robertson, daughter of James and Mary Robertson, formerly of the State of Virginia, but early settlers of Sullivan County, Indiana, where Mrs. Wright was born September 25, 1833. Both of her parents died of apoplexy, in Vigo County, this State. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright, as follows—Mary died in infancy; George, living in Clinton Township; Landon died in infancy; Lincoln, of Clinton Township; Josephine died aged two years; Mrs. Glendora G. Pittenger, of Vigo County; Charles, at home; Freddie died in infancy; Burt and Anna, at home. The homestead where our subject has spent his life is located on the line between sections 31 and 32, Clinton Township, and within a few feet of the east door of his present residence may still be seen the large flat stone which made the foundation of the rude double chimney which served the double log house of his parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Wright cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont, and since then has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party. In 1868 he was elected county commissioner, serving one term. He has held official positions of trust in Clinton, serving as trustee, clerk, etc. Since the year 1868 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and takes an active interest in that organization.

ject was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, November 18, 1795, and was of German descent. When about ten years of age he was taken by his parents to Kentucky. He subsequently engaged in flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, making a number of trips to New Orleans, and on two occasions, he walked the entire distance from that city to Louisville, Kentucky. While on a flat-boat trip to New Orleans in 1815 the celebrated battle of New Orleans took place between the British and the American army. He had reached Natchez, Mississippi, when that event occurred, and was pressed into the service for duty if necessity required. He reached New Orleans soon after the battle, and visited the scene of the recent contest where the terrible slaughter made by the American army under General Jackson in the ranks of the British under General Pack-ingham was plainly visible. On these trips he passed through many strange experiences and vicissitudes of fortune. On one occasion returning from New Orleans he made his way by helping work a barge loaded with merchandise up the river. It was hard work and their progress was very slow—so slow that frequently when stopping in the evening for the night, they could look back and see the smoke of their fires of the previous night. They were ninety days making the upward trip. When a young man William Fleshman came to Indiana, and was married in this State in 1815, to Miss Sarah Charley, a native of Kentucky, born August 3, 1798, who was brought to Harrison County, Indiana, when a child. They lived in Harrison County until 1827, when in October of that year they came to Vermillion County. Mr. Fleshman then located on eighty acres of land in Highland Township, which had been entered by Isaac Chenoweth. A log cabin had been built on the land, 14 x 16 feet in

 MOS FLESHMAN, a prominent and enterprising citizen of Highland Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Harrison County, October 12, 1822, a son of William and Sarah Fleshman, old pioneers of Vermillion County. The father of our sub-

size, in which the family of Mr. Fleshman, then consisting of nine persons, and another family of three, passed the first winter. The food in those days was easily attainable. Deer and other wild game was abundant, and the choicest venison could be secured with but little trouble. The wearing apparel of the family was made by the mother from flax which she spun and wove with her own hands, and later when sheep were introduced, she prepared garments by the same labor. Their humble cabin was occupied by the family about six years, when a more commodious residence was built. Mr. Fleshman was very successful in his agricultural pursuits, and was enabled to add to his original purchase from time to time until at his death he possessed over 400 acres of choice land. He died at his homestead August 14, 1853, his widow surviving until April 12, 1866. Both were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a class-leader for many years, and in the pioneer days religious services were held at his house. They are yet remembered by many of the early settlers, for their many excellent traits of character. They were the parents of thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters. Six of their children are still living—Christena, wife of George Wier, of Logansport, Indiana; Amos, the subject of this sketch; John W.; Sarah, wife of David Hoobler; Martha and Mary (twins), the former married to Frederick Hoobler, and the latter the wife of Jacob Zigler. The last four are residents of Livingston County, Illinois. Amos Fleshman, whose name heads this sketch, is the only representative of his father's family living in Vermillion County. He was but five years of age when brought to the county, where he has since lived, a period of sixty years. He was reared a farmer, which avocation he still follows, and is classed

among the successful agriculturists of the county. His farm adjoins the old homestead of his father, a part of the latter being included in his farm. Beside his home farm in Highland Township, which consists of 365 acres of valuable land, he also owns 208 acres located elsewhere in the same township. He was united in marriage November 5, 1845, to Miss Susan A. Smith, a native of Virginia, born August 6, 1824, a daughter of David and Susan Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Fleshman are the parents of two daughters—Sarah, wife of Dr. James A. Barnes, of Gessie, and Mary J., wife of George W. Dealand, the present superintendent of public schools, residing at Perrysville. They have two grandsons, children of their daughter Sarah—Johnie, born February 15, 1877, and Robbie, born December 27, 1878. In politics Mr. Fleshman casts his suffrage with the Republican party.



JAMES C. LEWIS, a settler of Vermillion County, and an active and public-spirited citizen, was born in Carter County, Tennessee, May 23, 1835. His father was a native of Ashe County, North Carolina. He was a gunsmith by trade, but lived the greater part of his life on a farm. Our subject was reared to the avocation of farming, which he has followed the greater part of his life. In his boyhood he attended the common and subscription schools of his neighborhood, completing his education at Taylorsville Academy, of Johnston County, Tennessee. He then taught school some ten or twelve years. In 1863 he went north, and enlisted in defense of the Union as State Guard, stopping first at Mecca Mills in Parke County, Indiana, and in the fall of the same year he came to Vermillion County. He went to

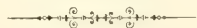
his home in Tennessee in August, 1865, and in the spring of 1866 returned to Parke County. In the spring of 1867 he came to Vermillion County, and has since made his home in Helt Township, his farm being on section 7, where he owns sixty-eight acres of good land. January 4, 1866, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Nancy J. Dugger, and to this union eight children have been born as follows—Frederica I., Addie A., Mollie R. (deceased), William F., James Lawson, D. Edgar, Nannie E. and Perry M. Mr. Lewis was deputy assessor of Helt Township for two years, and is now serving his second year as township assessor, having been elected such in April, 1886. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM J. HERBERT, retired farmer, residing on section 27, Vermillion Township, is one of the prominent pioneers of the county. He was born in Campbell County, Kentucky, March 25, 1819, a son of Charles and Elizabeth Herbert. His father died at New Orleans in 1821, leaving his wife with three small children. In 1831 the mother with her family came to Indiana, and settled in Vermillion County, bringing with her a capital of \$100. She died in Coles County, Illinois, in 1868. William J. was reared to manhood in Vermillion, amid the privations and hardships of pioneer life. He began farming at the age of twelve years, struggling for a living here until 1839, when he removed to Coles County, Illinois, having but \$3 in money, and this he had borrowed. At that time the country was in a primitive condition, no mills nor railroads, which made it hard for the early settler. Mr. Herbert, by hard work and persevering industry, succeeded in getting a good home in Coles

County, where he lived many years. In 1875 he went to California, but not liking that country he removed in 1876 to Kansas, and in 1881 he returned to Indiana. With the exception of seven years spent in the dry goods business, Mr. Herbert has always followed agricultural pursuits, in which he has been highly successful, and is now the owner of sixty-three acres of well improved land located a half mile from Newport, an eighty acre farm in Douglas County, Illinois, besides valuable town property in Newport, all of which he has acquired by years of persevering toil and good management. He is now living at his home near Newport, surrounded with all the comforts of life, and enjoying the fruits of his years of toil. Mr. Herbert was first married in 1837 to Miss Martha G. Arasmith, who was born in Sullivan County, Indiana, in 1816, and died in the year 1878. To them were born nine children, five of whom are living—America Ann, wife of Charles Odell; Mahala, wife of Robert Carnahan; Belle, wife of John Gregg; Louisa, wife of Jackson Brown, and William Alexander, who married Miss Queen Smith. Mr. Herbert was married a second time, March 10, 1881, to Mrs. Mary Nixon, a daughter of William Hopkins. She was born in the year 1830, and in 1872 married the late Joshua Nixon. Mrs. Herbert has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty-seven years, and Mr. Herbert has been a member of the church for forty-seven years. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH BURNS, proprietor of the Montezuma Fire Brick Works, located one mile north of Hillsdale, Vermillion County, is a native of Ohio, born in Pickaway County, March 17, 1822. His father,

James Burns, was one of the pioneers of Parke County, Indiana, settling there as early as 1828, on wild land when wild animals and Indians were numerous. The latter camped within a half mile of his home. The father being a farmer, our subject was reared to the same avocation, his youth being spent in assisting in clearing and improving the home farm and in attending the rude log cabin subscription schools of his neighborhood. Mr. Burns was first married in 1847 to Caroline Vandandigham, a daughter of Thomas Vandandigham. Mrs. Burns left at her death one child, Caroline, who is now the wife of Enos Kuhn, of Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Burns was married a second time in 1857 to Mary Millikin, whose father, Stephen Millikin, was an early settler of Helt Township, Vermillion County. Seven children were born to this union, of whom four are yet living—Mary L., Edward H., Belle and Joseph. In 1851 Mr. Burns purchased the ferry property, which he has since owned, operating it himself for twenty years, and now running it by hired help. In 1872 he built a warehouse near where his factory now stands, and in 1873 Josephus Collett, Isaac Porter and himself built the Montezuma Fire Brick Works, which he has since operated successfully. He is also the owner of a fine tract of 300 acres of land, surrounding his factory. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and a much respected citizen, having by his fair and honorable dealings gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him.



GEORGE W. EDWARDS, the present efficient postmaster at Clinton, is a native of Indiana, born in Lawrence County, November 11, 1827, and is the fifth child and third son born to John E. and Mar-

garet (Brindley) Edwards. His parents came to Vermillion among the pioneers of 1829, crossing the Wabash River midway between Newport and Clinton. They established their home in the forest about one and a half miles south of Newport, their old homestead being owned by Charles Potts. There the family lived many years, and finally changed their residence to Helt Township, where the parents died when but little past the meridian of life. George W., the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in Vermillion County, where he has lived from the age of two years with the exception of five or six years. He was the first man who left Vermillion County to try his fortune in the California mines, joining a party numbering twenty-one in Coles County, Illinois. They commenced their weary march on March 9, 1850, which occupied 175 days. Their route ran through Fort Hall, Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie, and at these places were seen the only buildings in 2,000 miles. Dr. Joseph Goodman, their only physician, died on the plains of Kansas, after a few hours sickness, which led to gloomy forebodings, but no other loss was met with. During the journey Mr. Edwards rode not more than ten miles. He spent two years in California, in mining and prospecting with varied success, the wild life agreeing with him, and in this time he improved his health if not his wealth. He returned via the Isthmus of Panama, reaching the old home in the fall of 1852, and shortly afterward he engaged in the mercantile business at Highland, this county. In 1854 he was married to Miss Mary A. Derr, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and they are the parents of two children—Maurice C., a young man of good business qualifications, residing on the Rio Grande River in Texas, and Etta L., at home with her parents. In 1868 Mr. Edwards removed with his family to Terre Haute,

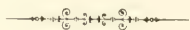
Indiana, remaining there three years, since which time he has made his home in Clinton, this county. He has been an active business man nearly all his life since reaching manhood, and has done much toward building up the town of Clinton. He erected and for a time owned the finest residence in the place. During the past few years he has been engaged in the boot and shoe business, and in 1885 he associated with him in business, Matthew W. Scott, thus forming the present firm of Edwards & Scott. He has been a life-long Democrat, and one of the leading members of that party in the county, and with the change of administration he was appointed to the office of postmaster, which he has filled since 1885, Mr. Scott acting as his deputy. Mr. Edwards is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge at Clinton. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and among the respected people of Clinton.

WILLIAM HENRY SKIDMORE, a worthy representative of one of the prominent pioneer families of Vermillion County, was born in Helt Township, September 4, 1853, a son of Hon. William and Amelia Skidmore. He was reared on the home farm in his native county, and in his youth received good educational advantages in the seminary at Sullivan, Indiana. He subsequently taught a school for three years during the winter terms, being a popular and successful instructor. He is now devoting his attention to general farming and stock-raising, and is the owner of a fine farm containing 115 acres of valuable land on section 14, Helt Township, where he resides. Mr. Skidmore was united in marriage October 19, 1880, to Miss Annie Mays, a

daughter of James Mays, a resident of Tuscola, Illinois. Mrs. Skidmore is a lady of culture and refinement. She is a graduate of the State University of Bloomington, Indiana, where she received the honors of her class. She was a teacher in this county, and won the confidence and respect of all her pupils. She is a consistent member of the Christian church at Dana.

JOHN HIGHFILL, farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, Vermillion Township, was born in Vermillion County, September 4, 1828, a son of Jeremiah and Mary (Taylor) Highfill, natives of Maryland, of English and Irish descent. They left their native State for Kentucky, and thence in 1826 to Vermillion County, Indiana. The mother died in 1852, aged about sixty years, and the father in 1857, aged eighty-five years. They reared a family of seven children, but two of whom are living—Mrs. Melissa Slater, widow of James Slater, and our subject. John Highfill, was reared amid the scenes and incidents of pioneer life. He received but limited educational advantages, attending school in the rude log cabin school-houses of his day, where the window lights were of greased paper, and the seats were of slabs, and with puncheon floor and clapboard roofs. He was brought up on the home farm, where he plowed with wooden mold board plows, and the harvests in those days were cut with reap hooks. The first reaping machine seen by our subject in operation was one bought by his father-in-law in 1856. The machine was attached to the front wheels of a wagon, and the bundles raked off by hand. He remembers when the women spun and wove the cloth for most all the clothing worn in those days. He has always followed farming

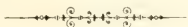
and has ever been an energetic, industrious man, and by economy and good management has acquired considerable property. His homestead, a part of which was inherited by him, now contains 300 acres of land, and his improvements are among the best in his township. Mr. Highfill was married April 24, 1855, to Elizabeth H. Hudson, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, born March 20, 1828, a daughter of David and Margaret (Jackson) Hudson. Her parents came to this county in 1830, and here her father died in 1866, aged sixty-six years, and her mother in 1872, aged seventy-two years. Mrs. Highfill is the third of eight children. The others yet living are—Benjamin F.; Alvira, wife of Alfred Newlin; Ruhama, wife of John O. Rodgers; Cleopatra, wife of Richard Mitchell, and Rebecca, wife of Robert F. Stokes. Mr. and Mrs. Highfill have had born to them one child—Amelia Florence, now the wife of Ura A. Johnson, of Vigo County. She has two children—Elizabeth C. and John C. Mr. and Mrs. Highfill are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. A new brick chapel was completed and dedicated in the fall of 1887, of which Mr. Highfill is a trustee.



ENOCH WHITTED, a prominent and progressive agriculturist of Vermillion County, resides on section 13, Clinton Township. When he settled at this place in August, 1856, his farm of eighty acres was covered with a heavy growth of timber. The work of clearing the forest occupied several years, but his land is now well improved and under fine cultivation. He is a native of North Carolina, born in Chatham County, November 11, 1828, a son of Jonathan and Nancy Whitted. When he was in his

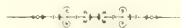
eight year his parents immigrated to Parke County, Indiana, where they made their home until 1855. They then removed to Boone County, Iowa, where the mother died a few years later. The father then returned to Indiana, and lived in Clinton Township, this county, until his death. Enoch Whitted, the subject of this sketch, reached manhood in Parke County, and was married in that county to Miss Eliza Hise, who was born and reared in the same county. They continued to reside in Parke County, until establishing their residence in Clinton Township, in 1856. Nine children were born to them as follows—George; John F., died aged seventeen years; William resides in Clinton; Mrs. Josephine Clark of Clinton Township; Idora died in her second year; Charles, Lulie, Florence and Cora, the last four yet at home with their parents. Mr. Whitted enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and went to the front in Company A, Seventy-first Indiana Infantry, being mustered into the United States service August 18, 1862. His first engagement was at Richmond, Kentucky, where he was wounded in the right leg, and made his escape to the hospital at Lexington, Kentucky. After spending a few weeks in the hospital he returned to his home. He rejoined his regiment in January, 1863. In the summer of 1863 the regiment returned to Indianapolis, and was re-organized, becoming known as the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and was part of the force under General Burnside at Knoxville, the following winter. This regiment subsequently joined Sherman's army at Buzzard's Roost, Georgia, and participated in the campaign which culminated in the capture of Atlanta. It was afterward sent North, and was under General Thomas at Nashville, where it had part in the battle and pursuit which destroyed Hood's army. Mr. Whitted was honorably discharged at Pulaski

in June, 1865, when he returned to his home in Clinton Township. He receives a pension from the Government for the services in the war. He is a comrade of Owen Post, G. A. R. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 99. In politics he is a Republican with Prohibition proclivities.



JAMES C. STUTLER, general merchant, and one of the active business men of Gessie, is a son of Joseph S. Stutler, and a grandson of William Stutler, one of the old and honored pioneers of Vermillion County. The latter settled in Highland Township in 1830, where he died one year later, leaving a widow, who died at the age of about seventy-seven years, and six children. Of the children but two are living at the present time—Francis W., of Parke County, Indiana, and Mrs. Sarah Randall, of Gessie. Joseph S. Stutler, the father of our subject, was born in Ohio, in the year 1820, and was but two years old when brought by his parents to this county, and passed the remainder of his life in Highland Township. He married Miss Lavina Cossey, a daughter of Nehemiah Cossey, and of the eight children born to them, but four are living—William H., of Highland Township, born August 7, 1842; James C., our subject, who was born September 13, 1843; Peter F., born October 17, 1849, and Mrs. Christiana Jane Gouty, born August 5, 1854. Four children are deceased—Lewis B., born January 8, 1845, died December 7, 1849; Robert Amos, born January 16, 1856, died May 15, 1880; Joseph B., born February 9, 1862, died February 8, 1863, and Edmond S., born November 13, 1864, died October 9, 1865. Both parents are deceased, the father dying November 2, 1878, and the

mother July 20, 1881. James C. Stutler, whose name heads this sketch, was reared in the vicinity he now lives, in Highland Township, where he was born, and with the exception of a residence of ten years in Kansas, he spent his life here. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Lewis, a daughter of James J. Lewis, of Highland Township. She died May 23, 1870, leaving at her death two children—Charles J., born July 29, 1865, now a telegraph operator, was married July 24, 1887, to Effie M. Wingfield, and Corban E., born March 12, 1868, and died October 4, 1875. Mr. Stutler was united in marriage a second time to Miss Martha A. Nichols, a daughter of Corban Nichols. Six children have been born to this union, as follows: Ida M., born August 29, 1873; Sarah L., June 2, 1876; William C., December 13, 1878, and Pinkey L., born June 30, 1881, and died in infancy in Cherokee County, Kansas. The three eldest were natives of Cherokee County, Kansas. Mr. Stutler established his present mercantile business at Gessie, March 16, 1881, and by his accommodating manners, and fair and honorable dealings, he has built up a good trade, and gained the confidence and respect of his many customers.



THOMAS J. NICHOLS, carpenter and joiner, Vermillion Township, is a native of Vermillion County, born in 1844, a son of Robert H. and Adaline (West) Nichols, his father a native of Union County, Indiana, of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother a native of Massachusetts, of French descent. His parents came to Vermillion County in 1842 and settled in Clinton Township; moved to Helt Township in 1849, where the father died in 1872, aged

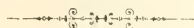
fifty-five years, and the mother in 1874, aged sixty-five years. They had a family of two children—James and Thomas, the former being dead. Thomas J. Nichols was married in 1862 to Ann Jones, who was born in Vermillion County, in 1847, a daughter of Samuel Jones, a pioneer of the county. They have had nine children, six of whom are living—Bell, Adaline, Robert, Maria, Bert and John C. In August, 1862, Mr. Nichols enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and served three years, and participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the war. He was with Sherman from Chattanooga to the sea, and was mustered out at Indianapolis at the close of the war. After his return home he began to work at his trade, which he has since continued. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are members of the Society of Friends. In politics he casts his suffrage with the National party. Mr. Nichols is a master mechanic and one of the best in the county.

LAWSON L. GOODWIN, farmer, section 18, Helt Township, was born in Carter County, Tennessee, December 22, 1837, a son of Alfred L. Goodwin. He was reared and educated in his native county, attending the common schools and Pine Grove Academy at Taylorville. When twenty-one years old he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked fifteen years. He enlisted in the defense of his country in the war of the Rebellion, and was assigned to Company G, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and participated in the battles at Bull's Gap, Morris-town, Carter's Depot, Kingsport, Marion, Saltville and others. He served twenty months, when he was discharged on account of general orders of the war department, and

now draws a pension. Mr. Goodwin was married March 3, 1861, to Mary A. E. Dugger, a native of Carter County, Tennessee, a daughter of William C. Dugger. To them have been born ten children, six of whom are living—Allison S., Frank L., Indiana M., Stella N., Ellsworth and Clindham. Two children died in infancy, and two, Mary E. and William B., when four years of age. Mr. Goodwin came to Vermillion County in 1866, and has since lived in Helt Township. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

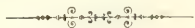
JOHNS FORD was born in Delaware County, Ohio, August 18, 1809, and died at his home on section 10, Helt Township, Vermillion County, May 6, 1882. His father, Augustus Ford, was a native of the State of Virginia. He was one of the earliest pioneers of Vermillion County, coming here when our subject was but a child, when the surrounding country was a wilderness, and inhabited principally by Indians and wild animals. Here he and his family experienced many of the privations and hardships of pioneer life. Their nearest milling place was Shaker Prairie, twenty miles away, and at that time traveling was very difficult, there being no roads but mere Indian trails. John Ford, the subject of this sketch, was reared amid the wild surroundings of life in a new country, and was early inured to hard work, his youth being spent in assisting his father clear and improve his land. He was married March 24, 1831, to Miss Jane Skidmore, a daughter of John Skidmore, who was among the early pioneers of the county, making his home here in the year 1818. To Mr. and Mrs. Ford eleven children were born,

four of whom are living at the present time—Albert, Edwin, Mary and Martha. Three sons, Henry, Josephus and Leander, died in the army during the war of the Rebellion. Caroline, Elizabeth J., Elijah and Sarah are also deceased. Mr. Ford was a representative citizen of the county and took an active interest in any enterprise which had for its object its growth or advancement. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and a devout Christian, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Spring Hill for over thirty years. His widow is a member of the same church. She still resides on the old homestead in Helt Township, where she enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know her.



FRANCIS MARION WRIGHT, a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, was born on section 31, Clinton Township, February 20, 1840, a son of Philander and Catherine (Swan) Wright, and a grandson of the old and honored pioneer, George Wright, who settled in this neighborhood in 1820. The parents of our subject were married in Clinton Township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father, a most worthy man, died in June, 1856, his death being caused by the accidental discharge of a gun. The mother survived her husband about twenty years. They were the parents of nine children—Mary Ann, who died in infancy; Oliver, living in Clinton Township; Francis Marion, or Marion, as he is called; Levi, living in Clinton Township; Mrs. Mary J. Salyer, deceased; Philander and James, residents of Kansas; Mrs. Thursy Foltz, of Clinton Township, and Mrs. Laura Keesel, of East Tennessee. Marion Wright, the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native

township, to agricultural pursuits, and has always followed the avocation of a farmer. He received twenty-five acres of land from his father's estate, and from this beginning he has acquired a fine property by his persevering industry and good management. He resides on the same section where he was born, where he has a fine farm of 288 acres, most of which is improved, and ranks not only as an agriculturist, but as a citizen, among the best in Clinton Township. Mr. Wright was married February 20, 1862, to Miss Catherine Funkhouser, who was born in Vigo County, Indiana, February 11, 1844, a daughter of Isaac and Hila Funkhouser. Her father died on the old homestead in Vigo County, where her mother yet lives. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have four children living—Levi, married and living in Clinton Township; and Nettie, Wirt and Warren, still at home. Arthur, the fourth child born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright, died in infancy. Mr. Wright volunteered in defense of the Union during the war of the Rebellion, but was rejected as physically disqualified for active service. In politics he is an ardent Republican. Both he and his wife are worthy and consistent members of the United Brethren church.



ERWIN R. LAMB, of Newport, is a native of Indiana, born in Wayne County, March 19, 1840, a son of Elias Lamb. He was reared in Wayne County, making his home there until coming to Vermillion County. He has been twice married, taking for his first wife Miss Melissa Bailey, March 15, 1860. She died November 29, 1875, leaving a family of four children, named—Alma S., Martha E., Frank A. and May Belle. May 18, 1879, Mr. Lamb married for

by industry and good management. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He has served many years as justice of the peace and notary public, and in 1886 was elected county commissioner, and in all these public trusts he has served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOSEPH WESLEY REEDER, a representative of one of the early pioneer families of Vermillion County, resides on the homestead on section 28, Clinton Township, where he was born August 26, 1845. The history of the family in this county dates back to the year 1822, when Joseph Reeder, the grandfather of our subject, with his family, came from the State of Ohio, and settled in the forest on section 21 of Clinton Township, and commenced the work of improving eighty acres of wild land. He was born in Pennsylvania, his wife, Eleanor (Stockton) Reeder, being a native of the same State. Both died at an advanced age in Clinton Township. Their children in order of their birth are as follows: John, Nelson, James, Joseph, Amos and Ellen, all of whom married and settled in Vermillion County. All died in Clinton Township except Joseph, who died in Illinois, and John, who died in Iowa. The grandfather was a prosperous man, and became the owner of over 400 acres of land, which during his life he divided among his children. Nelson Reeder, his second son, was the father of our subject. He was a native of Ohio, born January 10, 1816, and was but four years of age when brought to Vermillion County. When a young man he married a Miss Eliza-

beth Round, a lady of German ancestry. To them were born six children—Mrs. Sarah Clark, of Vermillion Township; Mrs. Martha Dewey, of Clinton Township; Silas died aged seventeen years; Ellen died aged sixteen years; Joseph Wesley, and Hiram who died aged twenty-five years. The mother died in 1848, and the father was married a second time to Mrs. Mary (Luellen) Wyatt, who made a good mother for his children. To this union three children were born—Frank L., of Clinton Township; James M., also living in Clinton Township, and Mrs. Mary Belle Blunk, of Danville, Illinois. By her first marriage Mrs. Nelson Reeder had one child, John Wyatt, who was a soldier in Company I, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry, and died on Cheat Mountain, and was brought home for burial. The father of our subject died in the spring of 1880, leaving an estate of about 600 acres. As a citizen he was loyal and public-spirited, a generous and kind hearted neighbor, and an affectionate husband and father. In politics he was an ardent Republican. His widow still survives, and makes her home with her son Frank and her daughter Mrs. Blunk. Joseph Wesley Reeder, whose name heads this sketch, has always lived on the old homestead where he was born, except the time spent in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion. While in his seventeenth year, July 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-first Indiana Infantry. He participated in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, and was one of the men who escaped capture that day. In 1863 the regiment was reorganized, and recruited at Indianapolis, taking the field as the Sixth Indiana Cavalry. The winter following it was under General Burnside at Knoxville and vicinity, and was part of the cavalry force under General Sherman at the Atlanta campaign, although Mr. Reeder was on duty as

Orderly for General Schofield. He rejoined his regiment after that campaign ended, and was in battle at Nashville, under General Thomas in December, 1864. He passed through the war unscathed, and was honorably discharged at Pulaski, Tennessee, when he returned home and engaged in more peaceful pursuits. November 27, 1867, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ann Smith, a daughter of Joseph Smith. She was born in West Virginia, July 4, 1848, and was but seven years old when her parents came to Vermillion County, Indiana, and settled in Clinton Township, where she was reared. Both of her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Reeder are the parents of five children—Lura May, Van Valzah, Thursa Ellen, Joseph Nelson and Etta Glendora, all yet under the home roof. Mr. Reeder erected his present commodious residence in 1881, which was built with a view to comfort and convenience. His homestead contains 200 acres of finely improved land. In politics, like his father, he is a staunch Republican. He is a member of Amant Lodge, No. 356, of Clinton, and has passed all the chairs of his lodge, and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the State.

JOHN HARLIN, farmer and dealer in graded stock, resides on section 8, Vermillion Township, where he owns 300 acres of land. He is a native of Vermillion County, born April 23, 1839, a son of Cornelius and Martha (Tate) Harlin, natives of Tennessee. He was reared in his native county, and is now one of her most enterprising citizens. His fine farm is under good cultivation, but he makes a specialty of raising stock, the most of which he sells on the farm, although he occasionally sends a shipment to

Chicago. Mr. Harlin was married October 17, 1871, to Hattie A. Shepard, daughter of Ben and Eliza Shepard, pioneers of Newport, Vermillion County, where Mrs. Harlin was born March 15, 1844. In politics Mr. Harlin is a Democrat.

ROBERT A. CRAIG, an enterprising agriculturist of Eugene Township, residing on section 8, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, November 7, 1826, a son of John and Isabel (Wishard) Craig, both deceased, the father having been born in the State of Pennsylvania. Our subject learned blacksmithing in his boyhood, and worked at that trade for a period of thirty-five years. He came to Indiana in 1847, locating in Clay County. He was married August 18, 1849, to Miss Margaret Price, a daughter of Israel and Margaret (Gordon) Price, both of whom are deceased. To this union nine children were born—Sarah, Alex, Francis M., Martha, Samuel, Amanda, Dollie B. (deceased), James and William E. Mr. Craig served in the Seventh Indiana Battery during the war of the Rebellion, and participated in the battles of Pittsburgh Landing, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, and a number of skirmishes. While in battle their Captain always told his men to have the last shot. Mr. Craig has received a pension from the Government since 1865 for his services during the war. He came to Vermillion County in the spring of 1867, settling in Eugene Township where he has since made his home. He is the owner of a fine farm of 170 acres and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has a fine stone quarry, containing the best quality of sand stone, which is used in build-

ing bridges throughout the surrounding country. In politics Mr. Craig affiliates with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

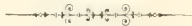
GEORGE W. WATSON, one of the respected citizens of Eugene Township, where he is engaged in farming, was born in LaSalle County, Illinois, September 8, 1858, a son of Alva Watson, of Danville, Illinois. His father settled in Danville when our subject was quite small, and here he was reared, receiving his education in the schools of that city. He has always followed the avocation of a farmer, in which he has met with fair success. He came to Vermillion County, Indiana, in 1876, and has since made his home in Eugene Township, and during his residence here has won many friends by his fair and honorable dealings, and genial disposition. He was united in marriage in February, 1882, to Miss Lucinda Sprouls, a daughter of Andrew Sprouls, of Eugene Township. They are the parents of three children, named Edith Grace, Eu Dora and Daniel A.

HENRY B. JAMES, an active and enterprising agriculturist of Vermillion County, was born on the homestead on section 17, Helt Township, where he now resides, January 29, 1852, his father, Samuel R. James, being still a resident of the same township. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer, which he has followed through life, and in his youth he attended the schools of the county, there he received a fair common school education. He was united in marriage October 11, 1876, to Miss Virginia, a daugh-

ter of John S. Anderson, of Helt Township, Vermillion County. Mrs. James died in the year 1880, and in 1882 Mr. James was again married to Miss Caroline Dinsmore, a daughter of James Dinsmore who is now deceased. They are the parents of three children, their names being as follows—Homer, Golda and Samuel. In connection with his general farming Mr. James devotes some attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of graded stock. He is a thorough, practical farmer, and is the owner of a fine farm of 143 acres where he resides. He is a man of strict integrity, honorable in all his dealings, and is numbered among the respected citizens of Helt Township.

WILLIAM A. GOODWIN, section 8, Helt Township, was born in Carter County, Tennessee, October 18, 1839. His father, Alfred L. Goodwin, was a native of the same county, born in 1815, and was a son of Lawson Goodwin, a hero of the war of 1812. William A. was reared a farmer in his native county, but when a young man learned the carpenter's trade at which he has worked thirty years. He came to Indiana in July, 1866, and lived in Parke County two years, and in 1868 moved to Vermillion County. His homestead contains twelve acres of good land which he cultivates in addition to working at his trade. Mr. Goodwin enlisted during the war of the Rebellion in Company A, was transferred to Company G, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and served two years, participating in many hard fought battles and campaigns. He served two years, and was honorably discharged. Mr. Goodwin was married in the fall of 1861 to Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Hider M. Mitchell, of Taylorsville, Ten-

nessee. She died in 1863 leaving one child, John A., now of Compton, Kentucky. November 14, 1866, Mr. Goodwin was married to Mrs. Susan Dykes, daughter of James Nutgrass. To them were born two children, but one is living—William L. Mrs. Goodwin had two children by her first marriage—Nancy J. and Thomas M. Dykes. Mrs. Goodwin died July 9, 1873, and March 19, 1874, Mr. Goodwin married Susan, daughter of E. Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.



WILLIAM WOOD, a worthy representative of one of the early pioneer families of Vermillion County, is a native of Indiana, born in Terre Haute, October 21, 1822, a son of Ichabod and Catherine (Mars) Wood. He was the fourth white child born in Terre Haute, and is now probably the only one of the four living. He was but a year old when his parents settled in Clinton Township, Vermillion County, and since that time has always lived in the township. He has occupied his present homestead on section 32, for more than a quarter of a century, and has one of the best improved farms in his neighborhood. Mr. Wood cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk in 1844, and has never since missed a general election, his last vote being cast for Grover Cleveland. During his early manhood he spent a few years flat-boating, making eight trips to New Orleans. He was first married to Miss Ann Wright, in April, 1849. She was born in Clinton Township on section 32 where her brother William Wright now lives, a daughter of George Wright, Jr., one of Vermillion County's

pioneers. A year after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wood settled on land which they owned, and to them were born three children—George, now living in Clinton Township; Jane, who died in her nineteenth year, and Ann, who died in infancy. Mrs. Wood died in March, 1855, and Mr. Wood was married a second time to Miss Jane Ballard who died not long after her marriage. Mr. Wood was again married January 19, 1862, to Miss Mildred C. Hall, a native of Virginia, born in Rockingham County, April 21, 1841, where she was reared and educated. In 1858 she accompanied her parents, Andrew and Elizabeth (Jordan) Hall, to Paris, Illinois, where her mother died in 1858, aged fifty-one years. Her father is still living, aged eighty years. She came to Vermillion County in 1860, where she has since lived. To Mr. Wood and his present wife have been born two children—Andrew, living at home, and Israel, who died in infancy. Although deprived almost entirely of educational advantages in his youth, Mr. Wood has by constant reading and close observation become one of the best posted men in his township, and is greatly interested in public affairs. He has served several terms as assessor in Clinton Township, and it is no disparagement to others to say that the township never had a more efficient officer. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Jerusalem Lodge, No. 99, at Clinton for many years. Ichabod Wood, the father of our subject, was born and reared at Middlebury, Massachusetts. He came west when a young man, and for several years worked at the carpenter's trade at Terre Haute, Indiana. He was married there to Miss Catherine Mars, who was a native of Bordentown, New Jersey, and to this union the following children were born—William, the subject of this sketch; Priscilla died in early childhood; Israel lives on sec-

tion 24, Clinton Township; and Mary Ann died in childhood. On coming to Clinton Township, Vermillion, they settled on section 24, in a rude log cabin, where Mrs. Wood taught one of the first schools in the township. The father often had to leave his family to find employment at his trade. He did not live to make many improvements on his place, his death occurring about 1828. His widow subsequently married William Swan, and reared another family. She died in Clinton Township in September, 1875.

ALONZO L. MACK, farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, Helt Township, was born May 20, 1844, a son of Spencer Mack, who came to Vermillion County, with his parents when a boy, settling in Helt Township, where he grew to manhood and spent his life. He was by trade a blacksmith and also carried on a farm, being assisted in his occupations by his sons. Alonzo Mack remained with his parents until manhood. He was given a good education attending the district schools and the high school at Montezuma. In 1863 he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and was assigned to Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, and served twenty months, participating in many severe battles, some of the more important being Resaca, Nashville and Kingston. After his return from the war he clerked six months in the store of M. P. Hedges at Clinton, and since then has devoted his attention to agriculture. He owns a good farm of 145 acres, and Mrs. Mack owns eighty acres. He pays special attention to stock-raising, having fine short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Mack was married October 21, 1866, to Isabel White, a daughter of Enoch White, an early

settler of Helt Township. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living—Eschol L., Nettie G., Annie G., Serena B., Roy W., Daisy and Forrest. Mr. and Mrs. Mack are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HIRAM S. CADY, one of the active and public-spirited citizens Newport, was born in Western New York near Mount Morris on the Genesee River, February 22, 1826. His father, Jabez Cady, was a native of Steuben County, New York, born December 13, 1801, where he was reared, and was there married to Miss Sybil Church, a native of the same county, and after his marriage he located on the Genesee River but subsequently returned to Steuben County. The Cady family is of Scotch ancestry, Jonathan Cady, the great-grandfather of our subject, coming from Scotland, to America, and settling in New York State in a very early day. When the subject of this sketch was eleven years old, his parents removed to Washtenaw County, Michigan, remaining there until he had reached the age of eighteen years, when the family settled in Ripley County, Indiana. Jabez Cady was a carpenter and builder by occupation, and December 22, 1861, he was killed by falling from a scaffold on which he was working. His widow survived him some three years. Of the six children born to them, five are yet living—Harriet A., Hiram S., Susan A., Manly S. and Sarah. One son, named Delos L., died in the army in 1861. Hiram S. Cady came to Indiana in 1849, and April 19, 1849, he was married in Ripley County, to Miss Lucinda D. Knapp, a daughter of Charles and Susan Knapp, who were natives of Connecticut and Vermont, respectively. The parents of Mrs. Cady settled in Ohio soon after their marriage, and in 1836

removed to Ripley County, where they made their home until their death. They had a family of nine children, eight of whom reached maturity. Four of their children are yet living—Ann, Aden W., Lucinda D. and Mary N. Mr. and Mrs. Cady have had seven children born to them of whom two are deceased—Harriet R., who died at the age of four years, and Mary L., who died aged two months. The names of those living are—William W., Esther L., Zilla R., Linna M. and Lou A. Mr. Cady learned the trade of carpentering and bridge building, which he has made the principal avocation of his life. After his marriage he lived two years in Bartholomew County, Indiana, going thence to Jackson County. He remained at Jackson County until 1872, when he came to Vermillion County, and has since been a resident of Newport. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cady and all their children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are active in promoting Christian enterprises, and charitable objects. In all his life Mr. Cady has never drank liquor, nor played a game of cards. Mr. Cady cast his first presidential vote for General Taylor in 1848, and subsequently voted for all the Whig candidates, until the organization of the Republican party, since which time he has voted that ticket. Mr. Cady is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge at Newport.

WILLIAM P. CARMACK, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 8, Vermillion Township, where he owns eighty-five acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation. He is a native of Vermillion County, born July 4, 1841, a son of Andrew and Rachel (Nichols) Carmack, natives of Tennessee, and early settlers of Ver-

million County, now living in Dana. William P. was reared on his father's farm and with the exception of three years has always followed agricultural pursuits. He was given good educational advantages and has taught three winter terms of school. He was married in 1866, to Mary E. Asbury, who was born in Vermillion County, in 1847, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Jones) Asbury. They have nine children—Ida M., Sarah E., Rachel J., Fred O., Elsie L., William R., Robert R., Carrie B. and Mabel F. In politics Mr. Carmack affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HENRY H. AYE, farmer and stock-raiser section 9, Helt Township, Vermillion County, was born on the farm which he now occupies, the date of his birth being May 14, 1846. His father, Henry Aye, was a native of Maryland, and one of the old and honored pioneers of Vermillion County, Indiana, coming here in 1839 from Marion County, Ohio, where he had lived from boyhood. The father being a farmer, our subject was reared to the same vocation, which he has followed the greater part of his life. He received his education in the public schools of Montezuma, Indiana, and the Indianapolis Commercial College. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting July 19, 1862, in Company G, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, or Seventy-first Mounted Infantry. He was discharged February 11, 1863, for disability, caused by a gun-shot wound received at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky. He now draws a pension from the Government. Mr. Aye was united in marriage February 5, 1870, to Miss Minnie James, a daughter of the late Daniel James. Four children have

been born to them, of whom only two are living, named Beatrice and William Curtis. Mr. Aye is the owner of ninety acres of choice land, forty acres being located across the line in Edgar County, Illinois, the remainder being in Helt Township. He never seeks to hold public office, preferring to devote his time to the duties of his farm, and by his quiet, unassuming manners and industrious habits he has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

JACOB UNDERWOOD, who has been identified with the county many years, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1818, a son of William and Elizabeth (Huffman) Underwood. In 1828 they removed to Coshocton County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm, and attended subscription school, taught in the rude log cabins with their puncheon floors, clapboard roof and slab seats. When a young man he taught school a short time. He spent a few years in Licking County, Ohio, and in the fall of 1854 he came to Vermillion County, Indiana, settling where he now lives on section 5, Helt Township. He has made farming the principal vocation of his life, and is now the owner of a fine farm containing eighty acres of choice land, well improved and under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Underwood was united in marriage August 21, 1842, to Miss Mary A. Slater, who was a daughter of Nehemiah Slater. They had born to them eleven children, of whom four are deceased. The names of those yet living are as follows—Mary E., William, Joseph, Elizabeth J., David S., Emma A., and Henry O. Mrs. Underwood died November 12, 1869, and February 16, 1873, Mr. Underwood

was again married to Mrs. Rosa J. Pierce, widow of Albert S. Pierce, and a daughter of Thomas and Hannah Dugger. To this union three children have been born, named—Thomas, Rhoda and Cyrenia G. Mr. Underwood is a member of the United Brethren church, and his wife belongs to the Baptist church.

SAMUEL R. JAMES, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 3, Helt Township, where he has a fine farm of eighty acres. He was born in Helt Township, Vermillion County, August 2, 1826, a son of Dr. William James, who was the pioneer physician of the county, practicing medicine here when the Indians were the principal inhabitants. Our subject was reared to the vocation of a farmer, receiving such education as could be obtained in the rude log cabin subscription schools of that early day. He was married March 16, 1848, to Matilda Hongland, who was born in Helt Township in 1829, a daughter of William Hongland, who came to this county from Ohio among the early pioneers. Nine children were born to this union, of whom six are yet living—Maurice H., Henry B., Caroline, Joseph F., George W. and Robert C., all of whom are married and living near the old homestead. Maurice married Caroline Kearns, and of their four children, two named Harvey L. and John, are living. Henry has been twice married, his first wife being Virginia Anderson, who left at her death two children—Myrtle M. and V. Gertrude. He was subsequently married to Caroline Dinsmore, and to this union four children have been born, three still living—Homer, Golda and Samuel. Caroline married Charles Bassett, and has two children—Albert and Ethel. Joseph married Alice Randalls and

has three children—Lelia, Edna, and an infant daughter yet unnamed. George married Ella Casebeer and they have one child, named Mervin. Robert married Ella Pearman. Mr. James has served his township as assessor two terms, and during the present year acted as assistant assessor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, an organization in which he takes an active interest. He is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a respected citizen of Vermillion County.

PAYTON M. MERRIMAN, deceased, was one of the enterprising farmers of the early days of Vermillion County. He was born in Tennessee, January 16, 1806, a son of Jesse and Mary Merriman, and when a young man came to Indiana, and settled in Vermillion County. He owned at his death ninety-nine acres on section 9, Vermillion Township, and eighty acres on another section. He died in May, 1856, leaving many friends to mourn his loss. He was married September 8, 1831, in Tennessee, to Anna Campbell, who was born January 16, 1808, and died September 28, 1839. To them were born five children—Mary E., wife of James Horlin; Jane, widow of William Nichols; Martha, deceased; Matilda, wife of Eldridge Horlin; and Rachel, deceased. April 5, 1840, Mr. Merriman married Julia A. Sears, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hoffstetten) Sears, natives of Kentucky. They had a family of five children—Isabel, Amanda, John M., R. T. and Bruce E. Amanda married Allen Frazer and has two children—Urc M., and James H. Bruce married Alice Rice, and has two children—Collett and Jessie. John M. resides on the homestead with his mother, and has charge of the farm,

which contains ninety acres of valuable land. In politics Mr. Merriman was a Democrat. He and his wife were among the first members of the Methodist church in Vermillion County.

PHILO HARKNESS, residing on section 34, Clinton Township, was born in Allegany County, New York, August 29, 1816, a son of Robert and Roxalana (Boyce) Harkness, the father born in Maine, and the mother in the State of New Hampshire. They were married in New Hampshire, and after the birth of their two eldest children, they removed to Allegany County, New York, where four children were born to them. In 1825 the father decided to work his way to the west with his family to see if he could better their circumstances, he being a poor man. The following winter was spent at Rochester, New York, where their youngest child was born. A short time was then spent at Buffalo, New York, when the family came to Indiana, reaching Fort Harrison Prairie in August, 1826. For several years Mr. Harkness was compelled to make changes of residence to find work to support his family, but his home was always in Vigo County. He died in the fall of 1832, his widow surviving until 1846. She died at the home of our subject. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harkness—Almira, deceased; Mary died aged twelve years, the year the family came to Indiana; Rossel; Philo, the subject of this sketch; Ophelia, deceased; Amanda, and Roxie, deceased. Philo Harkness has lived in Western Indiana from the age of ten years. At the age of sixteen years he was thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father, and has never owned a dollar not honestly earned by

himself. He was united in marriage September 19, 1844, to Miss Lurana Ward, a native of Tennessee, born September 12, 1824, a daughter of Elijah M. Ward. Her parents settled in Indiana when she was a child of six years. Both are now deceased. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harkness as follows—Mary died after her marriage leaving a family; Albert; Laura; Elizabeth, died aged seventeen years; Harrison, Nancy, Morton, Tina and Tena (twins), the latter dying in infancy. Mr. Harkness has a valuable farm of 145 acres, most of which he entered from the Government, and it has been his home ever since his marriage. By industry, economy and good management he has succeeded well in life, winning a good name, and a competence sufficient to spend his declining years in comfort.

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JONATHAN E. ELLIS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 9, Vermillion Township, was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, December 3, 1841, a son of Levi and Mary (Haworth) Ellis, his father a native of Ohio, of Scotch and Welsh ancestry, and his mother of Indiana, of Scotch-Irish descent. The father moved to Vermillion County, Illinois, in 1836. The parents were married January 10, 1838, and reared a family of five children, three of whom are living—Rebecca, wife of George F. Hoskins; Jonathan E., and Sussanna, wife of Micajah Haworth. One son, William F., was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and was wounded at Chickamauga, captured, and died in Andersonville prison. Their eldest son, Richard H., was a prominent citizen of Eugene Township. The father died in Vermillion County, Illinois, April 27, 1847, aged thirty-five years, and the mother in 1864. After the death of his

father, Jonathan Ellis was brought to Vermillion County, Indiana, and remained here ten years. He then returned to Illinois and remained there three years, then came back to this township, where he was living at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry, and served three years. He participated in the battles at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Rocky Face Gap, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, and many others of less importance. He was discharged at Camp Butler and returned home at the close of the war. He was married September 1, 1870, at Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, to Kate E. Linder, daughter of Samuel and Lucinda (Neice) Linder, her father a native of Ohio, and her mother of Pennsylvania, both of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have two children—William F. and Samuel L. Mr. Ellis settled on the farm where he now lives November 4, 1884. He owns 132 acres of valuable land, all under cultivation, and his improvements are among the best in the township, and his residence a large brick building. In politics Mr. Ellis affiliates with the Republican party. He and his family are members of the society of Friends.

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JOHNS KEARNS, a worthy representative of one of the old and honored pioneer families of Vermillion County, is engaged in general farming on section 4, Helt Township, where he has forty-two acres of valuable land. His father, William Kearns, was born in Virginia, a son of William Kearns, who immigrated to Kentucky as a slave holder in an early day. William Kearns, Jr., left his father's home when sixteen years old,

and came on foot to Danville, Illinois, where there was one log cabin used as an Indian trading post. He found employment in the salt works fifteen miles west of Danville, where he was engaged two years. He then came to Vermillion County, locating at Springfield, near the present site of Eugene, and here he helped make the first brick in the county, and built the first brick chimney made in the county, which was placed on the cooper shop where he learned his trade, that of a cooper. He built a cooper shop in Helt Township, and made the barrels in which the first pork of the county was packed. He married Miss Agnes Skidmore, a daughter of John Skidmore, an early settler of the county, and to them were born nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity—John, Polly, Mrs. Ruth Rogers (deceased), William F., Mrs. Ellen J. Carter, Mrs. Caroline James and Albert Harvey. William Kearns died August 27, 1884, aged seventy-seven years. He was always a hard-working man, and did much toward building up the county. He was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church for some time, and was an active worker for the cause of Christianity. He came to the county when it was principally inhabited by Indians and wild animals, and made his home right in the woods, where he experienced all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, but by persevering industry and good management he made a good home out of the forest, and lived to enjoy the fruits of his years of toil. John S. Kearns, whose name heads this sketch, is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born in Helt Township, June 8, 1831. He was reared amid the scenes of pioneer life, and in his boyhood attended school in the rude log cabin schools of that early day with their puncheon floors, clapboard roof, and slab seats, and greased paper for windows, receiv-

ing here but a limited education. He was married September 20, 1855, to Rachel Spriggs, a daughter of Henry Spriggs, and to them were born three children, all of whom are deceased. Mrs. Kearns died June 19, 1861, and December 31, 1863, Mr. Kearns was married to Miss Parthena J. Ivie, a daughter of John Ivie, of Harrison County, Missouri. They are the parents of four children named—Oscar, Ruhama C., U. S. Grant and Ellen J. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kearns are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Spring Hill.

DANIEL HELT, one of the earliest settlers of Helt Township, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1791, a son of John Helt. In 1815 Daniel Helt accompanied his father to Vincennes, Indiana, and in the fall of 1817, they came to Vermillion County, and built a cabin and in the spring of 1818 moved the family into it. The country at that time was inhabited by Indians and wild animals and they had many thrilling adventures, which Mr. Helt never tired of relating, and many are remembered by his family. The Indians were in the habit of coming to the houses of the white settlers for provisions and at one time when the larder was nearly empty Mr. Helt refused to give them anything. At this they became angry and came to his house with the intention of killing him, but he was absent from home and thus avoided a quarrel. At one time an Indian went to the house of his father, John Helt, and demanded either his gun or his pappoose (his son George), but Mr. Helt told him he could have neither, but if he did not leave he would gladly give him the contents of the gun. Mr. Helt was a veteran of the war of 1812, and had no fear

of the Indians. They were obliged to go to Vincennes to mill, and were some times three or four weeks in making the trip. Mr. Helt was married June 17, 1819, to Mary M. Ely, daughter of George Ely. To them were born nine children, five of whom are living—Francis M., Henry E., Phœbe (now Mrs. Jacob Miller), Catherine (now Mrs. Wm. Hammon), and Mary J. (wife D. E. Strain). A daughter, Lucinda, died at the age of two years, and two sons, George and Eli, after they had reached manhood. Eli left a wife and four children. Mr. Helt died March 15, 1879, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and Mrs. Helt September 30, 1884, in her ninety-first year. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HENRY AYE, deceased, who was identified with the early history of Helt Township, was born in Maryland in November, 1794, a son of Jacob Aye, who was a Revolutionary soldier of some note. His education was limited, as the schools of those days were of short sessions. At the age of seventeen he volunteered in Lieutenant Devaul's Company of Ohio Militia, and was honorably discharged after peace was declared. An the age of thirty he married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Simon Jones, the first settler of the Welch Hills, Licking County, Ohio, and after his marriage settled near Calidonia, Marion County, Ohio. He immigrated to Indiana in the fall of 1839, and settled in the woods on section 9, Helt Township, where he cleared the land and built a comfortable home for his family. In politics he was a Whig, and a Republican; in religion he was an old-time Methodist. His house was always open to receive the itinerant, and no stranger was allowed to go away hungry.

He died as he lived, an honored citizen and Christian gentleman. His widow still lives on the old homestead with her eldest son, Francis, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. They were the parents of fourteen children—Francis S., Eliza, Rufus B., Nancy, Jacob, Phœbe A., Rachel, Nathan, Vinal S., Maria, Mary, Electa, Henry H. and Albert. Ten are still living.

WILLIAM RHEUBY is a native of Vermillion County, born in Eugene Township, near Eugene, April 28, 1833. His father, John Rheuby, was born near Perryville, Kentucky, in the year 1800, and during the war of the Rebellion the battle of Perryville was fought on the farm where he was born. John Rheuby was left an orphan at an early age, and in 1812 he immigrated to Washington County, Indiana, with his Uncle Nathaniel Green. He came to Vermillion County in 1830, and settled in Eugene Township when Indians and wild animals were the principal inhabitants. He was a soldier during the Black Hawk War. He married Rachel Dickerson, and of the four children born to them two are yet living—William, our subject, and Kinzer who lives in Finney County, Kansas. One son, Nathaniel, died in hospital at Madison, Indiana, during the late war. The father died in June, 1875. William Rheuby was reared to agricultural pursuits, and has always followed the vocation of a farmer. He received a common-school education in the schools of this county, and subsequently taught four terms in his home district in the old log cabin school-house. He was married October 12, 1859, to Miss Eliza Sprouls, a daughter of the late James Sprouls. To them have been born ten children, six of whom are living,

named—John A., Alva E., Laura A., Gould G., Deborah G. and Morton C. Alva E. married Robert C. Nesbitt, of Vermillion County, Illinois, and has two children—Elizabeth Estella and William R. Laura A. married George H. Mitchell, then of Georgetown, Illinois, and has one son—Harlan R. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are now living in Pawnee, Kansas. Mr. Rhenby resides on section 30, Eugene Township, where he owns 109 acres of choice land. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of hog raising. He was a soldier in the war of Rebellion, being a member of Company A, Thirty-first Indiana Infantry, and participated in the battles of Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Dalton and Resaca. After the last mentioned battle he was detailed to the Commissary department where he served until the close of the war. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM P. BREMER, merchant, Quaker Hill, Indiana, has a well assorted stock of dry-goods, boots and shoes, hats, patent medicines, groceries, queen'sware, tin and hardware and notions. He located at Quaker Hill, February 14, 1881, and has built up a good trade, his genial manners and honorable dealings gaining the confidence of the public. He was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, September 15, 1851, a son of Simeon P. and Mary K. (McPherson) Bremer, natives of Kentucky, his father of German and his mother of Scotch descent. William P. was reared on a farm, receiving but limited educational advantages, but by observation and reading has acquired a good business education. He was married

in Vigo County, Indiana, November 20, 1881, to Melissa L. Huntwork, who was born in that county March 6, 1859, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Huntwork. They have one child—Bertha B. Mr. Bremer is a member of the Odd Fellow's order, Newport Lodge, No. 594. In politics he affiliates with the Prohibition party. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster at Quaker Hill, and still holds that position.

JOHNS BILSLAND, one of the old and respected citizens of Helt Township, residing on section 10, is a native of Ohio, born in Ross County, September 28, 1808. His father, Alexander Bilsland, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch was reared to the vocation of a farmer, and in his youth received such education as could be obtained in the subscription schools of that early day. The schools of that time were held in the most primitive style of log cabins, built with clapboard roof, puncheon floor, slab seats, greased paper used for windows, and a huge fire-place across one end of the room. He began learning the carpenter's trade at the age of seventeen years, an occupation he followed for forty years. He was married October 25, 1832, to Mahala De Haven, a daughter of Jacob De Haven, and of the seven children born to this union only two are now living—Mrs. Emma Taylor and Mrs. Gabrianna Arnold. One son named Frank, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and was killed in the West. Mrs. Bilsland died July 10, 1849, and May 21, 1850, Mr. Bilsland was married a second time to Eliza Sewell, daughter of David Sewell, and to them were born two children named John E. and Euseba Malone. Mrs.

Bilsland, the second wife of our subject, died February 10, 1884. Mr. Bilsland came to Vermillion County, December 31, 1856, settling where he now lives in Helt Township. He has by his industrious habits, and good business management prospered through life, and yet owns 197 acres of valuable land, after having given to his children 314 acres of land, all of which he acquired by fair and honorable dealings. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

REV. HARVEY L. GRIMES, a resident of Helt Township, was born in Watertown, Washington County, Ohio, August 19, 1857. His father, Dr. Wilson Grimes, who is now deceased, was also a native of Ohio. He was united in marriage to Miss Emily Harris, a daughter of Morgan Harris who is a resident of Helt Township, and to them were born eight children as follows—Mrs. Dr. Bradley, John, Anna, Mrs. Dr. Newton, Harvey L. (our subject), Morgan, Jonas and Ruth. The father came with his family to Vermillion County, Indiana, in 1861. In 1870 the family removed to Edgar County, Illinois, where the father died in 1871, the mother and family returning to this county in 1872. The subject of this sketch was reared to the vocation of a farmer, receiving in his boyhood the benefits of the common schools. He made the most of his opportunities, and by close observation and diligent study he became a well educated man, and since 1878 he has followed the teacher's profession both summer and winter, becoming a successful and popular instructor. He lives with his mother who is now in her sixty-first year. He began preaching the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1886, and has

now four appointments. He has held the position of Secretary of the County Sabbath-School Association, and takes an active interest in Sabbath-school work. He has collected a fine library, his books being valued at \$500.

AARON MARTIN, a farmer of Clinton Township, was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, January 25, 1824, a son of George and Elizabeth (Riddle) Martin, who were born, reared and married in that State. In 1827 they came north with their family, and after a short residence in Ohio, they settled in Shelby County, Indiana, remaining there until 1837. They then removed to Edgar County, Illinois, and spent the remainder of their life in that and Vermillion County, Indiana, both dying in Edgar County many years ago. Aaron Martin, the subject of this sketch, has spent most of his life in agricultural pursuits, and nearly all his life since reaching manhood has been spent in Vermillion County. He now resides on section 22, Clinton Township, where he is engaged in farming and coal mining. He is the owner of forty acres of land where he resides, and a tract of ten acres located in another part of Clinton Township. Mr. Martin was united in marriage February 14, 1850, to Miss Hannah Norton, who was born in Fayette County, Ohio, April 25, 1829, a daughter of Samuel and Hannah Norton. She came with her parents to Vermillion County, Indiana, in 1848, they shortly after removing across the line to Edgar County, Illinois, where they lived until their death, the father dying in September, and the mother in November, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have seven children living—Mrs. Missouri Bell, of Clinton Township; Mrs.

Charity Haupt, of Lyon County, Kansas; Mrs. Laura Pennington, of Edgar County, Illinois, and Elizabeth Adon, of Edgar County, Illinois; George S., Emma and Della, at home with their parents. Two of their children, named Sarah O. and Francis, are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Martin, with four of their daughters, Missouri, Elizabeth, Laura and Emma, are members of the Protestant Methodist church. In politics Mr. Martin is a Republican with Prohibition proclivities.

LEVI S. SCOTT, a prominent and enterprising agriculturist of Vermillion County, engaged in farming and stock-raising, was born on the homestead where he now resides, on section 15, Clinton Township, the date of his birth being October 29, 1855, a son of Matthew W. Scott, who is now a resident of Clinton. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer, and all his life has been spent in this neighborhood. The homestead upon which he resides was his father's first home in Clinton Township, and here he lived until January 5, 1882, when he removed to Clinton. He still owns the property, his son, the subject of this sketch, managing the same, and at the same time carries on his own farm on section 21, where he has 160 acres of choice land, the latter being known as the McPheter's farm to old settlers. Levi S. Scott was united in marriage September 10, 1878, to Miss Susannah Scott, a daughter of James and Emily Scott. Though of the same name his wife was not a relative. She was born in Connorsville, Indiana, May 27, 1855. Her parents now reside in Charleston, Illinois. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Scott, named Grace D. and Ivan W. In his political views Mr. Scott affiliates with

the Democratic party. Mr. Scott is classed among the active and public-spirited men of his township, and every enterprise calculated to advance the interests of his township or county has his encouragement and assistance.

CHARLES P. WALKER, superintendent and treasurer of the Norton Creek Coal Mines, and one of the leading business men of Vermillion County, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born October 22, 1849. His father, Christopher Walker, was a merchant in that city, and later was in the mercantile trade at Connorsville, Indiana, and from Connorsville he removed to Logansport, Indiana. He became interested in railroad enterprises, and at the time of his death, which occurred in Chicago, Illinois, in January, 1869, he was the treasurer of the Chicago & Great Eastern, now known as the Pan-Handle Railroad. Charles P. Walker, whose name heads this sketch, received a good business education, and early in life became one of the clerical staff in the railroad treasurer's office, under the supervision of his father. He has been a resident of Clinton since the spring of 1874, and during his residence in Vermillion County he has been engaged in coal production. About 300 men on an average are employed by the Norton Creek Mining Company, and in his position as treasurer Mr. Walker is trusted with the management of large interests. The company, in order to accommodate their extensive business, erected a large building for mercantile trade, and put up several tenement houses to accommodate their employes, in Clinton Township, two and a half miles northwest of Clinton, and gave this village the name of Geneva, in honor of Mr. Walker's second daughter. Mr. Walker was mar-





Chas. F. Hallock

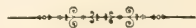
ried in Logansport in 1872, to Miss Jennie Sammis, a native of Brooklyn, New York, and of the five children born to them only three are living—Nettie, Geneva and Charles P. Fannie died in her third year, and Rachel died in infancy. Mr. Walker belongs to both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He is an active, public-spirited citizen, and is always interested in the welfare of his town or county.

ADISON NOLAN is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born May 10, 1837, and a worthy representative of one of the earliest pioneer families of the county. His parents, Samuel and Sarah (Cellars) Nolan, were born, reared and May 10, 1816, were married in Shenandoah County, Virginia, where their three eldest children were born. They left the Shenandoah Valley for Vermillion County, Indiana, in 1820, and settled in the woods on section 33, Helt Township. The father in his younger days was a school-teacher, and followed that vocation eight years. He brought with him to the county quite a cash capital, and being a man of great energy and good business management, he was soon classed among the most prosperous farmers in the county. At one time he suffered quite a loss by having \$1,450 in currency stolen from his residence. After reaching manhood he affiliated with the Whig party, and became a strong anti-slavery man, and naturally became one of the organizers of the Republican party. He was a consistent Christian and a member of the Protestant Methodist church. He retained his mental and physical vigor until about three years before his death, which occurred February 9, 1872, in his eighty-first year. His estate, outside of his personal property,

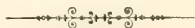
consisted of about 1,500 acres of land. The mother of our subject died in 1851. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nolan are as follows—Angeline first married John Hollingsworth, and after his death married Benjamin Ailsher and reared a family by each marriage; she died in Kansas in 1883, aged sixty-five years. Alfred died at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving a widow and two children; John died in June, 1883, aged sixty-two years; James died aged forty-eight years, leaving a widow and one child; Mrs. Emily Dustheimer, a widow, residing in Kansas; Alcin, living in Edgar County, Illinois; Melinda died aged two years; Mrs. Amanda Hollingsworth, deceased; Jefferson was a member of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and died July 25, 1865, in Edgar County, Illinois, aged thirty-three years; Mrs. Lydia Schrader, a resident of California; Madison, the subject of this sketch; Milton, who now lives in Edgar County, Illinois, was a soldier in the Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry. Samuel Nolan was a second time united in marriage to Mrs. Lucinda Fitzgerald, who survived him about four years. Madison Nolan, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on the homestead of his parents, and educated in the schools of his neighborhood. With the exception of the time spent in the late war and two years in Kansas and Missouri, he has always lived in Vermillion County and near the home of his birth. While a young man he taught two terms of school. He was a loyal and ardent supporter of Abraham Lincoln's administration, and August 12, 1862, he enlisted in defense of the Union, becoming a member of Company D, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry. The regiment left Indiana September 3 following, and was employed on guard and garrison duty and in protecting lines of communication in Kentucky and Tennessee until

the beginning of the Atlanta campaign. In the campaign culminating in the capture of Atlanta the regiment did gallant service, and followed the banners of Sherman to the sea, and through the Carolinas. At Averbosboro, North Carolina, in one of the last engagements of the war, March 16, 1865, Mr. Nolan was so severely wounded in the left arm as to necessitate its amputation. He now receives a liberal pension from the Government. June 29, 1865, he was honorably discharged from David's Island Hospital on Long Island Sound. He was united in marriage December 31, 1868, to Miss Harriet L. Stillwell, a native of Edgar County, Illinois, and a daughter of John Stillwell. She died April 20, 1870, aged twenty years, leaving at her death one child named Vachel, who died at the age of ten years. Mr. Nolan was married a second time, April 20, 1871, to Miss Minerva A. Scissel, who was born in Ohio June 20, 1844, but reared and educated in Edgar County, Illinois, and there taught several schools, and is a daughter of James Scissel. They are the parents of one daughter, Cora, a young lady of fine literary and musical accomplishments. Mr. Nolan is the owner of a fine farm of 140 acres on section 4, Clinton Township, where he resides, with excellent building improvements. His residence is surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, and everything about the place indicates the owner to be a thorough, practical farmer. In politics Mr. Nolan is an ardent Republican. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and a respected citizen of the county.

1821, a son of William Strain, a native of Kentucky. His father and an uncle, Thomas Strain, were in the war of 1812, and both were present at Hull's surrender at Detroit. His grandfather, Thomas Strain, was a native of Scotland. In 1833 his parents moved to Shelby County, Indiana, and lived a few miles southeast of Indianapolis six years and in 1839 he came to Vermillion County, where he has since lived with the exception of about five years spent in Edgar County, Illinois. He is one of the prosperous farmers of Helt Township, where he owns a good farm of 160 acres. He makes a specialty of graded stock, having some of the best cattle and hogs in the county. Mr. Strain was married in 1850 to Mary Helt, daughter of Daniel Helt, a pioneer of Vermillion County. To them have been born six children—Isaac, America, Charles H., Elizabeth, James (deceased), and Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Strain are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican.

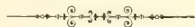


JAMES P. HAWORTH, farmer and stock-raiser, section 7, Vermillion Township, is a native of Vermillion County, born in 1834, a son of Richard and Susannah (Henderson) Haworth, natives of Tennessee and South Carolina respectively. His parents lived for some time in Ohio, and from that State moved to Vermillion County, Indiana, in 1820, and settled on a tract of wild land in Vermillion Township, their nearest neighbor at that time being sixteen miles distant. This land they improved and made their home until their death. James P. was reared on his father's farm, and now owns a part of the old homestead. After nearly seventy years of cultivation, the land in this section has proven to be immensely rich, affording



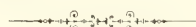
DANIEL E. STRAIN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 20, Helt Township, was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 2,

heavy crops of all kinds of grain grown in this climate. Its adaptation to the different kinds of grasses is admirable. Blue grass and white clover are natives in this soil; they make a luxuriant growth, thus affording an abundant pasturage for all domestic animals, thus making stock-raising a paying enterprise. He was married in 1858 to Rebecca Thornton, a native of Vermillion County, Illinois, born in 1837, a daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Brown) Thornton. Mr. and Mrs. Haworth have had eight children, six of whom are living—Justin, Rosella, Richard, John T., Lucy and Dayton D. Justin married Matilda Mills, and has two children—Lucy and Huber. Rosella is the wife of Cassius Hester. Mr. Haworth and his family are members of the society of Friends. In politics he affiliates with the Prohibition party.



WILLIAM I. HALL, M. D., the pioneer physician of Gessie, was born in Williamsport, Warren County, Indiana, in May, 1841, his father, Rev. Colbrath Hall, being among the first farmers and preachers of that county, where he still lives. Rev. Colbrath Hall is a native of the State of New York, born January 20, 1806, and although in his eighty-second year, he is still active, and yet engaged in the ministry. Dr. Hall was reared to manhood in his native county, and enlisted from there in August, 1862, in Company E, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry. He participated in the battle of Perryville, but in December, 1862, he was compelled to go to the hospital on account of illness. On his recovery he was detailed for hospital duty at Nashville, and this hospital service was his first school in medicine. He remained on hospital duty until the close of 1863, when discharged for disability. He

then returned home and shortly after his return, he was appointed by Governor Morton, Assistant Military Agent of the State of Indiana, with headquarters at Chattanooga, which position he occupied until after the fall of Atlanta, when he resigned. During his service in the hospital he had laid the foundation for medical study, and on his return from Chattanooga, he entered the drug store of his brother-in-law at Williamsport, and at the same time studied medicine. In October, 1865, he entered the medical department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, where he remained until April, 1866, when he returned to Williamsport. In the spring of 1867, he began the practice of medicine at Jefferson, in Clinton County, Indiana. During the winter of 1869-'70, he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1870. In 1870 he came to Highland Township, Vermillion County, and when the railroad station was located at Gessie, in 1872, he established himself at this place where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He purchased the first lot and erected the first house on the village plat, and has ever since been one of the most active and public-spirited men of the place. Dr. Hall was married at Jefferson, to Miss Elizabeth Hall of that place, and they are the parents of three children—Wendell Velpen, a student at Wabash College; William B. and Mary Henrietta. In politics the doctor is a Republican, and is a warm supporter of the principles of his party.



GEORGE FRANKLIN SKIDMORE, residing on section 16, Helt Township, Vermillion County, is a blacksmith by trade, also carries on a general repair shop,

and also works a little in wood. He is a skillful and reliable workman, and is meeting with good success in his business. He is a native of Helt Township, this county, the date of his birth being January 13, 1855, and is a son of Hon. William Skidmore, now deceased, who was a prominent citizen of the county for many years. Our subject was reared to the vocation of a farmer on the old homestead in Helt Township, and received his education principally in Liberty school-house. He owns nineteen and a half acres of choice land where he resides. He was united in marriage, October 31, 1878, to Miss Sannah Tillotson, a daughter of Daniel Tillotson, her father being deceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Skidmore, whose names are Cora B., George W. and Roy B. Both Mr. and Mrs. Skidmore are active and consistent Christians, the former being a member of the United Brethren church at Liberty, and the latter being a member of the Baptist church at Toronto.

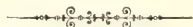
DR. HENRY T. WATKINS, physician and surgeon, St. Bernice, Vermillion County, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 14, 1850. His father, John C. Watkins, who is now deceased, was a native of England, coming to the United States when a young man. For thirty years he was engaged in contracting and building in Cincinnati. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Cincinnati, graduating from the high school at that city in 1868. He subsequently attended the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. He graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois, and is also a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, Kentucky, taking a special course in chemistry and surgery while at Louisville.

He took special courses in Chicago in diseases of the eye and ear, and in diseases of women and children, and is now making a specialty of these diseases. He came to St. Bernice in 1881. Dr. Watkins was married in the spring of 1869, to Miss Mary A. P. McAwane, and they are the parents of two children, named Annie and Alma. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

GEORGE W. STULTZ, one of Clinton Township's representative citizens, residing on section 21, is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born in Clinton Township, October 29, 1841. George Stultz, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the early pioneers of the county, coming with his family from Ohio, and settling on section 35, Clinton Township, about the year 1832, where he lived until his death. His second son, Solomon Stultz, was the father of our subject. He was about fifteen years of age when his parents settled in this county. He married Miss Zenia A. Groves, and of the eight children born to this union our subject was the eldest. The other children are—Lewis G., who served in the Seventy-first Indiana Infantry, and the Sixth Indiana Cavalry during the war of the Rebellion, is now living in Clinton Township; Joseph H., a resident of Edgar County, Illinois; Drusilla J. and William died after reaching maturity, and three who died in infancy. In 1852 the family removed to Knox County, Missouri, where the mother died in February, 1854, aged thirty-two years. Not long after his wife's death Solomon Stultz returned to this county, and about six months later he married Mrs. Melinda Reeder, widow of William Reeder, by whom she had five children. Mr. Stultz then settled on section 21, Clinton Township,

the former home of William Reeder, and to his second marriage were born three children—Alfred C., of Clinton Township; John, who died in infancy, and Mrs. Nettie G. Gray, of Clinton. The father died in February, 1886. He was a worthy and consistent member of the Baptist church, and a much respected citizen. His widow still survives, and lives at the old home in Clinton Township. George W. Stultz, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits, and has always followed the vocation of a farmer. He received his education in the log cabin subscription schools of his neighborhood, where he made the most of his limited advantages. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Fourteenth Indiana Infantry for three months, but went to the front in Company H, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, under an enlistment for one year, which he served in Maryland and Virginia. October 25, 1863, he married Miss Sarah Clark, who was born on the homestead, where she now lives, the second child of James and Serena (Bright) Clark. Her father was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1800, and was first married in his native State to Miss Sarah Round, and three of the children born to this union are yet living—Mrs. Jane Halter and Mrs. Lydia Crabb, residents of Washington Territory, and Mrs. Mary Stone, of Clinton. Mr. Clark settled in Vermillion County, when it was a dense forest, and when Indians and wild animals were the principal inhabitants. He was again united in marriage to Mrs. James S. Smith, who was born and reared in the State of North Carolina. To this union five children were born, Mrs. Stultz being the second child. Of the others, Joseph S. and James G. live in Clinton Township near Mrs. Stultz; Mrs. Della Ann Martin lives in Kansas, and Mrs. Susan E. Porter is deceased. Mr. Clark died April 11, 1877, his widow

surviving until September 16, 1880, both dying at the age of seventy-nine years. Mrs. Clark was twice married before becoming the wife of Mr. Clark, taking for her first husband Jesse B. Cox, and for her second husband James S. Smith. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Stultz are the parents of three children, all yet alive under the home roof; their names being—Charles A., Samuel C. and George R. Five of their children are deceased—Lewis M., died in his eighth year; Lawrence E., aged four years; Lena, aged four years, and two who died in infancy. As before stated Mr. and Mrs. Stultz make their home on the old homestead of her parents, which is located on the Hazel Bluff Gravel road, and contains 120 acres of choice land. Besides this farm Mr. Stultz owns a tract of eighty acres also located in Clinton Township. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and prominent in local politics. He held the office of trustee of Clinton Township from 1882 until 1886, serving as such with credit to himself, and to the best interests of his township. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Amant Lodge, No. 356, I. O. O. F., of Clinton. Both he and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist church.



JACOB MILLER, one of the old and honored pioneers of Vermillion County, residing on section 22, Helt Township, was born in Lewis County, Kentucky, February 28, 1818. His father, Jacob Miller, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a son of Jacob Miller, who was a native of Germany. The mother of our subject, Barbara (Fried) Miller, was a native of Maryland, and of German descent. The parents came with their family to Indiana in 1831, they settling

in Parke County. In those days they paid \$1.50 per hundred for pork, and corn was sold as low as 8 and 10 cents per bushel along the Wabash, and as there was no market for it, it was shipped by flat-boat to New Orleans. In 1832 the family came to Vermillion County, and located in Helt Township, where our subject was reared, his early life being spent in assisting on the home farm and in attending the subscription school, where he received but a limited education. When a lad of fourteen years he found employment as cook on a keel-boat which carried salt and goods from the Rapids on the Wabash, in low water, to Terre Haute, Covington and La Fayette. When fifteen years old he helped to drive 400 head of hogs to Columbus, Ohio, walking the entire distance home. In early manhood he made five trips to New Orleans on a flat-boat, with produce, returning by steamer to Evansville, Indiana, sometimes making the remaining distance by stage, and sometimes walking home from Evansville. He has always been a great walker, sometimes walking forty miles in one day. In his younger days he raked and bound wheat, keeping up with the cradle, for \$1 a day. In one day he bound 183 dozen sheaves, making him the champion of the county, and in fact there is not another parallel case on record in the county. In one day he raked and bound six acres of oats for Silas Davis, Sr., receiving in payment a twenty-two-gallon vinegar keg, iron bound and painted, which keg is still in his possession. He began life on his own account in limited circumstances. About that time he had gone security for \$250, which he had to pay; but by hard work and persevering energy he has succeeded well in his agricultural pursuits, and has now a competence for his declining years. His farm where he resides contains 153 acres of well-improved

land, under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Miller was married June 20, 1841, to Miss Phoebe A. Helt, whose father, Daniel, was among the early settlers of this county. Eight children have been born to them, as follows—Indiana (deceased), Mary J. (deceased), Daniel, Sylvester, Bloomer, Charles F., Emma and Jacob, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Miller and a number of their children are members of the Methodist Protestant church. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE R. HOPKINS, one of the prominent and progressive farmers of Clinton Township, and a much respected citizen, is a native of Illinois, born in Edgar County, November 3, 1851, a son of William and Kesiah Hopkins. The father died many years ago, but his widow still survives, being yet a resident of Edgar County. They were the parents of two children—Mrs. Cassandra Layton, who lives in Illinois, and George R. The latter was reared to the vocation of a farmer, which he has made his life work, and ranks among the thorough, practical farmers of Vermillion County. He resides on section 17, Clinton Township, where he has a well improved and very productive farm of 120 acres, all under a high state of cultivation, with the exception of thirty-five acres reserved for timber. Mr. Hopkins keeps up with the spirit of the age in availing himself of improved methods in farming. In 1873 Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Skidmore, a daughter of Joshua Skidmore, one of the prominent early settlers of Clinton Township. To this union two children were born, both of whom are deceased—Ada, who died at the age of three years, and Mary, aged one month. Mrs. Hopkins died in 1876, at the age of twenty-

three years. Mr. Hopkins was again married December 28, 1882, to Miss Annabel Harrison, a daughter of Robert Harrison, and a granddaughter of Benjamin, an early pioneer of Clinton Township. In politics Mr. Hopkins is a Republican, and a strong adherent to the principles of that party.

WILLIAM BALES, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 36, Helt Township, where he owns a half interest in 320 acres of valuable land. He was born in Lee County, Virginia, June 22, 1827, a son of George Bales, who was born the valley of the James River, in Virginia, and in 1830 brought his family to Indiana, and settled on what is now the farm of his son William. At the time of his settlement in Vermillion County it was a heavily timbered tract, and was infested with deer, wolves, wild cats and other animals. William Bales was reared in the midst of this wildness, and in his early life was obliged to undergo many hardships unknown to the young people of Vermillion County to-day. He began to assist his father when very young, and as he was only allowed to attend school when his services were not required at home, his education was limited; but he has taken an interest in the affairs of his county, and is well posted on all topics of general importance. He learned the carpenter's trade when a young man, and has followed it in connection with the cultivation of his farm, and has built many of the best houses in his neighborhood. Mr. Bales was married February 28, 1862, to Ann Anderson, daughter of Calvin Anderson. To Mr. and Mrs. Bales have been born nine children, all at home—Pharaba, Effie, Esther, Myrtle, Ida, George, Mattie, Wilhelmina and Mary.

Mr. Bales is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.

JMARTIN SMITH, one of Highland Township's active and enterprising citizens, was born in Blair County, Pennsylvania, in 1834. He was reared to manhood in his native State, remaining there until twenty years of age, when he went to Galion, Crawford County, Ohio, remaining there until 1865. Mr. Smith was engaged in rail-roading for twenty-five years, and during the last fifteen years of that time he was engineer on the Wabash road. He resided in Springfield, Illinois, until 1880, since which time he has been a resident of Vermillion County. He was married in 1876 to Miss Isabella Barnett, a daughter of George W. and Jane (Moore) Barnett. She was born on the old homestead, where she still lives, in 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two children, named Florence and Pearl. Both parents of Mrs. Smith were representatives of early pioneer families, and the Barnett family has long been recognized among the progressive families of Vermillion County, Illinois. James Barnett, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Smith, was of Irish descent. He married a Miss O'Connell, an Irish lady, and reared a large family. He spent the greater part of his life in Pennsylvania, where he died, and soon after his death his widow removed with her family to Kentucky. George Barnett, Sr., the grandfather of Mrs. Smith, also reared a large family, six sons, James D., Robert E., William R., John M. George W. and Elbert, and two daughters, grew to maturity, all being natives of Kentucky. The father removed from Kentucky with all his family but James, who was en-

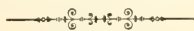
gaged in teaching in Davies County Indiana, and settled in Vermillion County, Illinois, in the summer of 1828. James subsequently settled in the same county, where he died. Robert E. and George W. subsequently became residents of Vermillion County, Indiana, the former coming in the year 1830, in which year he began clerking in the store of J. and S. S. Collett at Eugene. Four years later he formed a partnership with S. S. Collett and Nathaniel Adams, under the firm name of Collett & Adams. About 1845 he bought out Mr. Collett and became associated in business with Joseph Moore, Mr. Adams having died, this partnership continuing until 1853. In 1858 Robert Barnett returned to his farm in Vermillion County, Illinois, where he has since resided. George W. Barnett, the father of Mrs. Smith, was much younger than his brother Robert, and came to this county some time after he settled here. He began life at Eugene as a clerk, and later engaged in business for himself. He was married at Eugene to Miss Jane Moore, a daughter of Thomas Moore, and to them were born two children—Isabelle, wife of Mr. Smith, and Thomas, who died at the age of seventeen years. They lived in Vermillion County, Illinois, for a short time after their marriage, but in 1845 returned to this county and settled in the south part of Highland Township. In 1851 during the gold excitement in California, Mr. Barnett went to that State. Mrs. Barnett died at the homestead in Highland Township, October 13, 1869.

JOSEPH C. LYNN, farmer and stock-raiser, Helt Township, near St. Bernice, was born in Prince William County, Virginia, August 13, 1828, a son of Joseph

C. Lynn, a native of the same county. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and spent his life in his native State. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving but a limited education in the schools of the early day. He remained in his native State until 1854, when he moved to Washington County, Ohio, where he worked at the tanner and currier's trade until 1860, when he went to Missouri, but remained there only a few weeks, returning east as far as Vermillion County, and located in Helt Township, where he has since lived. He owns thirty-one and a half acres of land, but pays special attention to farming and stock-raising, his stock being of the graded Poland-China and Chester white hogs and Holstein cattle. Mr. Lynn was married March 18, 1856, to Mary E. Dowell, daughter of Jesse Dowell. Mrs. Lynn died September 12, 1877, leaving two children—Annie V. and William T. Mrs. Lynn was a member of the Baptist church and an earnest, consistent Christian. Mr. Lynn is also a member of the Baptist church. He is an honorable, upright man, and is held in high esteem by all who know him, and has been appointed in several instances administrator to settle up estates, always giving entire satisfaction to all concerned.

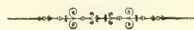
JOSEPH A. MOREHEAD, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 26, Vermillion Township, where he owns 646 acres of good land, 166 acres of which was a part of the old homestead, entered from the Government by his father. He is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth Morehead, natives of Ohio, who came to Vermillion County in 1822, and settled on the farm which our subject now owns, where the father died in 1844, and the mother in 1849. They had a family

of five children, but two of whom, Joseph A. and Samuel, are living. Joseph A. Morehead was born in 1826, and his youth was spent in assisting his father clear and improve the farm, his educational advantages being limited. He has been industrious and by good management has acquired a valuable property. He was married in 1848 to Sarah J. Eggleston, a native of Scioto County, Ohio, born in 1824, a daughter of Joseph and Nancy Eggleston, pioneers of Vermillion County, coming in the year 1825. Her parents both died in 1855. They reared a family of seven children, six of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Morehead have had nine children, five of whom are living—Alexander, Ritha, Margaret, Horace, and Joseph E. Alexander married Alice Isles, and Margaret is the widow of Wilson Harshaw, and her daughter, Mabel, is also deceased. Elizabeth, Henrietta, and two infants are deceased. In politics Mr. Morehead is a Republican. He is one of the influential men of Vermillion County, and one of her most liberal and charitable citizens.



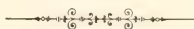
ROBERT BALES, farmer, and lessee of the St. Bernice flouring mills, resides on section 35, Helt Township, on the homestead where he was born September 22, 1832. His father, George Bales, came to Vermillion County in 1830, and entered 280 acres of Government land, which he cleared and improved. Robert Bales was reared a farmer until sixteen years old, when he began to work at the carpenter's trade which he followed the greater part of the time until 1887, when he leased the St. Bernice mills, which he has since superintended, and at the same time has attended to his farm. He owns a half interest in 320 acres of valuable

land, which is under good cultivation. Mr. Bales enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Company A, Seventy-first Indiana, Sixth Cavalry, and served two years. He participated in the battles of Richmond, Resaca, Cassville, Tilton, Kenesaw Mountain, Buzard's Roost, Campbell's Station, siege of Knoxville, Bull's Gap, and others of minor importance, serving as First Lieutenant of his company. Mr. Bales was married in March, 1865, to Nancy A. McCowan, daughter of Coldwell McCowan. To them have been born six children, three of whom are living—Minnie, Annie and Morton C. Mr. Bales is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.



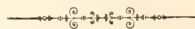
FRANCIS C. COMBES, section 17, Helt Township, is a native of Vermillion County, born in Helt Township February 25, 1830, a son of Thomas Combes, who came from Virginia to this county when a young man. He was reared a farmer, his educational advantages being limited to the subscription schools. In the fall of 1847 he went to Iowa, and lived in Davis, Appanoose and Van Buren counties until the spring of 1860, when he returned to Vermillion County. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, and served nearly two years, participating in several severe conflicts, including the siege of Atlanta. After his return home he engaged in farming, which he has since continued. He was married December 23, 1852, to Mary A. Steele, daughter of James Steele, of Seattle, Washington Territory. They have had four children—Sarah F. (deceased), Alice J., J. Minnie and Fannie B. Alice married William F. Morrison, of Indianapolis, and has had two chil-

dren, but one, William F., now living. The eldest child, an infant son, is deceased. Minnie is the wife of Alexander Harrison, of Hamilton, Ohio, and has four children—Lewis F., Harry and Nellie (deceased), and Fannie. Fannie married Stephen Mears, of Detroit, Michigan, and has four children—Willie G. and Tomie G. (twins), Mabel and Dollie. Mr. Combes is in politics a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.



L EONARD SHEW, a son of John P. and Sarah (York) Shew, was born on the homestead of his parents in Clinton Township, Vermillion County, May 24, 1834. The parents came here from Wilkes County, North Carolina, as early as 1826. Of the children born to them in North Carolina three are yet living—Mrs. Hila Funkhouser, a widow, residing in Vigo County, Indiana; Mrs. Zilpha Freeman, also a widow, residing in Arkansas, and Mrs. Dorothea Hay, living in Jones County, Iowa. The children born to the parents of our subject, after settling in Vermillion County, are—Daniel, now a resident of Pawnee County, Nebraska; Mrs. Elizabeth Starks, living in Edgar County, Illinois; Mrs. Emeline Knight, living in Clinton Township, this county; Mrs. Mary Byerly, living in Jones County, Iowa, and Leonard, our subject, the youngest of the family. Boston, their eldest son, was a soldier in the Eighteenth Indiana Infantry in the war of the Rebellion, and died from wounds received in battle. A daughter, Lucy, became the wife of Sylvester Seeds, and after marriage they moved to Kansas, where she died. Leonard Shew was but seven weeks old when his mother died. His father survived her many years, dying October 15, 1873,

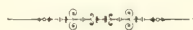
when over eighty years of age. He was always a hard-working man, but he never became rich. He was a consistent Christian, and one of the earliest and most active workers in the United Brethren church, of which he was a member at the time of his death. He was kind-hearted and generous, always giving to the poor and needy. Leonard Shew, whose name heads this sketch, is a man who attends strictly to his own affairs, and is much respected throughout the community where he has made his home for so many years. He commenced life for himself without capital, and by his own efforts he has acquired a comfortable home. Before and after his marriage he worked at the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1875, and is now devoting his entire attention to his farm. His homestead consists of eighty-nine acres of choice land, and is a part of the property once owned by William Hedges, one of the earliest settlers of Clinton Township. Mr. Shew was united in marriage in 1860, to Miss Alma C. Hedges, a daughter of William Hedges, and they are the parents of four children—Mrs. Arletta E. Kehoe, of Clinton; Mrs. Ida Etta Bumgardner, of Clinton Township, and Elza Eschol and Everett C., still at home with their parents. In politics Mr. Shew votes the Democratic ticket at general elections, but in local elections he votes independent of party ties.



D R. CUTHBERT F. KEYES, deceased, was born near Duggee Ferry, in Indiana, in the year 1822, and in 1826 was brought by his parents to Vermillion County, where he was reared to manhood. His father was a gunsmith and wagon-maker, and while he kept his slaves at work in the gun factory the white men worked at the wagon yard, and

he himself ran boats on the Potomac River. After his father's death he lived with his mother and uncle, attending school at Clinton, riding to and fro every night and morning. He spent a portion of his younger life clerking in a store for his uncle, and passed from this to the study of medicine with Drs. Kile and Palmer at Clinton. He studied medicine some time and during this time he had to work for his board, doing any little odd jobs he could find, but this only helped to make the man he afterward became. He then went to St. Louis, where he attended one term of lectures. June 30, 1846, he married Miss Jane Bales, they beginning their married life on the farm. Here he began the practice of his profession, which he followed until he went to St. Louis to attend a second term of lectures. In this term his eyes began to fail and he became blind. He still continued the lectures, Prof. Van Zandt giving him the privilege of this term free, and at the close commended him for his close attention and industry, although he was stone blind. His eyes were treated in the city at the same time. At the time of the birth of his son, Dr. O. M. Keyes, he was blind. When he returned to his home from St. Louis he found by the care and industry of his wife that his affairs had been kept in good order. He subsequently moved to Clinton, but becoming dissatisfied he returned to his farm, where he practiced medicine until his death. On the morning of that event he arose, ate a hearty breakfast and started for Bono, about three miles south of Dana, to see a patient. On his way he suffered a sudden and severe attack of congestion of the stomach and bowels. He succeeded in reaching Bono, and leaving his team unhitched, staggered into Frank Austin's store, where he fell on the floor exclaiming as he fell that he had come there to die.

He was taken to the house of Mr. Austin, where everything possible was done to alleviate his intense agony. Dr. Hall was sent for, but one hour before he arrived, and at ten o'clock that same evening the restless spirit of the old veteran took its flight to that bourne whence no traveler returns. No man in the county was more successful in his methods of treatment than Dr. Keyes, and none had a more extensive professional experience. He never refused a call because the patients were poor. He was one of the few who followed his profession not for the purpose of amassing a great fortune, but because he took delight in alleviating the sufferings of his fellow mortals. He was a man of kind disposition, and noble and generous impulses, and was ready to make any sacrifices for the accommodation of a friend and neighbor. Though somewhat eccentric in his style, his warm and sympathetic nature, his kind and generous disposition made him a host of friends. Dr. Keyes left a wife, three sons and two daughters in sad bereavement by his death. Thus one by one the old pioneers pass away leaving the world and the duties incumbent upon life to the rising generation.



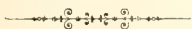
GLI SHEW, deceased, late of Clinton Township, was born in Wilkes County, North Carolina, July 11, 1819, and died October 24, 1887. He was a son of Daniel and Eve D. (York) Shew, honored pioneers of Vermillion County, they having settled in the forest on section 31, Clinton Township, as early as 1826. Our subject had but a faint remembrance of the long wagon journey from North Carolina, but he distinctly remembered his early life in Clinton Township, the abundance of game, and

the old log school-houses where he received his limited education. Like the youth of his early day, he was inured to hard toil when quite young. His father built a small mill, which he operated in connection with his farm, and this furnished plenty of work for his boys. He died after the close of the war at the advanced age of eighty years. His wife died some six years before. Of their family, Eli was the fourth child. Two of their sons, named Henry and Joel, are still residents of Clinton Township. With the exception of a short residence, from the spring of 1856 until the fall of that year, in Richland County, Wisconsin, and from that time to the spring of 1857 spent in Jones County, Iowa, Eli Shew lived in Clinton Township from the time of his coming here with his parents, and always in the neighborhood of his father's pioneer home. April 4, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Adaline Hedges, a daughter of William and Permelia Hedges. She was born on their homestead in Clinton Township, near her present home, August 23, 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Shew commenced housekeeping in limited circumstances, but by their industrious and frugal habits, they succeeded in making a good home for their family. The homestead contains 110 acres of choice land, of which sixty acres are well improved, and under good cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Shew had eight children born to them. The eldest, Mrs. Permelia A. Tennis, lives in Clinton Township. Two children, named Clarinda and Leonard M., died in early childhood. Lurena, deceased, wife of William P. Atkins, left at her death a family of seven children. William D. is living with his parents. Milton P., the sixth child, died young. John E. married Margaret E. Bright and lives in Clinton Township. Edwin N. married Betty L. Foltz, and they are living with Mrs. Shew. In politics Mr. Shew was a mem-

ber of the Greenback party, but of Whig and Republican antecedents. Mrs. Shew is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

WILLIAM HUGHES, one of the successful agriculturists of Highland Township, residing on section 28, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Vermillion County. His father, Constantine Hughes, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, January 10, 1782, where he grew to manhood, and married Miss Hannah Gifford. Fourteen children were born to them, of whom ten reached maturity, and of these only three are living—Ehud, living in Vermillion County; Constantine, residing in Nebraska, and William, the subject of this sketch. In 1829 the father immigrated with his family to Indiana, locating first at Clinton, Vermillion County, where he remained until the following spring. The family then lived in the vicinity of Perrysville about six months, when they settled on the land now owned and occupied by our subject. Here the parents lived until their death, the father dying May 23, 1848, and the mother January 7, 1857. They were much esteemed among the early settlers for their many excellencies of character, and for many years were faithful members of the Baptist church. In his political views the father was a Democrat. William Hughes, whose name heads this sketch, was born on the homestead where he now lives, the date of his birth being November 9, 1830, this having been his home for fifty-seven years. Mr. Hughes has been twice married, taking for his first wife Miss Cynthia Ann Smith, a daughter of James Smith, one of the early settlers of the county. She died in 1856, leaving three children—Harvey, now living in Kansas; John, in

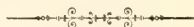
Highland Township, and James W. Mr. Hughes was married a second time to Miss Hester Ann Spry, who was born in Highland Township in 1834, her father, David Spy, coming to the county in an early day, and is now living at Perrysville. Her mother died many years ago. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hughes six are living—Martha E., David M., Annie J., Charles G., Albert and Oral. Their fourth child, a son, died in infancy. Mr. Hughes has always followed agricultural pursuits in which he has met with excellent success. He has 212 acres of choice land where he resides, 167 acres of which was the old homestead of his father. Beside his home farm he owns other land in Highland Township, having altogether 455 acres of choice land. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, although he believes in voting for the man best fitted for office regardless of party ties. In matters of moral and social progress he is among the leading citizens of his county.



ABEL SEXTON, a prominent and enterprising citizen of Vermillion County, with whose interests he has been identified for many years, is a native of Oneida County, New York, a son of Isaac J. Sexton, a native of Connecticut. The Sexton family are of French origin, and among the early settlers of Connecticut. When our subject was young he was taken by his father to Fulton County, New York, his mother having died in Oneida County, the father making his home in Fulton County until his death. He was twice married, and by his first wife had a family of four children—Mrs. Mary Ann Bingham, of Columbus, Wisconsin; Abel, the subject of this sketch; Andrew O., a grain merchant of Columbus, Wisconsin,

and the present mayor of that city, and Ralph, the youngest son, now lives in Gloversville, Fulton County, New York. Abel Sexton grew to manhood in Fulton County, and his father being a farmer he was reared to the same avocation. The farm being small and there being a number of sons in the family, he decided to try some other vocation, and early in life began learning the carpenter's trade, but soon after entering upon his trade he accepted a situation with an auctioneer, with whom he traveled about the country in the pursuit of his business. This occurred in 1840, when he was about twenty years old. He subsequently traveled in his business as auctioneer with the circus of Raymond, Waring & Co., which was traveling through the country at that time, going with it as far as Cincinnati, several months being consumed in making the trip. He left the circus at Cincinnati, and traveled to Kentucky, and the following season he and a young man from New York State, with whom he traveled, decided to return to their native State, and accordingly set out on horseback, reaching their destination about a month later. After spending a few weeks at his home, Mr. Sexton returned to Kentucky, where he continued auctioneering for some time. About 1843 he came to Indiana, locating first at La Fayette, and in the month of October, 1844, he came to Newport, where he spent four years. He then went to Columbus, Wisconsin, where his brother lived, and after remaining there about four years he returned to Newport, where he has since made his home. Mr. Sexton was married at Newport to Miss Lucretia Blanchard, November 5, 1845. Mrs. Sexton was born in Perry County, Indiana, May 21, 1826, and in September of the same year her father, William Blanchard, came to Vermillion County and settled in Vermillion Township, where he died about two years

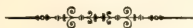
later. The mother married a second time, and lived in Vermillion County until her death in May, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Sexton are the parents of one daughter, Mary Ellen, now the wife of Robert E. Stephens, of Newport. Mr. Sexton has been one of the leading merchants of Newport for twenty-five years, beginning here before the time of railroads. He brought his stock of goods with which he commenced business, from La Fayette. In 1861 he erected the store building now occupied by H. B. Rhoads. In 1862 he bought 160 acres of land adjoining the village of Newport on the east, and on about ten acres of this tract he laid out an addition to the town in March, 1872. He was president of the First National Bank of Newport for five years, being one of the organizers of that institution. He was a director of the bank during its entire existence, and also after it was changed to the Vermillion County Bank. In early life in his political views he was a Whig, casting his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay in 1844, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party. For fifteen years he served as commissioner of Vermillion County. He and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Newport.



WESLEY SWITZER, who has been identified with the interests of Vermillion County for many years, is a native of Ohio, born March 24, 1821. His home is on section 6, Highland Township, the land having been entered by his brother John Switzer about the year 1824. After partially improving the land he had sold it to his father, Peter Switzer, who settled here in 1834. Peter Switzer was a native of the State of Virginia, born May 9, 1769. He

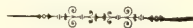
was reared in his native State, and was there married October 24, 1794, to Mary Hoover, who was born in Virginia May 3, 1774. They left Virginia for Ohio, and were among the pioneers of Pike County, where the father cleared a large farm of heavily timbered land. Several of his children had settled in Indiana before he came to the State, in 1834. He lived on the land now occupied by his son, Wesley, until his death which occurred November 14, 1844. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church for many years, and was held in high esteem by all. In politics he was a Whig. His widow survived him about four years, her death taking place November 26, 1848, in her seventy-fifth year. Peter Switzer and wife had born to them ten children, seven sons and three daughters, and of this once numerous family only three are living—Absalom in Marion County, Illinois; Mary Ann, wife of Charles Loney, of Grant County, Wisconsin, and Wesley, the subject of this sketch. The latter came to Vermillion County with his parents, at that time a lad of about thirteen years, and here he grew to manhood amid the scenes incident to pioneer life. He was married June 3, 1841, to Miss Nancy Henderson, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born July 12, 1823. This union was blessed with twelve children, nine of whom are living—Mary Ann, William, Sarah, John, Peter, David, Rose Ann, Lincoln and Nancy Main. After a married life of more than forty years Mrs. Switzer died April 10, 1882. She was a devoted wife and mother, a kind neighbor, and was respected by all who knew her. Wesley Switzer has made farming the principal avocation of his life, and is classed among the prosperous agriculturists of Highland Township, and is now the owner of the farm on which he settled with his father's family in 1834. He is always interested in

any movement calculated to promote the public welfare, and by his honorable and upright dealings he has gained the confidence and esteem of the entire community.



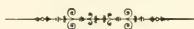
ANDREW J. BECK, a progressive farmer of Highland Township, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born June 2, 1838, a son of Nicholas and Sarah Jane (Ferguson) Beck, the latter dying when our subject was a child. He was reared in his native State, remaining there until April, 1861. He then went to Vermillion County, Illinois, and in June following he came to Highland Township, this county. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Forty-third Indiana Infantry, and was in the service of his country until June 14, 1865. He participated in many of the severe engagements of the Southwest, including the battles of Island No. 10, New Madrid, Fort Donelson, siege of Fort Pillow, the battles at Memphis, Helena, Jenkins Ferry and Marks Mill. Mr. Beck was married in Highland Township, in 1866, to Miss Nancy A. Shaw, who was born in the same township in 1837. Mrs. Beck is a daughter of Hiram Shaw, one of the well known and highly respected pioneers of Highland Township. He was born in Ohio, in 1805, coming to Vermillion County, Indiana, with his mother when a young man. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in the army before the close of the war. The Shaw family first settled in Eugene Township, and later came to Highland Township. Mr. Shaw purchased land on sections 17 and 18, in the south part of the township, where he lived until his death, which occurred in February, 1878, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, Rachel (Gerrard) Shaw, died the following

May. They left a family of seven children—Alias, Samuel, Mrs. Nancy A. Beck, Rachel (wife of Courtland Mack), Hannah (wife of John Lunger), Caleb and Martin Luther, all yet living but Martin L., who has since died in Kansas. The following children died before the parents: Mary Elizabeth, Cynthia, Hiram and Sarah Jane. At his death Mr. Shaw left a valuable property, which he had acquired by persevering industry and good management, and the farm occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Beck is a part of his old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Beck have had born to them five children, of whom four are living—Malind E., born July 9, 1868; Martin A., born December 8, 1870; Laura Ettie, born February 10, 1873, and Sarah May, born May 10, 1878. The eldest child, a son, died May 3, 1877, in his tenth year.



JOHNS ANDREWS, a prosperous agriculturist of Vermillion County, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 18, Helt Township, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 19, 1811, a son of James Andrews who is now deceased. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and was an early settler of Ohio. He came to Helt Township among the early pioneers, settling in Helt Township in 1823, when Indians and wild animals were the principal inhabitants. Here the subject of this sketch was reared amid the wild surroundings of pioneer life, and was early in life inured to hard work. He received but limited educational advantages, and never attended school until reaching the age of eighteen years. He has always followed farming with the exception of 1832-'33 when working in the lead mines at Galena, Illinois. He has been very successful in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the

owner of a fine farm of 250 acres of choice land. Mr. Andrews was married August 14, 1834, to Miss Amanda Rhoads, daughter of Silas Rhoads, and to this union were born three children, one son, Silas, being the only one living. A son named James was killed in the Rebellion while fighting for the Union. Their daughter, Elizabeth, died after her marriage, leaving at her death two children. Mrs. Andrews died in 1840, and in 1841 Mr. Andrews was married again, taking for his second wife, Miss Margaret Rhoads, a sister of his former wife. Of the ten children born to this union seven are yet living—Caroline, Harriet, William, Ira, Otis, Annie and Laura.



JOHAN W. BEAUCHAMP, of Highland Township, was born in the State of Ohio, in 1821, of French descent, and is a son of David Beauchamp, one of the old and honored pioneers of Vermillion County. He was born in the State of Delaware in 1799, and when young was taken by his parents to Ohio, where they made their home until death. He was married in Ohio to Miss Dorothy Jubinal, a native of Kentucky, and to them were born twelve children, seven sons and five daughters. In October, 1826, Mr. Beauchamp brought his family, then consisting of his wife and four children, to this county, and settled on section 6, Highland Township, on the farm now owned by Henry Parks. He cleared and improved this place and resided here until his death. Here his wife died March 14, 1851, and he afterward married Mrs. Matilda (Henthorn) Hines, a daughter of William Henthorn, and to this union one son, Thomas, was born, who died in childhood. Mr. Beauchamp came to the county a poor

man, but by years of persevering industry and economy he became the owner of a good farm, and in his later years was in comfortable circumstances. He died March 27, 1868. Of the children of his first marriage, five of the sons are residents of Missouri, and one son lives near Oakwood, Illinois; a daughter lives in Iowa, and another daughter lives in Illinois. Three of the daughters are deceased. John W. Beauchamp, whose name heads this sketch, is the only member of his father's family now living in Indiana. He was but five years old when brought to this county, and although so young he remembers incidents of the journey to the county. He has been a resident of Vermillion County for sixty-one years, and has always taken an active interest in its growth and advancement. He was married August 17, 1843, to Miss Amanda Hughes, who was born in Virginia, March 14, 1823, and to this union the following children were born—James C., who was born October 14, 1844, enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, during the war of the Rebellion, and died in Kentucky a few months after his enlistment; William Mc., born November 15, 1846, served during the last year of the war in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Infantry; Margaret Ann, wife of William Miller, was born December 10, 1849; Barbara E., born July 3, 1851, is the wife of Perry Jones; Asbury M., born August 24, 1853; Clark J. was born March 4, 1856, and died when about sixteen years of age; Mary F. was born November 17, 1858, and died February 8, 1880, and Charley Mc., born November 16, 1860. Mr. Beauchamp was bereaved by the death of his wife, who had been a faithful helpmeet for over forty-three years, her death taking place at the homestead in Highland Township, December 27, 1886. Mr. Beauchamp is the owner of a fine farm,

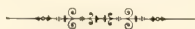
and a pleasant home in Highland Township, where he has made his home since the year 1855, and is one of the respected men of his township.

JAMES SMITH, an active and enterprising citizen of Highland Township, has lived on the same farm where he now resides since 1866. He is a native of Indiana, born in Fountain County, December 13, 1834, a son of Rhoads Smith, who was born in Scott County, Kentucky, August 29, 1803. Berryman Smith, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia, removing thence in 1820, to Scott County, Kentucky, settling on Mayor Hurn's farm, five miles from Georgetown, where he made his home for twenty-five years. He then immigrated to Indiana, and settled in Fayette County near Connersville, where he resided seven years, removing from there to Fountain County, Indiana, where he died in 1839. Rhoads Smith was united in marriage at Connersville, to Miss Christiana Conner, a native of North Carolina, whose father, Daniel Conner, was a native of the same State. They resided a number of years after their marriage in Fountain County, Indiana, and finally removed to Vermillion County, Illinois, about the year 1849, where the father of our subject died in 1882. He was a worthy and consistent Christian, and a member of the Baptist church for a period of sixty-five years. James Smith, whose name heads this sketch, was reared in his native county. On reaching manhood he was married to Miss Lucretia Goff, a daughter of David Goff, and to them have been born seven children, five sons and two daughters. Mr. Smith has a good farm and a pleasant home, and most of the improvements on his

place have been made by himself, erecting his present residence and barn and making other substantial improvements, the entire surroundings of the place indicating the care and thrift of the owner. Mr. Smith has been a member of the Baptist church since June 16, 1855, and has been engaged in the ministry about ten years. He is a preacher of much force and earnestness, and well informed on scriptural subjects, and is one of the most respected citizens of Highland Township.

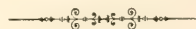
LEVI A. MCKNIGHT, one of the active and progressive business men of Vermillion County, was the pioneer merchant of Gessie, establishing his business at this place in the spring of 1871. He was born in Xenia, Ohio, June 1, 1846, a son of Linton McKnight, who removed from Virginia, his native State, to Ohio, and in 1850 to Fountain County, Indiana, where he lived until his death. The father being a farmer, our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, his youth being spent in assisting with the work of the farm, and in attending the public schools of his neighborhood. In his twentieth year he began teaching school. In 1865 he came to Highland Township, Vermillion County, where he taught two years, when he was appointed principal of the school at Eugene, a position he held two years. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Boswell, in Benton County, where he remained until the building of the railroad through Vermillion County, and the establishing of the station at Gessie, when he removed to this place. In connection with his general mercantile business he is also engaged in buying grain, and is the leading grain and general merchant of the place. Mr. McKnight has been twice mar-

ried, taking for his first wife Miss Flora E. Bennett, who was a daughter of David Bennett, Sr., who for many years was a prominent and successful farmer of Highland Township, but now a resident of Danville, Illinois. The maiden name of the present wife of Mr. McKnight, was Sarah Belle Erwin, she being a relative of Robert J. Gessie. Mr. McKnight is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican, and an able advocate of the principles of that party.



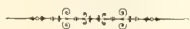
JOHN RICHARDSON is one of the active business men of Newport, and a representative of one of the pioneer families of Vermillion County. His father, Benjamin Richardson, was a native of Southern Ohio, born April 28, 1808, a son of Joseph Richardson, who was one of the early settlers of this county, father and son settling about two miles northwest of Newport, where Benjamin Richardson lived until his death, which occurred February 18, 1870. His wife, Elizabeth Richardson, was born May 16, 1818, and died September 16, 1866. They reared a family of three sons and three daughters—William, of Eugene Township; John, our subject, living in Vermillion Township; Sarah, wife of Dr. Ira Gillum, of Milford, Illinois; Florinda, who resides with her sister Mrs. Gillum; Franklin, living near Georgetown, Illinois, and Jane, wife of Butler Gillum, of Sylvania, Parke County, Indiana. The parents of our subject had born to them, besides those already mentioned, six children, who died before reaching maturity. John Richardson, the subject of this sketch, is a native of this county, born in Vermillion Township, March 21, 1843, and here he was reared to the vocation of a farmer. He enlisted July 26, 1862, in the war of the Re-

bellion, and served in the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, until June 17, 1865, being in active service all the time. He served in Kentucky under General Sherman, and in Tennessee and Georgia, and was at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, and the siege of Knoxville, Tennessee. He was in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in the battles attending that campaign, and was in Stoneman's Macon raid. Mr. Richardson and another soldier named Lucien Whipple, now of Eugene Township, were the only members of their regiment that escaped capture or death, in this last mentioned expedition. In April, 1865, the regiment went from Pulaski, where they were mustered out of the service. Mr. Richardson was united in marriage to Miss Susan H. Hart, a daughter of Gold M. Hart, and a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, the date of her birth being June 22, 1839. To this union have been born three children, named—Willie E., Ella and Annie Laura. Mr. Richardson has established a good business in Newport, where he deals in stationery, tobacco and cigars, confectionery and fruits, and by his fair and honorable dealing he has gained the confidence of all who know him.



DAVID GOUTY, a resident of Gessie, and a representative of one of the well-known pioneer families of Vermillion County, is a native of this county, born in Highland Township, December 9, 1828. His father, Henry Gouty, was born in the State of Maryland in 1800. He went from his native State to Ohio, where he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Whitsell, and to them were born eight children, all of whom reached maturity, and of this once large family only two are living at the present time—Jane, wife of Daniel Shute, of High-

land Township, and David, the subject of this sketch. The names of the deceased are—Henry, Thomas, Jeremiah, Zachariah, Eliza and Elizabeth. From Ohio, Mr. Henry Gouty emigrated with his family to Parke County, Indiana, and later removed to Vermillion County, where he lived until his death, which occurred October 14, 1858, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife also died in this county in Highland Township, aged seventy-four years and ten months. David Gouty, whose name heads this sketch, is one of the oldest native born citizens living in Highland Township, and few men have become better known or more universally respected through the township than he. He has been three times married, taking for his first wife Miss Minerva Shute. He was a second time married to Miss Eliza Cossey, whose father was one of the early pioneers of the county. The maiden name of his present wife was Catherine Hoobler. She is a daughter of Rev. John Hoobler, who settled in the county in the year 1832. Mr. Gouty has but one child, a son, by his second marriage. His son, William Henry, was born in Highland Township, in 1864. He was united in marriage to Miss Flora Rodgers, a daughter of Samuel Rodgers. They reside on the homestead farm.



ENOCHE GEORGE SPARKS, a representative citizen of Vermillion County, was born on his father's homestead in Highland Township, July 19, 1843. His father, Daniel Sparks, was born in Maryland, near Baltimore, in 1805, and when a lad went with his parents to Ohio, they settling near Kingston where he lived many years. He was twice married, his first wife being named Miss Margaret Towers. Of the children born

to this union, three are still living, a son and two daughters. The father came with his family to Vermillion County, Indiana, about 1835, and made a temporary settlement near Eugene. Shortly afterward he settled on section 9, Highland Township, where he spent the rest of his life. Here his wife died in 1839, and the following year he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Fleming, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1818. She was brought to Vigo County, Indiana, in early childhood, and when eleven years old to Vermillion County, where she was reared. Seven children were born to this second union of whom only three survive—Enoch George, our subject, who was the eldest child of this marriage; Annie M., wife of Rev. J. B. Combs, and Warner who left his home a number of years ago, and his location is unknown. Of those deceased—Daniel died in his sixth year; Joseph F., died May 31, 1873, in his twenty-seventh year; Edith, wife of Samuel B. Lewis, died October 8, 1883, in her thirty-second year, and one child died in infancy. Their son, Joseph F., was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving two years in the Seventy-first Indiana Infantry. He was in the ranks about a year when he was placed on detached service, and served in the commissary department. He was a young man of high ability, and for sometime was a student at Greencastle, Indiana. He studied law with Rhoads Brothers, at Newport, Indiana, and subsequently engaged in the practice of law at Danville, where he lived until his death. The father of our subject died March 24, 1866. He was an honest, upright citizen, and was much esteemed by all who knew him. He began life poor, but by persevering industry, combined with good business ability, he acquired a good competence, and was the owner of 200 acres of fine land. For a number of years before his death he was in poor

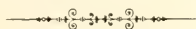
health. He was strictly temperate in all things, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. His widow is still living on the homestead, on which he settled over fifty years ago. Enoch George Sparks, whose name heads this sketch, was reared at the homestead, to the vocation of a farmer, and has always made his home in Highland Township. He now resides on section 16, where he has a fine farm, and a pleasant home. His farm is one of the finest improved in his township, as may be indicated by the fact that he has expended about \$5,000 in improvements. Before her marriage the name of Mrs. Sparks was Miss Susannah Cossey, she being a daughter of Peter Cossey, who settled in Highland Township among the early pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks have five children living named—Mary Luella, wife of Daniel Gouty; Edith, Enoch George, Elizabeth and Grace. Their eldest child, Peter Franklin, died at the age of five years. Politically Mr. Sparks casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

WILLIAM N. HOSFORD, a member of the firm of Hosford & Bell, general merchants, Eugene, was born in Eugene Township, Vermillion County, Indiana, February 3, 1858, his father, Lemon Hosford, being a native of the State of New York. He spent the first thirteen years of his life on his father's farm, and his education was obtained in the schools at Pana, Illinois. He engaged in the mercantile business at Eugene in February, 1879, in which year the present firm was formed. They carry on two stores now, having in the fall of 1887 added a large dry goods, clothing and grocery establishment to their already extensive business, their other store containing

drugs, paints, oils, groceries, etc. Both members of the firm are active business men, and by their accommodating manners, and strict attention to the wants of their customers, they have built up a good trade which is steadily increasing. Mr. Hosford was postmaster of Eugene from 1879 until 1886. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in April, 1880, to Miss Anna Boyd, a daughter of the late Josiah Boyd, and to them have been born two children, named Fred and Hazel.

EPHRAIM SHUTE, one of the successful agriculturists of Highland Township, resides near Howard Chapel, where his father, Richard Shute, settled in the year 1829. Richard Shute and his wife, Hannah (McCartney) Shute, had a family of fifteen children, all yet living with the exception of two daughters, Minerva and Rebecca. The names of those yet living are—William, living in Illinois; Daniel, John, Ephraim and Jehu, residents of Highland Township, Vermillion County; Mahala, wife of William Nicholas; Sarah Ann, widow of Peter Cossey; Susan, wife of Reece A. Raburn; Marian, wife of Rezin Howard, living in Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth Gouty, and three sons, Joseph, Richard and Harriou, living in Missouri. Ephraim Shute, the subject of this sketch, was born in the State of Ohio in 1827, and was but two years old when his parents immigrated to Vermillion County. He was reared on the homestead to the vocation of a farmer, and has resided on the same place almost sixty years. The farm on which he resides contains 240 acres of well-improved land, under a high state of cultivation, besides which he has fifty acres elsewhere in the same township, and also a half section

of valuable land in Kansas. Mrs. Shute was formerly Miss Elzina Goff, a daughter of David Goff, who was one of the pioneers of Vermillion County. Mr. and Mrs. Shute are the parents of ten children, whose names are as follows—Martha, David (living in Missouri), Hannah, Aurelia, Elias M., Squire, Philander, Marantha, Marah Helen and Ephraim A., the two latter being deceased. Mr. Shute has always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of his township and county, and every enterprise for the public welfare has had his encouragement and support.



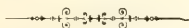
JOHAN COLLETT, SR., was born near Wilmington, Delaware, in 1762, a descendant of an old English family whose traditions say that their remote ancestry came from Normandy to Britain with William the Conqueror, and shared in the division of Saxon property assigned to his favorite warriors. The name Collett is indirectly derived from the ancient Nicholas, through the following intermediate forms: Nicoletus, Coletus, Colet, Collett. A quaint volume now in the library of his grandson, John Collett, of Indianapolis, tells of an ancestral John Colet, who was Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral in the reign of Henry VII. and VIII., and founder of St. Paul's School for Boys, and whose father, Sir Henry Colet, while serving his second term as Lord Mayor of London, became treaty bondsman for his monarch, Henry VII., with the Dutch Republic. A branch of the Collett family, who were "Round-heads" with Cromwell for the Commonwealth, left England on the restoration of Charles II., and after a brief sojourn in Ireland two brothers came to America, about the year 1755, landing at Wilmington, Delaware. The family early removed to the val-

ley of the Juniata, in Pennsylvania, and at the age of nineteen years the subject of this memoir became a soldier under Washington. After his marriage to a German lady near the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna, he made his home among the hills and mountains of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and found after the lapse of more than fifty years that his mind was happy in reviving the memories of the "bright, blue Juniata, and its rushing, silvery current." In 1800 he removed with his family and little property in a flat-boat down the affluents of the Ohio River, and the river itself, to Lime Rock, opposite the present town of Portsmouth, Ohio. His objective point was the new capital, Chillicothe, and unloading his horses and wagons, he cut out the first road from the landing to Chillicothe, which road was long known as "Collett's Trail." When the seat of government was removed to Columbus, he went with his family, and erected the first shingle-roof house in that place, which is now a considerable city. He was appointed to several public trusts in both these towns. At that time he kept tavern, before "hotels" were "invented," and was known as the kind and generous landlord. He was appointed United States Deputy Surveyor, and surveyed large tracts of land in the swamps of the Maumee Valley. One of his comrades was Captain Riley, famous as the author of "Riley's Narrative of Wreck and Wonders on the African Coast;" and he would mildly remark that Captain Riley could discover as many terrors and wonders in the swamps of the Maumee as in Africa. In 1818 he was directed to make surveys in Central Indiana, and came West by Indian trail, passing the spot where the city of Indianapolis is now located. In 1819 he surveyed parts of the counties of Owen and Putnam, making his home at Terre Haute.

In 1825 he moved to Eugene. During the early years of his residence here he was active in political circles and public affairs. He began merchandising at Clinton, and later engaged in the same business at the Little Vermillion Mills; was a useful citizen and a popular man. When Newport was founded he erected the building known as Place's Hotel, and was land agent for the sale of lots. He considered the bottom lands in and about Opedee to be the richest he had ever seen in his wide experience, and maintained a ferry known as Collett's Ferry, about a mile south of Opedee. As an example of pioneer custom, when one afternoon a train of moving wagons crossed at his ferry, bearing the household goods of the Worth family from North Carolina, he asked where they were going and what preparations they had on their land. They replied that they were going to section 9, township 17 north, 9 west,—the present residence of Mrs. J. W. Porter,—and that they would live in their wagons until they could get time to erect a cabin. His answer was, "Make ready to entertain your neighbors and friends to-morrow, and I will send word around that new-comers have arrived; to-morrow night your cabin will be built, roofed and ready for occupation." Within twenty-four hours their house was completed, and Mr. Worth ever afterward held this act as one of the kindest that had ever been done for him. Another anecdote we may relate in this connection. In those early times there were no prohibitionists. Coffee and tea were scarce and high. Whisky was a cheap necessity of life. It was taken for medicine, as a beverage, and used in the communion service. They all used it; and every merchant and shop-keeper was expected to have glasses and jugs of the liquor free to the public, on his counter or table. It appeared, however, that in a few families it was

not viewed by the women as entirely commendable. In such cases, when the annual account current was rendered, the landlord's books would show that certain neighbors were charged every week or oftener with a quart to a half gallon of gunpowder! Although advanced in life when he came to this county, Mr. Collett was still a stalwart man and maintained a soldier's bearing; was nearly six feet high, with high, full face, slightly stooped, with thin grayish dark hair, hazel eyes, and elastic step even in old age. He was always kind and tender in his disposition, entertaining a horror for any of the improprieties or indecencies of life. In every essential he was a gentleman of the "old school," dressed somewhat old-fashioned, wore his hair in a queue, as is seen in portraits of Washington and the men of the Revolution. He was a man of excellent judgment, shrewd in the selection of good land, and dignified in his conduct. One good characteristic he exhibited in the training of his children, was that he never allowed them to sleep in bed with their limbs "cuddled up;" and the result was a peculiarly soldier-like erectness of stature enjoyed by his descendants. He died in Eugene in 1834, aged seventy-two years, and was buried in the Collett family cemetery. His most intimate friends desired that the most appropriate sentiment should be engraved upon his tombstone, namely, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." His wife, Elizabeth, died at Columbus, Ohio. His two sons, Josephus and Stephen S., and daughters, Emily and Mary, came with him to Terre Haute. Emily died and was buried in the cemetery at Terre Haute; and in memory of her acts of kindness many children within the circle of her acquaintance were named Emily. Mary married Mr. Dillow in Columbus, and after residing for a time in

Terre Haute, came to Newport, where she died and was buried in the Collett cemetery. She had three sons and three daughters, all of whom are deceased. William, her oldest son, was a stout blacksmith, and a kind-hearted neighbor. Jack, the second son, kept tavern, and was probably the most "entertaining" host in all the country, full of anecdotes, good at imitation, and generous and liberal in all his ways.

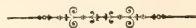


WILLIAM B. WALTHALL, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 6, Vermillion Township, where he owns a good farm of ninety acres and in addition to this he owns a tract of 120 acres of land in Illinois. He was born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, January 25, 1818, a son of William B. and Martha (Bailey) Walthall, who were also natives of Virginia, and of English descent. They were birthright members of the Friends' church, and endeavored to instill into the minds of their children from an early age the principles of the Gospel of Christ. In the year 1830, the parents, thinking it better on account of their children to live in a free State, moved with their family to Ohio, the mother having near relatives in that State, being on the road one month and a day before reaching their destination, locating in Clinton County. In the father's family were seven children, three daughters and four sons, our subject being the eldest son and fourth child. The parents lived to a ripe old age, living to see the children of their youngest child. Their seven children reached an average of over sixty-nine years before death entered their home, and six are yet living. Being born and reared until twelve years of age in a slave-holding community William B. learned to hate slavery

in all its forms, and early in life began to oppose the system by speaking of its evils among his schoolmates, and in trying to teach colored people to read and write, and with his advancing years his hatred of the institution increased. He stood with the Free-Soil party, and cast the first and only vote in the county for John P. Hale for President of the United States, and continued to fight slavery to its bitter end in 1863. He continued in the work of reform through life, and in early manhood gave up the use of tobacco, and joined the army of its opposers. Mr. Walthall grew to manhood in Clinton County, Ohio, remaining there until attaining the age of twenty-four years, and in the winter of 1842 he left the parental roof to find a home in the then far west. After traveling on horseback for eight days he reached Vermillion County, Indiana, and settled on the farm where he now lives. He was married in this county, March 9, 1842, before a monthly meeting of the religious Society of Friends, to Sarah Haworth, who was born in Ohio, in 1817, a daughter of Richard and Susanna (Henderson) Haworth. This union was dissolved by the death of Mrs. Walthall, April 28, 1854, after a happy married life of twelve years. She had a birthright membership in the Society of Friends, and was a worthy and consistent Christian. She left at her death four children—Martha A., Thomas E., Francis and Levi. Martha married Steven Cross, and has one child—Charlie. Thomas married Sarah J. Likens, and they are the parents of ten children. Francis married Roena Castle, and to them one child has been born who is now deceased. Levi married Elizabeth Cox, and to them have been born seven children. Mr. Walthall was a second time united in marriage, in the autumn of 1855, to Lydia J. Branson, a daughter of Aquilla and Lydia (Ellis) Bran-

son, former residents of Belmont County, Ohio, who immigrated to Illinois in 1841. Twelve children were born to this union, six sons and six daughters. Seven of the children yet survive—David B., Sarah, Lydia, Allen J., Almedia, William H. and Smith. Believing that knowledge is power Mr. Walthall has endeavored to give his children a good education, and three of them have been students at Earlham College near Richmond, Indiana. He is now in his seventieth year, and is still hale and hearty, having inherited from his parents a sound constitution. Statistics proved that the longevity of the Friends is much greater than of others, which privilege is only attained, in accordance with the Bible, by honoring our parents and the observance of the laws of health from early childhood. Mr. Walthall's membership in the Society of Friends was transferred by letter from Dover Monthly meeting, Clinton County, Ohio, to Vermillion monthly meeting of Friends Vermillion County, Illinois, in the year 1842. In 1873 a new monthly meeting of Friends was established at Hopewell, Vermillion County, Indiana, of which Mr. Walthall is a member. In 1843 he was appointed overseer, and in 1853 he was made elder in the church by the Vermillion monthly meeting, the latter office being now subject to change every three years. His last appointment as elder was in 1886 by the Hopewell monthly meeting. Mr. Walthall is a member of no secret organization, having in early life taken a decided stand against secrecy and Baal worship in lodges. When a young man he found the appetite for strong drink increasing upon him, and then resolved to embrace the principles of teetotalism, to which he has since firmly held, ever with an increasing desire to destroy the rum power that the nation may be saved from the demon of alcohol. In 1876 he joined the American

party and has since voted for its candidates and was the only man in his township to vote for John P. St. John for President, thus standing firm for his principles though all be against him. This is characteristic of the man, and his honest, upright living has won him many friends who trust and honor him for his straightforward, unwavering integrity.



BBROWN H. MORGAN, general merchant, Clinton, is a native of Virginia, born at Middlebrook, Augusta County, September 30, 1861, a son of William and Eliza (Flinn) Morgan, both of whom were born, reared and married in the State of Virginia. They left Virginia May 1, 1874, and the same month settled at New Goshen, Vigo County, Indiana, remaining there until August, 1876, since which time they have been residents of Clinton, Vermillion County. Seven children have been born to them, their names in order of their birth being as follows—Sallie (wife of William H. Cole, of Clinton), John H. (living in Vigo County, Indiana), Mrs. Eutie Shepherd (deceased), Mrs. Mollie E. Hanger (living in Middlebrook, Virginia), Wilfred (a resident of Clinton), Mrs. Maggie Shepherd (living in Hartford County, Kansas), and Brown H., the subject of this sketch. The father is engaged in wagon manufacturing and repairing at Clinton. Brown H. Morgan came with his parents to Clinton in August, 1876, and here he grew to manhood. Three days after reaching Clinton, August 15, 1876, he entered the general mercantile establishment of A. L. Whitcomb as clerk, and January 1 he became a partner in the business, and February 1, 1887, after the death of Mr. Whitcomb, he became sole owner of the stock. He is a young man of splendid business qual-

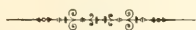


B. H. Morgan

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ifications, and is conducting the largest mercantile establishment in Vermillion County, and one of the largest in Western Indiana. The sales of this establishment are over \$50,000 annually. In politics Mr. Morgan affiliates with the Republican party. He is prominent in social circles, and is identified with both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.



JOSEPHUS COLLETT, Sr., deceased, a prominent pioneer of Vermillion County, was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1787, and afterward removed to Columbus, Ohio. March 18, 1816, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Ross County, that State, by Thomas Steel, then sheriff, and November 5, 1818, he was elected sheriff, and faithfully served out his term. April 28, 1820, he was appointed deputy United States Surveyor by Governor Griffin, who was then surveyor-general of the Northwest Territory; and in this capacity he surveyed a district of country which embraces a large portion of the counties of Hendricks, Montgomery, Boone and Tippecanoe. In 1825 he removed to this county, where he continued to reside until his death, near Eugene, on Wednesday, February 21, 1872. During the early period of his residence in this county, he was an influential participant in the politics of this district, and in all matters of public interest. He was also a man of sagacity and prudence in the management of his property. Starting with but little capital, he amassed a large fortune, which was estimated at the time of his death at about \$130,000. He used to say, "The young man who won't dig and work for himself will never become wealthy; for it is grubbing for one's self that teaches

him to economize." He was a man of original characteristics, vivid positiveness and strong will. Though a little vindictive, as is apt to be the case with men of his positive nature, he was uniformly kind, courteous and obliging. His hospitality was of the old-school order,—broad, generous and liberal. His table, loaded with the richest viands, and his sideboard with the best of liquors, always had two or three extra plates for expected guests. No friend could be forgiven who did not partake of its bounties. Many such friends as Judge John R. Porter, Senators E. A. Hannegan and Albert S. White, Congressmen Henry S. Lane and Richard W. Thompson, and the Judges of the Indiana and United States Courts were frequent partakers of his hospitality. On one occasion, when his house was crowded with such guests, word was brought to him after night that a poor, ragged man wanted to come in out of the storm and stay all night. They said they had told him that the house was full; but Mr. Collett insisted on seeing him. The "intruder" was brought in, and at once recognized as poor, crazy Jack Stinson, of Williamsport. Immediately the old feeling of hospitality and duty tramped down the necessities of the case, and Mr. Collett met him with a graceful bow and a kind shake of the hand, and introduced him as an Ohio friend to the assembled judges and lawyers, as having been formerly in their profession, but recently in bad health and unfortunate. Said he, "He was my friend in days long ago, and I am still his friend." He was a welcome guest to all there assembled; and, being so treated, his insanity disappeared and reason was for the time restored. Mr. Collett was always a friend to the poor, and no beggar ever went away empty from his door. His early educational facilities were limited to a few months' attendance at school in

Ohio, and in Louisville, Kentucky. He used to remark, humorously, that he was in danger of spelling Congress with a K; but even a classic scholar would wonder why his language was so correct as it was, and modeled so exactly after the Latin style. It could be explained only by the fact that in his young manhood he was "major domo" in the household of Governor Worthington, of Ohio, a highly educated Virginian of the strictest rules of courtesy and politeness. That position was to him a good school. He was present when the Legislature established a new county, cut off from that portion of Parke County lying west of the Wabash River. When asked to give a name to the county, he said the principal stream was the Vermillion River, and suggested the name Vermillion for the county, which was adopted. Mr. Collett took especial pains with his dress and appearance. Everything about his premises must also be kept neat and in its place. His horses were symmetrical, attractive and good travelers. His hogs and sheep were of the finest breeds, and kept in good condition; and his cattle were also the very best. The following instance illustrates his generous disposition. Learning that the Methodist church in the village was paying its preacher only \$17 or \$18 a year, with which he had to support himself, wife, baby and horse, he was amazed and furiously angry. He sent the young man a \$5 bill, and requested him at his earliest convenience to take dinner with him. Though somewhat reluctant, the young minister was prevailed upon to accept. Arriving at the house of his benefactor, he was met with the kindest welcome, and a feast was served to himself and family. At the conclusion of the visit, Mr. Collett loaded the young man with luxuries, and engaged to send him immediately a barrel of the best flour, a barrel of corn

meal, a quarter of beef and potatoes and apples enough to last him through the winter. The young man was surprised and overwhelmed. At another time the Presbyterian minister at Perrysville was starving out under similar circumstances. He wrote a pleading letter to Mr. Collett, who immediately headed a subscription which made the poor minister comfortable. Such instances of generosity were common in the life of Mr. Collett. He became a Freemason in November, 1815, at Franklinton, Ohio. In religious sentiment he was liberal, if not free and easy. He wanted it distinctly understood that he was no Calvinistic Presbyterian, but preachers of all denominations were equally welcome guests at his table and fireside. Sometimes, after hearing a good sermon, he would say to the preacher, "I was delighted with your discourse: almost thou persuaded me to be a Christian." He had unbounded faith in the immortality of the soul, professed on his death-bed to have always been a believer in the Christian religion, and had had frequent visions and communications which he declared could come only from those purporting to deliver them. He had vestiges of what has been called "second sight." One time, during a severe spell of sickness, it seemed to him, at a moment when he was partially awake, that he was in the other world, holding a conversation with a spirit. The result of that conversation was that it was not yet time for him to leave the material world by ten years. On fully awakening in the morning, he was really distressed to find his soul still in the body. He did live just ten years longer, dying at the age of eighty-five years. On one occasion, when his friends, John R. Porter and Edward A. Hannegan, were at his house, they all became particularly serious, feeling that a spirit from the other world was influencing them; and they

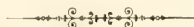
then and there solemnly pledged to each other that after death the first one to enter the next world would return if he could, and announce to the others the fact that there was a spirit world, etc. Judge Porter died first, and the other two never afterward received any communication from him.

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WILLIAM M. HAMILTON, senior member of the firm of Hamilton & Anderson, is one of the leading business men of Clinton, and one of the representative citizens of the town. He was born in Clinton, September 17, 1843, a son of James and Mary (Hines) Hamilton, and with the exception of the time spent in the service of his country, he has always lived in his native place. The history of the Hamilton family in Vermillion County dates with the settlement of his grandfather, William Hamilton, who crossed the Wabash River March 17, 1818, and shortly afterward settled on section 4, Clinton Township. He and his wife, formerly Margaret Pierce, were born in the State of Pennsylvania, but married in Ohio. James, the father of our subject, was born in Ohio, and was their eldest son. Their second son, John, is living on section 8, Clinton Township. He was also born in Ohio. Nine children were born to them after coming to Vermillion County, of whom only their daughters, Mrs. Mary Sprague, of Chicago, and Mrs. Emily Hubbard, are now living. William Hamilton was a kind neighbor, and always did all in his power to relieve the needy. His home in the pioneer days was the abode of hospitality, and although he was not rich in this world's goods, he enjoyed what he had, and died at the age of sixty-five years. His widow survived him several years. James Hamilton

lived at the home of his parents until reaching manhood. He married Mary Hines, and of their three children William M. is the only one living. The father of our subject died in 1848, when he was five years of age. His mother was a second time married to Mr. N. Chappell, and after his death she was again married to John Straine. She died in Helt Township, this county, at an advanced age. William M. Hamilton, whose name heads this sketch was early in life, thrown upon his own resources, and has made his own way through life, his inheritance from his father's estate not exceeding \$250, but the hard lessons learned in his youth have been of lasting benefit to him in battling with the stern realities of life. Before reaching the age of eighteen years he enlisted in defense of the Union in Company C, Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and his first engagement was at the memorable battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He was in the operations of General Grant in the Vicksburg campaign, participating in the battles of Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Jackson and Raymond, and the siege of the city of Vicksburg. Later he served with his regiment in the Gulf Department, and in August, 1864, was honorably discharged. After his return from the war he attended the Commercial College at Indianapolis, and later engaged in clerking at Clinton. In December, 1868, he married Miss Fannie Keegan, a native of Vanderberg County, Indiana, and a daughter of Patrick Keegan, and they are the parents of one child, named Estella. In 1873 Mr. Hamilton began dealing in grain and agricultural implements at Clinton, with Alonzo Shepherd and William Nelson, under the firm name of Nelson, Shepherd & Co. Changes ensued in the business, and in 1876 Mr. Hamilton became associated with Decatur Downing, with whom he has extensively engaged in the same business, under

the name of Downing & Hamilton. In the summer of 1887 the interest of Mr. Downing was bought by N. C. Anderson, when the firm name was changed to Hamilton & Anderson. In politics Mr. Hamilton is a Republican. He has served on the school board and in the city council with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.



JOSEPHUS COLLETT (second), a prominent railroad manager and business man of Terre Haute, who, however, is still a voter in Vermillion County, was born in Eugene, this county, August 17, 1831. (For his parentage, see sketch of Stephen S. Collett, Sr.) He obtained his early education in a log-cabin school-house near his birth-place, and at the age of eighteen entered Wabash College; but before completing the full literary course he was obliged to abandon study on account of feeble health and a serious disease of the nerves of the eyes. A cure of the latter complaint for some time afterward seemed hopeless; but he finally recovered, when he resorted to agriculture and dealing in live stock, in both which branches of business he had great success. About 1869 he engaged in mercantile business at Newport, including pork-packing and dealing in grain. The pork and grain he shipped to New York and New Orleans, soon commanding a fine trade. Lack of transportation facilities then engaged his attention. After the failure of several previous attempts at securing railroads, he consulted Chauncey Rose, a worthy friend of the family through three generations, who zealously enlisted his sympathies with advice and money. The result was the building of the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, running through the whole length of

Vermillion County. Mr. Collett became president, and held that office until the road was leased to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, who now operate it. Unlike other railways, this road was built at such close contract prices, without the intermediate profits of middle men and speculators, and its alignments and grades were so perfectly surveyed, that it has been classed as a model railroad in economy of cost and construction. While nearly all new railroad enterprises of the country have passed through the hands of receivers and assignees, this road, under the management of Mr. Collett,—who was not only its president but also its superintendent and treasurer,—survived the crushing effects of the hard times of 1873-'79; and by universal consent the credit for this successful management is given to him. Even in the personal supervision of the track, he has never been afraid to ride upon a locomotive; and he made it a point to see every rail, tie and timber on his route once a month. He has also been engaged in many other railroad enterprises and large business ventures. He built the Otter Creek Valley Railroad through Vigo and Clay counties, the Genesee Valley Railroad in New York State, and in the construction of the Columbus & Sunday Creek Railroad, which opens up a new approach to the Hoocking Valley coal region, was superintendent of the Nevada Central Railroad two years, is now manager of the Austin & Northwestern Railroad in Texas, and is profitably interested in the improvements and extensions that have given such growth to San Diego, California, the great sanitarium of the Pacific coast. He is also interested more or less in a number of mining and manufacturing enterprises, not only at Terre Haute, but also in other places in Indiana and at various points in the west. And he has been fortunate in nearly every

enterprise that he has undertaken. In noticing his successful career any one will readily conclude that "good luck" is a fiction, and that good management and persistent effort constitute the lever of victory. Mr. Collett is also known for his many acts of kindness and benevolence which he has performed in his peculiarly quiet manner. He is a leader in all public-spirited enterprises that come within his scope of action. On the death of Mr. Rose, so widely known for his munificence, it was found that Mr. Collett had been appointed one of the executors of his will. The latter was also elected one of the trustees of Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, and is president of the board. In his political principles our subject is a Republican; in manner, quiet and unobtrusive; toward strangers, reticent; to friends, a genial and whole-souled companion. He has also a scientific taste, being particularly interested in geology and archaeology, and having one of the finest archaeological collections in the west, in some respects the best in the world, comprising over 12,000 of the finest specimens of the stone age.

GEORGE W. JACKSON, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 10, Vermillion Township, where he owns 300 acres of valuable land. He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, July 3, 1816, a son of Joseph and Mary (Newkirk) Jackson, his father a native of Virginia, of English descent, and his mother of Pennsylvania, of German descent. In 1832 his parents came to Indiana and located in Vermillion Township, Vermillion County, where the father died in 1847. They had a family of eight children, but two of whom are living—George W. and Edward, of Dana. George

W. Jackson was reared a farmer, an occupation he has thus far followed. His first start as a farmer for himself was on 100 acres, to which he has added until he now owns his present valuable farm. He was married in 1845 to Mary Driver, a native of Ohio, born in Parke County in 1822, a daughter of Abram and Mary (Rogers) Driver, early settlers of Vermillion County. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have had five children—Joseph married Mary Lorman, and has two children—Fray and Free; Manford married Ella Firman; Sarah, wife of Silas V. Morgan, has two children—Maude and Claude; Charles and Harry are at home. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. HOOD was born in Eugene, Vermillion County, Indiana, February 23, 1840, a son of Durham Hood, who was a native of Tennessee, and an early settler of this county, coming here when the surrounding country was principally inhabited by Indians and wild animals. He followed flat-boating for many years, going to New Orleans more than twenty times, and in later years he worked at the blacksmith's trade. William H. Hood, the subject of this sketch, was brought up in Eugene, and was educated in the schools of this place. He enlisted in the late war in Company M, Second Colorado Cavalry. He was in the service two years, taking part in a number of engagements, all of them being with the Indians. He with his company was stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, guarding the overland mail route and telegraph at that place, and were sent to arrest some Indians who had murdered some white people, and in their struggle sixty-seven men out of 140

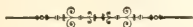
were killed or wounded, and of 300 Indians all but one were killed. Mr. Hood was wounded in this engagement, and sent to hospital, where he remained three weeks. He returned to his home in Eugene in 1863, and for eight or ten years following followed the butcher's trade, and also worked in the pork packing houses at Newport, Eugene and Danville, Illinois. He is now living retired from active business life. He was married September 16, 1883, to Mrs. Evaline Craig, a daughter of John Holtz. She died July 18, 1885. She had three children by her first marriage, their names being John, Ella and Claude. Mr. Hood is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic.

 SCAR B. GIBSON, one of the rising young attorneys of Vermillion County, began his professional career in Newport, in the fall of 1880. In that year he was admitted to the Vermillion County bar, and for one year following he was in the law office of Jump & Ward, of Newport. He then became associated with J. C. Sawyer, which partnership continued until the present firm of Ward & Gibson was formed in November, 1886. Mr. Gibson is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born in Helt Township in November, 1859, a son of Edmond Gibson. He received his primary education in the common schools of Helt Township, and subsequently was a student at Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana, for four years. For his wife Mr. Gibson married Miss Hattie Elder, a daughter of James A. Elder, a resident of Helt Township. Mr. Ward is an active and public-spirited man, and is always interested in any enterprise which has for its object the welfare of

the public, and every movement calculated to aid in building up his town or developing its business interests, has his encouragement and assistance.

 AMES DUZAN, a representative of one of the early pioneer families of Vermillion County, is a native of Kentucky, born in Mason County, July 31, 1818. His father, William Duzan, was also a native of Mason County, Kentucky, and there grew to manhood, and married Miss Sarah Williams, a daughter of Charles Williams, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. William Duzan settled with his family in Vermillion Township, Vermillion County, Indiana, in February, 1835. He made his home in this county for upward of twenty years, when he removed to Parke County, Indiana, and engaged in farming, and was also postmaster at Howard, that county, for a number of years. Both he and his wife died in Parke County. They were the parents of eight children, of whom only three are now living—James, their eldest child, and our subject; Peter E., living at Dora in Wabash County, and Catherine, widow of Dr. Surbaugh, residing at Harveysburg, Fountain County, Indiana. James Duzan, whose name heads this sketch, was seventeen years of age when he came with his father to this county. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and has followed that pursuit much of his life. He also ran a cooper's shop in Vermillion Township for twenty-six years. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Ann Myers, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, and died in this county in August, 1880, leaving a family of five children—Mary Jane, John, Fred, Maria and Lizzie. In politics Mr. Duzan was formerly a Whig,

but has been a Republican since the organization of that party. In religion he was reared a Methodist, but is not identified with any church.



LEWIS COIL, a representative of one of the old and respected pioneer families of this part of Indiana, was born at Eugene, Vermillion County, November 28, 1836, a son of Jonas and Olive (Smith) Coil. His father was a carpenter by occupation, and worked quite extensively at bridge-building. In the early days of the county he also followed teaming, hauling goods from Evansville, which at that time was the only mode of transportation. He was of German origin, and was reared in the State of Ohio, his family coming from Pennsylvania in an early day. He was married in Ohio to Miss Olive Smith, who was also reared in that State, and to them were born six children, of whom three died in early childhood. Those yet living are—Lewis, the eldest, and the subject of this sketch; Mary, wife of R. W. Winders, of Scotland, Illinois, and Myrick, living in Vermillion County, Illinois. The father came with his family to Vermillion County, Indiana, about 1830, settling in Eugene Township. He resided at Eugene until about 1842, when he went to Champaign County, Illinois, dying there some two years later. His widow subsequently married James Burk, who died at Eugene not long after their marriage. She was a third time married to James Johnson, who is also deceased. She has one son by her last marriage, John S. Johnson, living in Missouri. With the exception of a three years' residence in Missouri, and four years spent in Kansas, Lewis Coil, our subject, has spent his life in Vermillion County. He was a brave and gallant

soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in September, 1863, in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, and on the organization of the company he was made First Duty Sergeant. He served in the army of General Sherman the greater part of his term of service, in the Twenty-third Corps, and was in the Atlanta campaign, his regiment taking an active part in that campaign. His regiment then served under General Thomas in the Nashville campaign, thence up the Ohio River to Cincinnati, and from there by railroad to Washington. From Washington the regiment went to Fort Fisher, North Carolina, by steamer, down the Atlantic coast, thence to Newbern. Later the division to which our subject belonged had a severe engagement near Kingston, North Carolina, with the Confederate General Bragg. July 1, 1865, Mr. Coil was commissioned Second Lieutenant by his company. He joined General Sherman at Goldsboro, and from there went to Charlotte, where he was mustered out of the service with his regiment August 25, 1865. He received no wounds while in the army, and during his two years' service was in the hospital only one night. After the war he engaged in agricultural pursuits. March 19, 1868, he married Miss Lizzie Eberhort, who was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1846, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Eberhort. The parents of Mrs. Coil are natives of Germany, the father born May 20, 1820, and the mother born February 8, 1826. On coming to America they first settled in Ohio, removing thence to Missouri, and are still living in Monitor County, that State. They have had born to them ten children, as follows—Mary, born in 1844; Lizzie, in 1846; John, in February, 1849; Rosa, born in 1850, died October 24, 1856; Henry, born in 1852; William,

in 1854; Rosina, in 1858; Martha, in 1860; Sarah, in 1862, and Amelia, in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Coil have two children—Leora E., born in Missonri, October 15, 1873, and Annie C., in Illinois, December 9, 1876. Mr. Coil now makes his home at Newport, where he has held the position of agent for the American Express Company since 1883.

GEORGE B. SPARKS, one of the leading citizens of Clinton Township, has been identified with Vermillion County since May, 1859. He was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, November 9, 1830, the only son and the second of three children of John and Sarah (Sinton) Sparks. His father was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. His mother was a native of Ireland, but was reared from a child in the United States. They were married in Adams County, Ohio, and after their marriage settled in Lawrence County, where the mother died in 1833, and the father July 31, 1847. They had three children. The eldest daughter is Mrs. Mary Jane McCauslen of Steubenville, Ohio, and the youngest, Sarah B., died in childhood. George B. was reared by his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Mary Sinton, in Adams County, Ohio. When his father's estate was settled although it was not large he received enough to be of material benefit to him when he started in life for himself. From the time of his first starting in the business life he was for many years connected with iron production, and when he came to Vermillion County, in 1859, he bought a controlling interest in the old Indiana Furnace, six miles west of Clinton, which was one of the early enterprises of the Wabash Valley. Under the firm name of G. B. Sparks & Co. the production of iron and the foundry business was

continued until 1864 when the mine was abandoned and has fallen into disuse. The buildings which at one time were occupied by hundreds of miners and their families have been torn down or have by gradual decay become things of the past, and the 1700 acres which are still owned by Mr. Sparks are devoted to agricultural purposes. Mr. Sparks is an enterprising progressive man and his farm is one of the best in the township, having all the most modern conveniences for carrying on his work, and thus saving labor and increasing his products. He came to Vermillion County, a single man, and continued in the state of celibacy until November 25, 1875, when he was married to Miss Margaret Brown, a daughter of John and Mary Brown, who settled in Vermillion County, in 1853, remaining residents of the county until their death. She was born in Ireland and was brought to America when but five years of age, living in Pennsylvania four years and coming thence to Vermillion County. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks have one child—Edward M., born September 23, 1876. In politics Mr. Sparks is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Jerusalem Lodge, No. 99, and Terre Haute Chapter, No. 11, and has passed all the chairs of his lodge.

PROF. GEORGE L. WATSON was born in Lenawee County, Michigan, March 4, 1855, a son of Levi Watson, who has been a resident of Westfield, Illinois, since December, 1867. The subject of this sketch received his education in Westfield, graduating from the college in that city in 1874, and subsequently followed the teacher's profession

with eminent success for ten years. For one year he was principal of the schools of Tower Hill, Illinois, and for two years was the teacher of mathematics in the Green Hill Seminary (Indiana). He came to Eugene, Vermillion County, Indiana, in 1850, and for four years was principal of the schools of this place. In 1883, one year before he abandoned his profession, he engaged in the hardware business in Eugene, which he has since followed, being associated with Mr. Fultz under the firm name of Watson & Fultz. This firm carries a full line of hardware, furniture, and farm implements, their capital stock valued at from \$4,000 to \$5,000, and their annual sales amounting to \$12,000. Professor Watson was united in marriage May 23, 1878, to Miss Ada E. Evans, and to this union three children have been born named—Essie Glenn, Frank and Lucile. While a resident of Illinois Mr. Watson served as township and village clerk for several years, and in 1880 was nominated on the Republican ticket in Warren County, Illinois, for the office of county surveyor, which honor he declined, coming to this county before the election. Both he and his wife are worthy members of the Presbyterian church, and among the respected citizens of Eugene.

WILEY JONES, section 34, Helt Township, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, March 27, 1824, a son of Philip Jones, a native of the same county who came to Vermillion County, Indiana, with his family in 1832, and settled in Helt Township. When Mr. Jones came to Indiana he had a family of small children and was \$45 in debt. He sold a pony to pay his indebtedness but was then left without

even a cow or pig. He and his wife and children were obliged to work hard to make a living. Wiley Jones was reared on the pioneer homestead, in the log cabin, and now has one of the puncheons which composed the floor. He has always given his attention to agriculture, and now owns seventy-three and a half acres of good land. His land has a fine vein of coal underlying it and he has leased three mines, which yield a good quality of coal. Mr. Jones was married January 29, 1846, to Elizabeth Dawes, daughter of William Dawes, of Hillsdale. They have had thirteen children, seven of whom are living—William F., John N., Benjamin F., Harrison, Charles A., Ozias and Sarah A. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the United Brethren church.

WILLIAM C. GROVES, section 16, Vermillion Township, where he is engaged in farming and dealing in stock, owns a fine farm of 370 acres, all in a high state of cultivation. When he settled on his farm it was wholly unimproved, but he went bravely to work and now has one of the best farms in the township, his improvements testifying more than words can to the thrift and enterprise of the owner. He was born in East Tennessee November 4, 1817, a son of Jacob and Mary (Harlan) Groves, natives also of Tennessee, of German descent. His parents came to Indiana in 1831, and settled in Vermillion Township, where the father died December 9, 1843. He was born October 17, 1794. The mother survived her husband thirty years, her death occurring in 1873. They reared a family of eight children, but two of whom are living—Rachel and our subject. William C. Groves was fourteen years old when his parents came to Indiana, and here he was reared amid pioneer

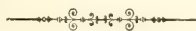
scenes, and has lived to see the many changes that have transformed the wilderness into the present prosperous county. He was married in 1841 to Elizabeth E. Bozart, a native of East Tennessee, born in 1819, a daughter of Henry Bozart. To this union have been born four children, three are living—Julius C., who married Louisa Wade, and has one child, Clarence; John B. married Hattie Davis, and Ella, wife of J. D. Hunter, of Illinois, has three children—Collett, Florence and Columbus. Mr. Groves started the first tile factory in the county in 1867, and has carried on this business quite extensively, employing six men the greater part of the year. Mr. and Mrs. Groves are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

HARRY E. SANDERS, one of the active young business men of Eugene, and a representative of one of the old and honored pioneer families of Vermillion County, was born in Highland Township, this county, March 13, 1863, a son of Ezekiel Sanders, a native of the same county, his father being one of Vermillion County's early settlers. Harry E. Sanders was reared in his native county, and received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He worked as a farm hand until December, 1885, when he came to Eugene and established his present livery business, in which he is meeting with good success. He has now two stables, one located at Eugene and another at the railroad crossing in Cayuga, and keeps on hand nine good horses, five buggies and carriages, besides two spring wagons, and by his fair and reasonable prices and accommodating manners he has gained many customers and established a

good business. Mr. Sanders was united in marriage to Miss Alice Hildren, December 30, 1886, she being a daughter of the late Charles Hildren. Mrs. Sanders was born in Fountain County, Indiana.

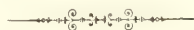
DANIEL SEARS, retired farmer, resides on section 4, Vermillion Township, where he owns a farm of sixty acres of land. He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, June 20, 1808, a son of Jacob and Mary (Huffstutter) Sears, natives of North Carolina and Pennsylvania, respectively, and both of German descent. They came to Vermillion County, Indiana, in 1830, and lived until their death on the land on which they first settled, the mother dying in 1856, aged about eighty years, and the father dying in 1859, at the age of eighty-five years. They reared a family of eight children, but three of whom are living at the present time—Daniel, our subject; Elizabeth, widow of Andrew Shoults, and Julia, widow of Manson Merinan. Daniel Sears was reared to the vocation of a farmer, and in his boyhood received such education as the farmer boys of his day. He was first married in Harrison County, Indiana, in 1831, to Miss Sarah Soppinfield, who was born in North Carolina, in 1808, and to them were born eight children, only two of whom are now living—George H., of Missouri, who married Nancy M. Alexander, and has five children, and Jackson A., of Newport, who married Rosa A. Filson, and has two children. George served three years in the war of the Rebellion, and although he participated in many hard-fought battles he returned home at the close of the war without a scratch. Mrs. Sears died in 1848, and Mr. Sears was again married in 1855, to Miss Martha Clark, born

in Butler County, Ohio, in 1827, a daughter of Ezra and Nancy Clark. Mrs. Sears is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Sears belongs to the Christian church. Being one of the old pioneers Mr. Sears has witnessed the surrounding country change from a wilderness to its present prosperous condition, and has become well and favorably known throughout the county. In politics he is a Democrat. Postoffice. Newport.



JAMES M. NICHOLS, of Newport, is a son of William Nichols, an old and respected pioneer who settled in Vermillion Township, about 1833. The father was born in Amherst County, Virginia, May 1, 1795, and when a young man went to Mercer County, where he was married June 11, 1818, to Rhoda Martin, a native of North Carolina, born February 13, 1798. Thirteen children were born to this union, eleven of whom reached maturity, and of these only four are now living—James M., who was their eldest child; Jeremiah, Sarah and Lucinda. When the father came to this county his family consisted of his wife and seven children. They made the journey in a wagon drawn by five horses, being about three weeks on the road. The father lived in this county until his death which occurred October 11, 1876, his widow surviving until August 25, 1881. He was a man of energy and much force of character, and highly respected throughout the community in which he lived. He always followed agricultural pursuits, and at different times owned considerable land. In early life he was a Whig, and later a Republican. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the United Brethren church for many years. James M. Nichols, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Mercer County,

Kentucky, June 19, 1819, and has made his home in Vermillion County, since coming here with his parents, and remembers quite well how the country looked almost sixty years ago. He was married May 11, 1843, to Miss Cassandra Arrasmith, born in Eugene Township, this county, May 25, 1824, a daughter of Alexander and Jane (Gray) Arrasmith, who were natives of Kentucky, and North Carolina respectively, the father being of German parentage. The parents of Mrs. Nichols settled in Eugene Township in 1817, and there their eight children were born four of whom are still living—Thomas G., James A., William B. and Mrs. Nichols. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have had born to them eight children all living and married but one who died in infancy. They are as follows—Martha Jane, wife of Daniel Wise; Richard E.; Isabel, wife of Alexander Frazer; Rhoda M., wife of David Jones; Lucinda, wife of John Q. Adams; America A., wife of Joseph M. Wimssett and George Omar. Mr. Nichols has made farming his life work although in the early days of the county he taught school about seven years. His homestead is on section 33, Vermillion Township. He also owns his father's homestead, his real estate consisting of 224 acres of land. Both he and his wife have been worthy members of the Methodist Protestant church for forty years, and all that time have taken *The Telescope*, the organ of that church. In politics Mr. Nichols is a Republican.



HON. JOHN WHITCOMB, one of the leading citizens of Vermillion County, and of Western Indiana, is a native of Ohio, born in Preble County, August 26, 1821, a son of Benjamin R. and Anna (Sutton) Whitcomb, the father being a native of

Vermont. The mother was a daughter of one of the old pioneers of the Buckeye State, and was born in Preble County in 1804. Benjamin R. Whitcomb, in 1813, when fifteen years of age, emigrated with his father from Vermont to Preble County, Ohio, where he was married. In 1827 he brought his family to Indiana, and for two years lived at Terre Haute, where he engaged in packing pork, shipping down the river. From Terre Haute his business was transferred to Roseville, Parke County, and carried on there one season. In 1830 he became a resident of Clinton, Vermillion County, engaging in business at this place the same year. He was the pioneer merchant of Clinton, and was in the strictest sense of the term a self-made man. A man of strict integrity, his word was considered as good as his bond, and often was worth as much to him in business as large capital was to other men. He was active and enterprising in business matters, and was always successful. The capital which he brought with him to this county was mainly invested in salt, then worth more than money. He brought herds of cattle from the East, which he sold to good advantage in the new country. He also dealt extensively in pork as a packer and shipper, and made many trips to New Orleans on his own flat-boats, and was generally the strongest as well as the jolliest man in the crew. He never forgot a favor nor the name or face of any man with whom he had any dealings. No man has ever been more favorably remembered by the pioneers and early settlers than he. In politics he was first a Whig, and later a Republican. He was an ardent supporter of John C. Fremont, with whom he was personally acquainted. In his later years he was a consistent member of the Methodist church. He died in 1861, the death of his wife

taking place about one year before. Five of the children born to them are living—Mrs. Derexa Barber, living near Terre Haute; John, whose name heads this sketch; Mrs. Susan F. Warren, a widow, residing at Terre Haute; James, living in Florida, and Mrs. Carrie Watson, living in Colorado. Two daughters and one son, born in this county, died in early childhood. John Whitcomb, the subject of this sketch, was but a child when brought by his parents to Vermillion County, and his elementary education was obtained in the schools of Clinton, completing his education at Wabash College. At the age of sixteen years he entered his father's mercantile establishment, and there the foundation of his successful business career was laid. He became his father's trusted assistant, and later became a partner in the business, which continued until 1854. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Urbana, Illinois, but before the war returned to Clinton and commenced an active, successful business career, which continued until 1881, since which time he has led a comparatively retired life. He has always been a public-spirited man, taking an active interest in the advancement of his township or county, but has never been an office-seeker. In politics, like his father, he was a Whig, and since its organization has affiliated with the Republican party. In the campaign of 1856 he was elected to the Indiana General Assembly, the first Republican ever elected from his district, but he retired from the field, his business demanding his whole attention. During the years 1868 and 1869 he was a partner in a wholesale hardware store in Indianapolis, but not having the exclusive management, he retired from that business. He has large real estate interests in Vermillion County and vicinity, most of his land being well improved and very pro-

ductive. He also has large tracts of land in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Florida. Mr. Whitcomb has been twice married. He was first married in February, 1848, to Miss Margaret Whitcomb, who was born in Ohio in 1827, and died in 1868, leaving at her death five children—Charles, now a hardware merchant in Clinton; Clara; Anna, who died at the age of twenty-five years; Benjamin H., dealer in agricultural implements at Clinton, and Cora, wife of F. M. Shepardson, of Granville, Ohio. Mr. Whitcomb was married a second time, January 30, 1870, to Miss Lydia A. Parks, a daughter of Barzilla Parks, of Washington County, New York, where she was born April 29, 1840. To this union three children have been born, as follows—Larz A., Arthur W. and Nena. Both Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM C. COOK, farmer, section 6, Vermillion Township, is a native of Vermillion County, and a representative of one of its pioneer families. His parents, Dr. Joseph and Margaret (Dallas) Cook, were well-known and prominent citizens of the county. His father was one of the largest farmers and stock-breeders, his stock farm consisting of 1,560 acres of fine land, and beside this he stood high in his profession and was well known all over the county and this part of the State. He died in 1875, aged fifty-five years, lamented by all who knew him. His family consisted of thirteen children, five of whom are living—William, Charles F., Joseph F., Addison and Bertie C. Charles married Cora Patrick and has two children—Fleta and Grace. Joseph married Drue Campbell and has three children—Nettie, Roy and Mary. Addison lives

in Edgar County. He married Bell Campbell and has one child—Jennie. William C. Cook has a good farm of 120 acres, and is one of the successful young farmers of the county. He was married October 16, 1879, to Lucinda, daughter of Enos and Jennie (Cloy) Campbell, pioneers of Vermillion County. They have two children—Clyde C. and Fleetwood. Mr. Cook is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Lodge No. 594, at Newport.

G S. DAVIS, a member of the real estate firm of Dalla & Davis, and one of the active and enterprising business men of Newport, is a native of Indiana, born in Parke County, in the year 1844. His father removed with his family to Vermillion County, in 1856, and is now living near Summit in Helt Township. Our subject was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in December, 1863, in Company C, Twenty-third Indiana Infantry. He was in the Twenty-third Corps in the Atlanta and Nashville campaign and after the close of the Nashville campaign he was transferred east with that corps, and operated in North Carolina, and participated at the close of the war in the grand review at Washington. After the war Mr. Davis attended school for a time, then went to Salina, Kansas, where he pre-empted a claim, and remained there engaged in farming about five years. He then sold his farm and returned to Vermillion County, and for a time taught school during the winter terms, and during the summer months engaged in the manufacture of brick. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits about three years, in business at Newport, Highland and Hillsdale. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Martin, a native of Parke

County, Indiana, and a daughter of John B. Martin, and they are the parents of three children named—Maggie B., Nellie C. and Wilfred P. Mr. Davis has been a resident of Newport since 1878, in which year he was elected to the office of county recorder, to succeed J. A. Sanders. He filled that office satisfactorily some eight years and in the fall of 1886 was succeeded by M. B. Carter, the present incumbent. In politics Mr. Davis is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote in 1868 for Ulysses S. Grant.

MOSSES BOWMAN a representative farmer of Highland Township, resides on section 30, range 10, township 19. His father, Thomas Bowman, was born on the south branch of the Potomac River in Virginia in 1769, and was there married to Jane Rhoads a native of the same neighborhood. In 1828 he came to Indiana and settled on the land now owned by their son Moses, the farm having been in the possession of the family nearly sixty years. Their nearest neighbor at that time was Henry Goudy, three miles distant. Mr. Bowman was nearly sixty years old when he came to Indiana and had voted for President Washington in his native State. He died in September, 1853, his wife surviving him about four years. They had two children when they came to Indiana—Maria and Moses. Maria married Stephen Bainbridge and died many years ago. Moses Bowman, the only surviving member of his father's family, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, July 11, 1812, and was about sixteen years old when his father came to Indiana. His early life was thus inured to the hardships of a pioneer, and he has many recollections of the trials and pleasures of that early day.

Game of all kind was abundant, deer were seen in large numbers every day, bears were plentiful and Indians still used the forests and prairies for a hunting ground. He has been a hard working man and has succeeded his father in the ownership of valuable land, and is now one of the highly esteemed old settlers of Highland Township. Mr. Bowman has been twice married. His first wife was Nancy Miller, a daughter of Cornelius Miller, who settled in Highland Township about 1830. Mrs. Bowman died December 25, 1874, aged fifty-nine years. They had a family of eight children, five of whom are living—Thomas, Alice, Ellen, Catherine and George. John, Mary and Cornelius are deceased. The present Mrs. Bowman was formerly Mrs. Sally (Gadbury) Warner, widow of Joseph Warner. In his political views Mr. Bowman is a Democrat and in religion is independent.

WILLIAM Y. RICE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 9, Vermillion Township, is one of the prosperous farmers of the county. He has a valuable farm of 160 acres all well improved with a pleasant residence, his surroundings denoting thrift and enterprise, and in addition to his homestead has a farm of 160 acres on another section. Mr. Rice was born in Floyd County, Indiana, September 28, 1822, a son of Jehu and Catherine (Smith) Rice, natives of Kentucky, his father being of German descent. His parents came to Indiana in 1818 and located in Floyd Township the remainder of their lives. They reared a family of eight children, six of whom are living. William Y. Rice remained on the farm with his parents during his youth and on leaving home went to learn the shoemaker's trade, serving an apprentice.

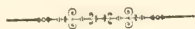
ship of four years. He worked at his trade twenty years, and thus got his start on the road to affluence. He invested his savings in land, and now has two of the best farms in Vermillion Township. He has made his property by economy and hard work, and can now look back over a life of industry and can enjoy the fruits of his own labors. Mr. Rice was married in Floyd County in 1850, to Mary E. Baker, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1828. They have three children—Carrie A., Charles L. and Mary F. Carrie is the wife of David Russell and has two children—Alice and Clarence. Mr. Rice has held the office of supervisor of his township. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

WILLIAM H. CATES, of the firm of Nixon & Cates, dealers in lumber, grain and agricultural implements, Cayuga, is a native of Indiana, born in Fountain County, August 25, 1851, a son of David Cates, who is still a resident of Fountain County. He was reared on the home farm in his native county, and his education was received principally in the Northern Indiana Normal School and the Business College at Valparaiso, Indiana, graduating from the commercial department of the latter institution in 1875. For three years he taught during the winter terms in Fountain County, and in the summer months worked on a farm. He was then engaged as station agent at Cates, Fountain County, for the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company until September, 1886, when he came to Cayuga, Vermillion County, and established his present business. The firm carries a full line of pine and poplar lumber and all kinds of building material, and agricultural imple-

ments, and also deals extensively in grain, having between July 23 and October 19 of 1887 shipped forty-three car loads of wheat. Mr. Cates was united in marriage September 17, 1879, to Miss Harriet E. Lindley, a native of Parke County, Indiana, and a daughter of Nathan Lindley, who is now deceased. Of the four children born to them, three are living—Minnie S., Anna L. and Lizzie M. Mr. Cates is a member of the Knights of Labor. His wife belongs to the Society of Friends.

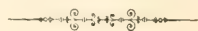
DAVID SMITH, one of the old and respected pioneers of Vermillion County, who is now deceased, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1793, a son of John Frederick and Elizabeth (Paul) Smith, the father being a native of Germany. John Frederick Smith came to America when twelve years of age, the rest of his father's family dying at sea. He grew to manhood in Philadelphia, where he was married. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and at one time was a member of General Washington's body guard. David Smith, our subject was reared to manhood in Virginia, where he was married to Miss Susan Hunsicker, and to them were born thirteen children, of whom eight are still living—John F., William P., Thomas H., David, Walton C., Mrs. Susan A. Fleshman, Mrs. Mary J. Leseur and Joseph M. He left Virginia with his family, then consisting of wife and eleven children, September 17, 1833, coming to Indiana by wagon. The family lived on rented land in Highland Township, Vermillion County, about two years, and in the spring of 1836 made a permanent settlement about two and a half miles southwest of Perrysville, the original farm being still in

possession of the family. Here Mr. Smith made his home until his death, January, 1872, in his eighty-ninth year. His widow survived until October 21, 1878, aged nearly eighty-eight years. David Smith was a successful business man, as well as a highly esteemed citizen, and acquired a large amount of land, and at the time of his death he owned over 1,100 acres of Vermillion County's best soil. He made two bequests before his death, one of \$6,000 to the Westfield College, and another of \$2,000 to the missionary fund. After the death of Mrs. Smith the estate was divided into ten shares by the heirs, and almost all of the land is still in possession of the family.



JOHAN L. EGGLESTON, a son of Joseph Eggleston, one of the old and honored pioneers of Vermillion County, Indiana, was born in Vermillion Township, this county, November 26, 1827, and is perhaps the oldest native born citizen now living within its limits. His father was born in the State of New York, in February, 1799, of English origin, and his grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. When about fifteen years old, Joseph Eggleston came west with his mother, his father being deceased, and settled near Portsmouth, in Scioto County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and married Nancy Lindsey, a native of Ohio. Of the nine children born to this union six still survive.—Mrs. Sarah Jane Morehead, of Newport; John L., our subject; Mrs. Mary J. Weller, living in Dakota; Benjamin, in Ashland, Oregon; William, an attorney of Terre Haute, Indiana, and Henry H., in Jonesboro, Arkansas. In 1824 the father immigrated with his family to Indiana, and settled in Eugene Township, this county. About two

years later he entered eighty acres of land farther south in the same township, on which he lived nine years, when he sold out and returned to Ohio, but two months later he returned to Vermillion County, and entered land in Vermillion Township, which he improved and lived on until his death, which occurred March 13, 1854. His wife died but five days before her husband. In politics Joseph Eggleston was a Whig, and all of his sons have been identified with the Republican party. John L. Eggleston, whose name heads this sketch, has spent his life in Vermillion Township, and has made farming his principal vocation. His homestead contains eighteen acres of choice land, besides which he has a tract of forty acres in the same township. He was first married to Miss Nancy Powers, whose father, Luther Powers, was one of the early pioneers of this county. She died in August, 1871, leaving four children—Selden B., Flora E., Edwin S. and Laoma E. Mr. Eggleston was a second time married, to Miss Margaret Sanders, a daughter of Capt. Leonard Sanders, who was also a pioneer of this county, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Eggleston held the office of justice of the peace for four years, which position he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.



THOMAS JACKSON MITCHELL, JR., a worthy representative of an old pioneer family of Vermillion County, is a native of this county, born in Highland Township, December 7, 1834, and is a son of Thomas J. and Susannah (Ricketts) Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell was reared to the vocation of a farmer, which he has followed through life. He has always lived in Highland Township, and has seen it change from a wilderness to

a well settled country, covered with well cultivated farms, and prosperous villages. He is one of the prosperous farmers of his township, his farm containing 250 acres of choice land, his residence being three and a half miles from Perryssville. He was united in marriage to Nancy J. Wright, a daughter of Thomas Wright, one of the pioneers of this county. Of the six children born to them only two daughters are living, named Josephine and Flora. Their daughter Ellen married Herschel V. Cade, and died in February, 1884; McClellan died aged ten years; Dexter died at the age of thirteen years, and Lewis died aged eighteen months.

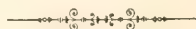
GILBERT L. MOCK is one of the representative business men of Highland Township. His father, Wareham Mock, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1804, a son of Richard Mock, who was born in Scotland and came to America when a boy. Richard Mock was a Methodist minister, and was a chaplain under General Washington during the war of the Revolution, and also at the same time served in the capacity of drummer. He came to Vermillion County with his son Wareham, and died many years ago, being one of the last survivors of the war of the Revolution. He had five sons—Erastus, Asa H., Richard, Wareham and Samuel. The last three became residents of Vermillion County, and all are now deceased, Wareham being the last to pass away. He was one of the well-known pioneers of the county, and for many years was a flat-boat pilot from Vermillion County to New Orleans. He was married in Ohio before coming to Indiana to Elizabeth Shilling, and to them were born seven children, but three of whom are living—Barbara, widow of Horace

Brown; Elizabeth, widow of William Stockwell, and Gilbert. Philena, Henry, Christopher and Edna are deceased. Gilbert Mock was born in Helt Township, Vermillion County, April 3, 1831. He married in his early life Mary Holdman, a daughter of William Holdman. She died March 8, 1879, leaving three children—Arnstead, Daniel and Mary. November 6, 1881, Mr. Mock married Rebecca (Hartman) Deyo, daughter of George Hartman, and widow of Nelson Deyo. She had been twice married before her marriage to Mr. Mock, her first husband being David Rennager. She was born in Virginia in 1820, and was about twelve years of age when her parents removed to Indiana. Her father died in 1843, and her mother April 15, 1886, the latter being eighty-eight years old at the time of her death. Of a family of three sons and nine daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartman, two sons and seven daughters are living—Priscilla, Rebecca, Polly, Sally, William, Christina, Andrew J., Isabella and Zerilda. The deceased are Elizabeth Ann, Nancy and John A. Mrs. Mock has reared four children, two, Sarah and Martha Hartman, being the children of her brother John, and two, David and Mary Jane Long, being relatives of her first husband.

JAMES H. WILSON, senior member of the firm of Wilson & Crane, dealers in drugs, school books, stationery and oils, at Clinton, is a native of Ohio, born at Springfield, March 19, 1839, a son of John B. and Eliza C. Wilson. His father was born in Kentucky, and his mother, who is still living, is a native of Virginia. They were married in the State of Ohio, and in 1856, when our subject was sixteen years old, the family left Springfield for Fairfield, Iowa, where they

resided until a short time before the breaking out of the war. They then removed to Schuyler County, Illinois, where the father died in October, 1865, aged fifty-three years. The mother still resides on the old homestead in Schuyler County. The subject of this sketch preceded his parents to Fairfield, Iowa, a few months, where he was engaged for two years as clerk in a drug store. From there he went to Lexington, Missouri, remaining there but a short time when he went to Carthage, Illinois, in March, 1859, and engaged as clerk in a mercantile house, which position he held until May 9, 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry. He was mustered into the United States service May 29, 1861, and re-enlisted as a veteran December 23, 1863, his service reaching until July 10, 1865. His regiment was on guard duty until February, 1862, in Missouri, when it became engaged in the operations on the Mississippi. The regiment took part in the siege of Island No. 10, the capture of Fort Pillow, under General Pope, the siege of Corinth, under General Buell in his campaign against General Bragg, during which time they were once besieged at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1863. They also fought at Chickamauga, and in the campaign under General Sherman for possession of Atlanta the regiment did heroic work, and followed the banners of Sherman to the sea, up through the Carolinas, and to the grand review of Sherman's grand army at Washington, D. C. Mr. Wilson gallantly performed a soldier's part in all the battles of his regiment, passing through all unscathed, and after his discharge returned to his home in Illinois, where he remained until 1872. He then went to Douglas County, Kansas, and there followed farming two years, and after visiting Ohio, he, in March, 1875, became a resident of Clinton. Here he first entered the drug store of P.

Z. Anderson & Co., and later was employed by B. F. Morey. He established his present business August 15, 1883, in which he is meeting with good success. Mr. Wilson was married at Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, December 23, 1865, to Miss Damia Nourse, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 19, 1843, a daughter of E. B. Nourse. In politics Mr. Wilson affiliates with the Republican party. He is a comrade of Owen Post, No. 329, G. A. R., and is at present holding the office of quartermaster of the post.



SILAS N. TODD, foreman of the Cayuga Lumber Company, Cayuga, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, June 15, 1845, his father, John M. Todd, who is now deceased, having been a native of the State of Kentucky. He was reared on the home farm in his native county until attaining the age of fifteen years, when his parents removed to Terre Haute, and there he was employed in spoke manufactories, working for three different companies there. He was then in the employ of Booth, Delany & Co., of Dennison, Illinois, for three years, and also went to Lyon County, Kentucky, where he helped build a spoke factory in Kuttawa, for the same company. He came to Eugene, Vermillion County, in 1881, returning to Terre Haute in 1883, and in January, 1887, came to Cayuga, bringing his family here in the following June. The Cayuga Lumber Company is one of the leading industries of this place, and under the skillful management of Mr. Todd the business is steadily increasing. Mr. Todd enlisted in the late war in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Indiana Infantry. He was soon after taken sick with measles and sent to the hospital,

where he received his discharge before taking part in any service. He was married August 9, 1868, to Christian Larkins, a daughter of Sanford Larkins, deceased, and to them have been born four children named—Dora M., Clova L., Callie B., and Benjamin F. Mr. Todd is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Todd is a member of the Christian church of Terre Haute.

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WILLIAM H. BENEFIEL, who was one of the old and honored pioneers of Vermillion County, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Benefiel. Samuel Benefiel died in Kentucky, and in 1826, his widow came with her son, William H., to Vermillion County, Indiana, where she spent the remainder of her days. She died in 1856, aged seventy-two years. William H. Benefiel was twice married, taking for his first wife Miss Mary Hunt, and to them were born seven children, of whom three are living at the present time. Mr. Benefiel was a second time united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret (Smith) Criveling, a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of Jesse Smith. She was first married in her native State, to William Criveling, and to this union seven children were born, all now deceased. William Criveling was also an old pioneer of Vermillion County, coming here in 1830, his wife following some two or three years later. They settled in Perrysville, where Mr. Criveling followed his trade, that of a carpenter, until his death. Several years later the marriage of Mr. Benefiel and Mrs. Criveling took place, and to them one child, a son William M., was born, the date of his birth being August 2, 1850. He is now a resident of Perrysville, where he is classed among the

active and enterprising citizens. William H. Benefiel died July 22, 1885, his widow surviving him until November 24, 1886. While he never attained to wealth, Mr. Benefiel was an industrious citizen, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a carpenter by trade. In the early history of the county he, with Mr. Criveling, built a number of flat-boats for the purpose of trading between Perrysville and New Orleans. He was a natural mechanic, and in early life also learned the trade of a wheel-wright. He made many spinning wheels after coming to Perrysville. He was always interested in the advancement of his township or county, and was a worthy representative of the brave old pioneers.

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AMOS FORMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, Vermillion Township, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1827, a son of Benjamin and Mary (Hines) Forman, natives of Ohio, of German descent. When Amos was a boy his parents came to Vermillion County, and here he was reared, spending his youth on his father's farm. He has devoted his attention to agriculture and now has a fine farm of 224 acres, the greater part under cultivation, and his building improvements are among the best in the county. He is purely a self-made man, having no capital when he started for himself, but by good management he has acquired a competence for his declining years. His first money was earned by running a ferry-boat on the river and from money with these earnings he made his first purchase of land. Mr. Forman is one of the prominent men of the township. He votes with no particular party, giving his suffrage to the man he considers best fitted for the office. He was married in

1847, to Ellen Hankins, who died in 1866, leaving two children—Samantha and Martha. Samantha is the wife of William Swindle and has one child—Ida, and Martha is the wife of Charles Wintermede, and has one child—Mona. Mr. Forman then married Martha Bush, who died in 1877, leaving three children—Charles, Ella and Noah. Ella is the wife of Munford Jackson. Mr. Forman married for his third wife, Harriet Burson, and to them were born two children—Burley and Burton. His wife died in 1885 and in 1886 he married Mrs. Jane (Hollingsworth) Hannahs.

HARRY H. JAMES, M. D., residing at St. Bernice, was born in Helt Township, Vermillion County, Indiana, June 5, 1840, a son of Zachariah D. James, of Montezuma, Indiana. The subject of this sketch was a small boy when his parents removed from their farm in Helt Township, to Montezuma, and there he grew to manhood, receiving his education principally at Asbury, now De Pauw University, at Greencastle. He left the University in 1861 while in his junior year, to enlist in the Union army, when he was assigned to Company G, Sixth Indiana Calvary. He participated in fifty engagements including the battles of Richmond, Chattanooga, Resaca, Dalton's Woods, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Mission Ridge, Nashville and Dallas. He served almost four years, enlisting as a private, acting as Captain the greater part of his term of service and was discharged as First Lieutenant. He was disabled in the service and now draws a pension. Dr. James was married January 23, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Wade, a daughter of the late John Wade. Mrs. James died in January, 1873, leaving

at her death two children, named Feury K. and Edward B. Mr. James was again married in September, 1876, to Miss Annie Morrison, a daughter of Benjamin Morrison, who is deceased. Three children have been born to this union, of whom only one is living, named Schell I. In March, 1869, Dr. James graduated from the medical department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, and the same year located at Terre Haute, Indiana, where he practiced medicine, and carried on a drug store until 1875. He then removed to Clinton, Vermillion County, and in April, 1877, settled at St. Bernice where he has since made his home, practicing his chosen profession until within the past year and a half, when his health began failing him. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization in which he takes an active interest.

WILLIAM D. McFALL, general merchant at St. Bernice, and also engaged in farming and stock-raising and dealing in stock, is a native of Virginia, born in Augusta County, February 14, 1850, his father, William McFall, having been born in Albermarle County, Virginia. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer, and received a common-school education in the schools of his neighborhood. He came to Vigo County, Indiana, in 1871, and from there went to Edgar County, Illinois. He came to Vermillion County, Indiana, in 1877, and has since been a resident of St. Bernice. On first coming to Indiana in 1871 he had but \$20.20 with which to commence business, and by his own efforts he has accumulated a fine property, and become classed among the well-to-do citizens of the county. He is now the owner of a fine farm of 315 acres of

choice land. He has established a good business at St. Bernice, carrying a full line of dry goods, clothing, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, hardware, etc. His capital stock is valued at \$5,000, and his annual business amounts to about \$12,000. In politics Mr. McFall is a Democrat. He is the present efficient postmaster at St. Bernice, having been appointed in October, 1885, and assumed the duties of that office November 4, following. Mr. McFall was married June 11, 1874, to Miss Victoria Dyer, a daughter of the late Joel Dyer. Of the five children born to them, four are living, named Frederick, Claude, Lucy B. and Rosa. Mr. McFall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a much respected citizen.

HAMILTON BETSON, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 8, Vermillion Township, where he owns a fine farm of 415 acres, all under a high state of cultivation. This property he has acquired by years of persevering toil, economy and good management. Possessed of an indomitable will that laughs at obstacles, he has come from a life of hardship to one of ease and comfort and can now look back over a well spent life, and enjoy the fruits of his years of labor. Mr. Betson was born in Otsego County, New York, May 8, 1831, a son of Henry and Mary A. (Johnson) Betson, natives also of the State of New York, of English and German ancestry. In 1857 the family moved to Indiana and settled in Vermillion County, but two years later the parents went to Chrisman, Edgar County, Illinois, where the father died in 1875, and the mother still lives. They had a family of ten children, six of whom are living, Hamilton being the fourth child. Mr. Betson was married in

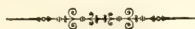
Vermillion County, in 1857, to Mary E. Clark, a native of this county, born in 1838, a daughter of Ezra and Nancy (Fullander) Clark, natives of Ohio, of French and German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Betson have had eight children, six of whom are living—Florence, Arthur, Alice, Frank, Claude and Theodocia. Florence is the wife of Alonzo Truitt and has three children—Clark, Clayton and Delbert. Mr. Betson is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Newport Lodge, No. 650.

EDMUND T. SPOTSWOOD, M. D., of Perrysville, the oldest practicing physician in Vermillion County, was born in the city of Richmond, Virginia, October 10, 1827. He is a direct descendant of Sir Alexander Spotswood, a Major General in the British army, and Governor of the Virginian Colony from 1710 to 1723. Alexander Spotswood was of Scotch parentage, and was born on board a British man-of-war in the port of Tangia. He was literally bred in the army from his childhood, and by his genius and courage served with distinction under the Duke of Marlborough. He was wounded at the battle of Blenheim, where he was acting as Deputy Quartermaster-General. He was sent to America by the King of England as Governor of Virginia. He was a man of great ability, and no name is more prominently identified with the history of Colonial Virginia than his. He developed the first mines and erected the first iron furnace in America, and was the first to introduce iron into the colonies, for which he was called the Tubal Cain of America. He was the first to bring the writ of *habeas corpus* to America. In 1739 he was appointed Deputy Postmaster-General of the Colonies, and it was he who promoted Benjamin Franklin to the

postmastership of the province of Pennsylvania. Governor Spotswood died at Annapolis, Maryland, June 7, 1840, while on his way to Central America to take charge, as Major General, of the British troops in that country. Dr. Edmund T. Spotswood is a son of Robert and Eliza L. (Henning) Spotswood, the father dying when he was a child of five years. His mother was a daughter of William Waller Henning, who was a prominent lawyer of Virginia, and an author of law books. The mother of our subject was a woman of culture and refinement, and possessed of high scholarly attainments. She was a poetess of high rank. After the death of Mr. Spotswood she married Rev. John F. Schermerhorn, of New York. They subsequently came to Indiana, and settled in Carroll County. The mother died at the home of Dr. Spotswood, at Perrysville, March 8, 1873, at the age of seventy-three years. Dr. Spotswood, the subject of this sketch, was fourteen years old when he accompanied his mother and stepfather to Carroll County, Indiana, and there he grew to manhood on their farm near the Tippecanoe River, receiving his literary education at home under the instruction of his mother. In 1852 he graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, and the same year located at Perrysville, Vermillion County, where he has since resided. He was married May 17, 1853, to Miss Sarah Schermerhorn, a daughter of Rev. John F. Schermerhorn, of New York. Five children have been born to them, of whom only the two youngest survive—Edwin, living in Terre Haute, and Mary, at home with her parents. Edith died at the age of twenty years; Welford at the age of four years, and Bernard aged seventeen years. Soon after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion Dr. Spotswood extended his professional services to the Government. Immediately after

the battle of Shiloh, in April, 1862, he, in company with Governor Morton and Miles Fletcher, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, started as a volunteer surgeon to the field of battle. On arriving at Evansville it was found that a large number of the wounded had been transferred to that place. He therefore accompanied such of the wounded as were able to be removed, to Indianapolis, where he was offered by the Governor any position as surgeon that was in his power to grant, but none being desirable, the Doctor returned to Perrysville. August 18, 1862, he was appointed Surgeon of the Seventy-first Indiana Infantry, and remained with the regiment about eighteen months, when he was compelled to resign on account of disease of the eyes acquired in the discharge of his official duties, and from this affliction he has never fully recovered. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered he resumed his medical practice at Perrysville, in which he is still engaged. He has long been a member of the American Medical Association, and in his profession ranks high. The doctor has always taken a deep interest in politics. He was elected to the Legislature as an anti-Nebraska Democrat. He was the first man to give his allegiance to the Republican party in Vermillion County, and affiliated with that party until 1876, when he became connected with the National Greenback party. He is now independent in his political views. He is a speaker of marked ability, and inherits much of his mother's poetical genius. In 1854 Dr. Spotswood was elected to the General Assembly of Indiana, and with one exception was the youngest member in the House of Representatives at the following session. While a member of the Legislature he introduced the following resolution, which was the first ever offered in the Indiana Legislature relative to

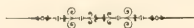
the establishment of State Normal Schools: "Resolved, That the committee on education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a State Normal School, in which persons who design to make teaching a profession shall receive instruction free of charge; Provided, they bind themselves to teach for a specified term of years within the State of Indiana; and also if it is deemed expedient to establish such schools, whether it would be practicable to establish it on the 'Manual Labor Plan,' so as to make it a self-supporting institution as near as possible, with leave to report by bill or otherwise." The doctor was also the first to agitate in the Legislature the establishment of a State Bureau. The subject of this sketch was reared in the Episcopal faith, but there being no church of that denomination in his neighborhood, he has affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. Genial in his manner, well informed on the general topics of the day, and possessed of fine conversational powers, the doctor is an interesting and instructive companion, and no man is better known or more highly respected throughout Vermillion County than he.



DAVID A. RANGER, one of the early settlers of Vermillion County, was born in Colerain, Massachusetts, May 20, 1827, a son of Moses and Jane (Smith) Ranger, both of whom were natives of the same State. Moses Ranger, Sr., and Orin Smith, grandfathers of our subject, were heroes of the Revolution, and Moses Ranger, Jr., was a soldier of the war of 1812. David A. Ranger left the old home in Massachusetts when sixteen years of age, and coming to Clinton, Vermillion County, Indiana, that year, 1843, he entered the employ of James

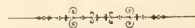
McCulloch, general merchant and pork-packer. He was a faithful employe, and was often entrusted by his employer with large interests, making trips to the northwest in charge of stock for sale, and to the lower rivers in charge of pork and grain. He remained in the constant employ of Mr. McCulloch until the opening of the war for the Union, when his patriotism would not allow him to remain in the rear. His work became known, and he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and October 19, 1861, he was mustered with Company I, Forty-third Indiana Infantry. Their first effective service was at New Madrid, and they also participated in the engagements at Island No. 10, Tiptonville, Fort Pillow, and the capture of Memphis. July 4, 1863, they fought and repulsed General Price's army at Helena, Arkansas. The winter of 1863-'64 Lieutenant Ranger spent at home, recruiting for his company. March 15, 1864, with sixteen recruits, he joined his regiment, which was with General Steele at Little Rock, Arkansas. In the campaign of 1864, at Mark's Mill, Arkansas, Lieutenant Ranger was wounded in the left thigh, breaking the femur bone, and cutting the sciatic nerve, thus disabling him for further service, and of course necessitated his discharge. He now receives a pension of \$24 per month. Never since his return from the army has he been able to resume his busy, active life of former years, but he has by no means been simply a looker-on. In 1865 he was elected to the office of magistrate, an office he held continuously until 1873, when he declined a re-election. He is now a member of the city council, where he has served many years. He is one of the oldest Masons in Vermillion County, and is at present secretary of Jerusalem Lodge, where he has been an honorable and useful member for over a third of a century.

He has never married, and has no relatives near him. His parents left Massachusetts in 1854, and settled in Rosendale, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, where he occasionally visited them before their death. In politics he is a Republican, and has ever taken an active interest in the public affairs of the county. He is a comrade of Owen Post, No. 329, G. A. R.



ADISON L. WHITCOMB was born in Clinton, Vermillion County, Indiana, in the year 1839, and died at his birthplace October 7, 1886. His father, John R. Whitcomb, was one of the pioneers of the county, settling at Clinton in 1831, where he became one of the leading business men. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Clinton, where he made the most of his educational advantages. Soon after reaching his majority he began to show that capacity for business which later made him one of the most successful merchants in Western Indiana. He began his business career as clerk in his father's mercantile establishment. Eventually he engaged in business for himself, never halting in his successful course, and at the time of his death was the head of the firm of A. L. Whitcomb & Co., the leading establishment of the kind in Vermillion County. He was the architect of his own fortunes, having commenced life a poor boy, but through persevering energy and good management he became wealthy, having at the time of his death four farms in Clinton Township, real estate in the city of Clinton, and personal property exceeding in value \$75,000. Mr. Whitcomb was united in marriage, December 25, 1861, to Miss Emeline A. Greene, a daughter of James M. and Julia (Halstead) Greene. She was born

in Erie County, New York, May 12, 1841, coming to Clinton with her parents, where her mother died July 5, 1875. Her father was at one time a business partner of Mr. Whitcomb. After the death of his wife he returned to his old home in Erie County, New York. Mrs. Whitcomb was their only child. She still makes her home in Clinton, where her husband died. Both Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb united with the Christian church, of which she is still a member. He was a member of no secret societies. In politics he always affiliated with the Republican party, and although he never aspired for official honors, he was not lacking in interest in public affairs. He was a highly respected citizen, and his death was mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



JACOB C. PETERS, general merchant, Cayuga, was born in Circleville, Ohio, the date of his birth being December 8, 1856. He is a son of Newton and Margaret (Harren) Peters, of Circleville, both being natives of Ohio, the father born in Stouts-ville, Fairfield County, and the mother born in Delhi, Hamilton County. Jacob C. was reared in Circleville, receiving his education in the schools of that place. He learned the carriage painter's trade, which he followed four years before coming to this county. In 1875 he came to Eugene, and for ten years following was employed as clerk in the store of his brother, H. O. Peters, after which he was associated with his brother as partner for two years, and in September, 1887, he bought his brother's interest. The brothers had established their business in Cayuga in 1885, since which time it has steadily increased until it has become one of the leading mercantile establishments in Eu-



A. L. Whitcomb

gene Township. They deal in dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, queensware, and gent's furnishing goods, carrying a capital stock of \$3,500, their annual business amounting to about \$12,000. Mr. Peters was married June 14, 1882, to Miss Olie Parren, who was born in Perrysville, Vermillion County, Indiana, a daughter of William Parren, who is now deceased.

PLATT Z. ANDERSON, attorney at law, and one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of Clinton, has been a resident of this city since November 7, 1856. He is a native of West Virginia, born in Wood County, December 28, 1838, a son of Michael and Prudence (White) Anderson, both of whom were Virginians by birth. The maternal grandfather of our subject, George White, married for his second wife, Rebecca Jackson, who is still living, aged seventy-nine years, and is an aunt of the late General Thomas Jackson, familiarly known as Stonewall Jackson. Michael Anderson still resides on the old homestead in West Virginia which has been the family home for forty-five years. His wife died at the age of thirty-five years. Besides our subject, three of their children are living, William P., Cummings and Elizabeth, their homes being in West Virginia. Soon after coming to Vermillion County, the subject of this sketch entered the mercantile establishment of Dale, Livengood & Co., of Clinton, as a clerk, and later was employed in the same capacity for John Whitcomb, becoming his partner in 1866, the business being conducted under the firm name of Whitcomb, Anderson & Co., for two years. Mr. Anderson then retired from the firm, and in company with Dr. Bogart, engaged in the drug business. Buying the

interest of his partner soon after, he continued the business alone until 1875. In 1879 he was elected county surveyor, and a more thoroughly competent and efficient officer than Mr. Anderson the county has never had. He served in this capacity four years, and during this time, under his supervision and direction, all the graveled roads of the county were made, and the principal bridges built. He also served twelve years as magistrate, from the year 1861. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar, and has since been engaged in the practice of law. In connection with his law practice he does an agency business in real estate, insurance and collecting. Mr. Anderson was united in marriage September 1, 1859, to Miss Jennie Nourse, who was born at Nauvoo, Illinois, June 28, 1837, a daughter of E. B. Nourse, then a resident of Nauvoo, but now living in Clinton, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of seven children—Eva, wife of John Payton; Lawrence B., Claude M., Max, Clifford, Platt Z. and Forrest G. Mr. Anderson cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has ever since been a staunch adherent to the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Anderson has always manifested a deep interest the town in which he lives, and in every movement calculated to aid in building up the place or developing its business interests has his encouragement and assistance.

TILGHMAN FONCANON resides on section 35, Helt Township, where he owns a fine farm of 200 acres, 160 acres of which he entered from the Government. He was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1812, a son of Jacob Foncanon, a native of the same county, who

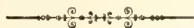
moved to Perry County, Ohio, in 1815. Tilghman was reared on a farm in Ohio, and when eighteen years old began to learn the brick mason's trade at Lancaster, at which he worked twelve years. In 1842 he came to Vermillion County, Indiana, and located in Helt Township, where he has since lived. He was married August 11, 1840, to Sarah, daughter of John and Christina May. To Mr. and Mrs. Foncanon have been born ten children, eight of whom are living—Thomas Jefferson, Emily, Isabelle, Charles A., Mark, Georgiann and Christiann (twins), and Elva. All are married and settled near the old homestead. Mr. Foncanon has twenty grandchildren living, and one great-grandchild.

ISAAC RICE, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 15, Vermillion Township, where he owns 173 acres of land under cultivation, and twenty acres of timber land. He has a valuable property, which he has acquired by years of toil and economy, having nothing when he started for himself, his first money being earned by hauling wood and running a threshing machine. He has made a specialty of stock-raising, and has some very fine cattle and horses. Mr. Rice was born in Floyd County, Indiana, March 7, 1832, a son of John and Catherine (Smith) Rice, natives of Kentucky, of German descent, who were early settlers of Floyd County, where they spent their last days. In 1857 Mr. Rice came to Vermillion County and settled on the farm where he now lives, which at that time was a tract of wild, uncultivated land. He was married in 1858 to Christina Burkhart, a native of Floyd County, born in 1834, a daughter of Jacob Burkhart. To Mr. and Mrs. Rice have been born four children, one of whom, John W., is deceased.

Those living are—James A., Alice and Lafayette. Alice is the wife of Bruce Merri-man, and has two children—Collett and Jessie B. Mr. Rice is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Lodge No. 563. In politics he is a Republican.

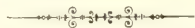
HENRY NEBEKER, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Clinton, is a member of one of the old and prominent families of Vermillion County. He was born in Helt Township, this county, June 16, 1854, a son of Aquilla and Naomi (Wright) Nebeker, his father a native of Newport, Delaware, and his mother of Ontario County, New York. They were married in Vermillion County, having come to the county when young. The early life of our subject was spent on a farm, completing his literary education at De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana. His preparatory medical studies were commenced in the office of Drs. Hedges and Bogart, in Clinton, and in 1873 he attended the medical department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In 1875-'76, he was a student at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in March of the latter year, and immediately after he commenced the practice of medicine at Clinton. He is devoted to his profession, and has established a large and lucrative practice which is gradually increasing. September 6, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Wilson, who was born December 27, 1857, in Parke County, Indiana, a daughter of E. G. Wilson, who is still a resident of Parke County. Doctor and Mrs. Nebeker are the parents of two children named Ray B. and Mark E. In politics the doctor is identified with the Republican party. He is a promi-

nent Mason, and belongs to Jerusalem Lodge, No. 99, and Terre Haute Chapter, No. 11. The doctor is a man of public-spirit, taking a deep interest in the town where he resides, and every enterprise calculated to aid in building up the placé has his encouragement and assistance.



SAMUEL J. HALL, an active and enterprising agriculturist of Vermillion Township, residing on section 16, is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born April 13, 1835. His parents, William B. and Nancy (Jordan) Hall, were of English descent, the father a native of the State of Virginia, and the mother born in Kentucky. She left her native State in 1822, coming to Parke County, Indiana. The parents of our subject lived in Parke County until 1830 when they removed to Vermillion County, residing here until their death, the father dying December 10, 1863, and the mother in the year 1872. They reared a family of thirteen children, as follows—Mrs. Harriet Davis, Tabitha (deceased), Mrs. Lacy A. Lemon, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodward, Mrs. Mary Saunders, Charles H., Samuel J., Mrs. Emily Dunlap, Mrs. Amanda Utter, Mrs. Ellen Hopkins, Melvin L. (a prominent physician of the county, residing at Newport), James W., and John D. The latter was a member of Company C, Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and died while out on the field in Missouri. Samuel J. Hall, the subject of this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits which he has made the principal vocation of his life. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting October 9, 1861. He raised a company know as Company I, Forty-third Indiana Infantry, and served three and a half years. He was in the engagements at New

Madrid and Riddle's Point, then helped to take the city of Memphis, Tennessee, holding it seven days. He was at the siege of Fort Pillow, being fifty-six days under fire, and was at the siege of Vicksburg, also on the expedition up White River and at the battle of Helena. Part of the time he had command of two companies, Colonel Bell having surrendered his forces to him. He also participated in the battle of Little Rock, and other engagements of minor importance. He was on the Red River expedition, and was at the battle of Marks Mill, where half of his company was killed and the remainder captured with the exception of himself and one man. For his gallant conduct at the battle of Helena Mr. Hall received a leave of absence for thirty days from General Grant. He was mustered out at Indianapolis, when he returned to his home in Vermillion County, and resumed farming. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Head, who was born in the year 1847, a daughter of Francis and Emeline (Lucas) Head. In connection with his general farming Mr. Hall devotes some attention to raising and dealing in stock. He is one of the prosperous men of Vermillion Township, where he has a valuable farm of 540 acres, 400 acres being well improved and under a high state of cultivation. Politically Mr. Hall affiliates with the Republican party.



JOHAN L. PETERS, an active an enterprising business man of Cayuga, is a native of Ohio, born in Circleville, March 3, 1858, a son of Newton Peters, who is still a resident of Circleville. He was reared and educated at his birthplace, remaining there until 1871, when he came to Vermillion County, Indiana, and made his home

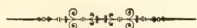
at Eugene until 1887. He then removed to Cayuga and engaged in the mercantile business, and by his genial and accommodating manners, and strict attention to the wants of his customers, he is doing a thriving business. He carries a full line of dry goods, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, millinery, hats, caps, boots and shoes. May 3, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen G. Edmonds, a daughter of Edmond Edmonds, of Eugene. Mrs. Peters was born in Eugene, and has spent her life in this county. Mr. Peters never seeks official honors, preferring to devote his entire attention to his business rather than hold public office.

DAM ZERNER, deceased, was one of the brave pioneers of Vermillion County, who settled in Newport when that now prosperous town consisted of but log huts. He was a native of Kentucky, born in Bourbon County, February 3, 1803, and was of German ancestry. When he was a lad his father died, and in 1812, he came with his mother to Indiana, she locating near Madison. The date of his settlement at Newport, this county, was in the year 1826, and here he continued to live until his death. He was first married in Newport in 1828, to Miss Mary Hopkins, whose father, James Hopkins, was one of the well known pioneers of the county. To this union nine children were born, of whom eight are still living, five sons and three daughters. Only two of the children make their home in Indiana—Mrs. Parrett, who was born in Newport in 1831, and the eldest of the children now living, and Robert Zerner who resides in Indianapolis. Mrs. Zerner died in 1861, and Mr. Zerner married for his second wife Miss Lovica Statts, by whom he had one daughter.

who resides in Florida, with her mother. Mr. Zerner died in March, 1876. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for forty years, and an upright, honorable gentleman.

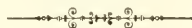
DANIEL G. TILLOTSON, deceased, was born in Helt Township, Vermillion County, Indiana, May 8, 1825, a son of Chandler Tillotson, a native of Massachusetts, and an old and honored pioneer of this county. He came to Indiana in 1819, locating first at Fort Harrison, near the present site of Terre Haute, and in 1823 came to Vermillion County, and was one of the first settlers on Heidle's Prairie in Helt Township. Daniel G. was reared in his father's pioneer home, his youth being spent in assisting in the work of clearing and improving the farm and in attending the rude log cabin subscription schools of that early day, where he received but a limited education. He was married March 25, 1845, to Miss Rebecca Barkley, a daughter of William Barkley, who was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1829 he removed to Edgar County, Illinois, settling near the Indiana State line. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tillotson, seven of whom are living—Delia B. married Pryor Randall, who resides near Scotland, Illinois, and they have four children whose names are Daniel, Orval, William T., Electra; George B. married Clementina Wishard, and has two children; Elizabeth A. married Rev. John Rasmusel, of Helt Township, and their only child is named Beulah; Susannah is the wife of Frank Skidmore, of Helt Township; Mary E., Clara J., and Demetrius married Siba Wishard, and has one child named Minor R. Demetrius Tillotson is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and resides at

Toronto, this county. One son, William T., died after reaching maturity. He married Hattie Swan, and left at his death three children, named George, Clifford and Nellie. Daniel G. Tillotson, our subject, was an active worker for the cause of Christianity, and was a strong pillar in the Heidle's Prairie Baptist church, and for several years was a deacon in the church. He died August 10, 1880, his death causing universal regret throughout the community where he had spent so many years.



ROBERT HARRISON, a worthy representative of one of the old pioneer families of Vermillion County, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, October 11, 1832, a son of Benjamin and Jane Ann (Bright) Harrison, who settled on section 15, Clinton Township, when the subject of this sketch was a year old. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and early in life inured to hard work on his father's farm. His educational advantages were very limited, receiving such as the subscription schools of that early day afforded. He remained under the parental roof until his marriage, which occurred February 6, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Fisher. She was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, June 23, 1833, and from infancy was reared in Vermillion County, Indiana, her parents, James and Elizabeth (Briscoe) Fisher, having settled in Helt Township in 1834. The father died about 1843 on the farm which he had cleared. Her mother afterward married Samuel Davidson, and both are now deceased, the former dying in 1880. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Harrison settled near his father's homestead on section 15, Clinton Township, where they have since made their home, and

have their farm of sixty acres well improved and under fine cultivation. They are the parents of five children, all but one married, and living near their parents. The eldest, Benjamin, married Miss Eliza Camery, who died December 1, 1885, leaving at her death six children whose names are—Warren, Daniel, Stella, Annabelle, Isaac and Sarah. James, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, married Miss Josie Chunn, and they have one child named Agnes. The third child, Annabelle, is the wife of George R. Hawkins. Jane Ann, the next child, is the wife of Sherman Bullock, and Briscoe, the youngest son, is still at home with his parents. In his political views Mr. Harrison affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. Harrison is a man of strict integrity, fair and honorable in all his dealings, and during his long residence in Clinton Township has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him.



THOMAS J. MITCHELL, Sr., of Perrysville, one of the old and honored pioneers of Highland Township, was born in Champion County, Ohio, October 26, 1808, a son of James and Susannah Mitchell. When he was eight years old his parents settled in Nicholas County, Kentucky, and when he was fifteen they removed to Ripley County, Indiana, and in 1830 came with their family to Vermillion County. The father settled four and a half miles northwest of Perrysville, and after residing in this county a number of years he went to White County, Indiana, where he died. After his death his widow returned to Ripley County, Indiana, where she spent the remainder of her days. They reared a family of seven children to maturity, of whom three are yet living. Thomas J. Mitchell was the fourth

child in his father's family, and is the oldest of those yet living. He has been a resident of this county since 1830, and during his long residence in Highland Township he has, by his fair and honorable dealings and cordial manners, gained many friends and won the respect of all who know him. His wife was formerly Miss Susannah Ricketts, a daughter of John and Mary Ricketts, who settled in Highland Township as early as 1830, where both died many years ago, on the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Mitchell. Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts are buried on this farm, where they settled so many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have had born to them ten children, of whom seven are yet living—Thomas J., Jr., John W., Mary Ann, Zachariah G., Elias G., Isabelle and Margaret Belle (twins). Three of their children are deceased—Iiram, who died at the age of forty-one years; Jacob, died in his eighteenth year, and a son who died in infancy.

HARVEY HUNT, of Highland Township, was born in Clay County, Indiana, September 28, 1818, the eldest in a family of six children of Tunis and Elizabeth (Ludington) Hunt, the father being a native of New Jersey. In 1816 the parents started for Indiana, and in 1825 came to Vermillion County, and settled in Highland Township, where the father lived until his death, about 1830, his widow surviving him many years. Harvey Hunt has lived in Highland Township since seven years of age, and has witnessed the material changes that have taken place in his neighborhood during the past sixty years. He began life poor, but by persevering industry and economy he acquired a fine property. He was married in 1841 to Laura Goff, a daughter of Almon Goff, one

of the early pioneers of the county, and of the four children born to them three are living—Angeline, wife of Henry Volkill; Almon, married Carrie Spry, and Mary, wife of Howard Rodgers. A son, William, died March 17, 1887, leaving a wife and one child. After a married life of thirty-eight years Mrs. Hunt died December 2, 1879. She was a kind and loving wife and mother, and was beloved by all who knew her.

GEORGE B. TILLOTSON, one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Vermillion County, was born in Helt Township, this county, July 30, 1850, a son of the late Daniel G. Tillotson. His early youth was passed on a farm, and his education was obtained in the common schools of Vermillion County. He engaged in the mercantile business in Toronto in 1870, having for two years previous clerked in the store of F. N. Austin. He carried a good and well selected stock of general merchandise and established a large trade, continuing his business at Toronto until 1883. In that year he came to his present farm on section 14, Helt Township, where he has seventy-seven acres of valuable land, and has since devoted his attention to his agricultural pursuits. He makes a specialty of raising Mambrino trotting horses, and has one large Mambrino, named Sir Isaac, which he has shown at seventeen fairs, and which has carried off the first ribbons sixteen times. He has also three other stallions, two of which he has exhibited at fairs, receiving premiums on each. Mr. Tillotson was married January 30, 1879, to Miss Clementina Wishard, daughter of John R. Wishard, who is now deceased. Two children have been born to this union named Mary Grace and Armita Fay. Mr.

Tillotson is a member of the Odd Fellows order. In his religious faith he is a Baptist, and a member of that denomination. Mrs. Tillotson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JABEZ B. OSMON, a farmer, residing at eNwport, is a representative of one of the old and respected pioneer families of Vermillion County. He is a native of Vermillion County, born in the township in which he now resides, May 5, 1836, his parents, Philip W. and Matilda (Williams) Osmon, coming to the county about 1827, when they settled in Vermillion Township. His father was a native of Kentucky, born in 1803. He followed farming during his life, in which he was very successful, owning at the time of his death 400 or 500 acres of choice land. He died in 1880 in Newport, at the present home of our subject. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an exemplary citizen. Eleven of his twelve children grew to maturity, and of these only three are living at the present time—Archibald W., a farmer, residing ten miles southwest of Newport; Matilda C., wife of John Ingram, of Edgar County, Illinois, and Jabez B., the subject of this sketch. Jabez B. Osmon was reared in his native county to the vocation of a farmer, and is now the owner of 440 acres of well cultivated land lying some nine or ten miles west of Newport, located partly in this State, and partly in Edgar County, Illinois, besides which he has a tract of 160 acres of rich bottom land east of Newport. He has spent fifteen years of his life, from 1857 until 1872, on that portion of his farm which lies in Edgar County, and while there served three years as county commissioner. He

spent one year in the service of his country as a member of the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, joining his regiment at Athens, Georgia, on its return from the Atlanta campaign. The regiment then joined General Thomas, who was engaged in chasing Hood's forces out of the country, Mr. Osmon being a participant in all the battles and skirmishes of that exciting campaign. Besides farming Mr. Osmon has followed other lines of business to some extent, as that of flat-boating at an early day, and also followed the lumber trade in this county. In the latter line he met with two disastrous losses by fire, at one time losing \$1,000 in lumber at a mill near his present residence, and in 1880 he met with a loss equally as great, in the burning of a saw mill on the Little Vermillion, in which he had a half interest. At another time he lost another thousand by the burning of his barn, and about \$4,000 by the burning of his residence and contents in 1874, this house being erected but two years previous, on his return from Illinois. He rebuilt his residence which is located on a tract of three acres on the bluff in the eastern part of Newport, the house being about half way between the base and the summit of the bluff, and overlooking river, bluff and valley scenery as beautiful as any in the West. Mr. Osmon is a bachelor. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is classed among the most respected men in Newport.

ANDREW SPROULS, a representative of one of the old and respected pioneer families of Vermillion County, is a native of Ohio, born in Belmont County, December 31, 1826. His father, James Sprouls, settled in Vermillion County, near

the present home of our subject, in December, 1829, where he made his home until his death. Andrew Sprouls was reared to the vocation of a farmer, and received a limited education in the rude log cabin subscription schools. He has always followed the cooper's trade in connection with his farming pursuits, and for several years ran a shop at Eugene. He was united in marriage April 27, 1851, to Miss America Pribble, a daughter of James Pribble, who came from Ohio to Vermillion County, Indiana, in an early day. Of the eight children born to this union seven are living—James, Lucinda, Douglas, Thomas, Jennie, George and Lillie G. Lucinda married George W. Watson of Eugene Township, and has three children—Grace, Dora and Daniel. Douglas married Mary Watson, and has three children—Florence, Alva and Charlie. Jennie married Lionah Worth, of Wymore, Nebraska. George married Rebecca Naylor, a daughter of Lewis Naylor, and they have one child named Elva. Mr. Sprouls resides on section 29, Eugene Township, where he has 266 acres of fine land. In connection with his general farming he devotes some attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of hogs. He has been a resident of Eugene Township since 1855, and in 1859 settled on the farm where he now resides. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and affiliated with the lodge at Eugene when in existence.

JACOB L. THOMAS, an active farmer and stock-raiser of Vermillion Township, resides on section 6, where he has 520 acres of as good land as can be found in the county, being a part of the stock farm of the late Dr. Joseph Cook. Mr. Thomas was born in Vermillion County, Indiana, April 12, 1838, a son of Philemon and Catherine

(Custer) Thomas. They were among the pioneers of the county, the father having come here in 1822, and the mother in 1828. The father died in January, 1860, and the mother is still living on the old homestead, where she has resided for sixty-five years. The father being a farmer, Jacob L. was reared to the same occupation, which he has made his life work. He was first married in Vermillion County, Illinois, in 1866, to Miss Eliza Bates, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1844, and to them were born two children—Clay and Torrence (deceased). Mrs. Thomas died in 1874, and for his second wife he married Margaret J. (Dallas) Cook, a native of Wheeling, Virginia, born in 1835, and widow of Joseph C. Cook, late of Vermillion County. Mr. Thomas devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, of which he has a fine herd of six. He has one mare registered. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of Newport Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

TIS M. KEYES, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Vermillion County, was born in Helt Township, this county, three miles from Dana, August 3, 1854, his father, Dr. Cuthbert Keyes, also being a native of Vermillion County. He was reared principally on a farm, and in his youth received good educational advantages, in the common schools of his neighborhood and at the academy at Bloomingdale, Indiana. After completing his education he taught school four years in Vermillion and Parke Counties. He subsequently attended the Kentucky School of

Medicine, at Louisville, and graduated from that institution June 28, 1877, with the highest honors, receiving the gold medal which at that time was awarded to the person graduating with first honors in all branches. In the fall of 1877 he located at Dana, and immediately engaged in the practice of medicine, where he has since built up a large and lucrative practice, and by his kind and cordial disposition, and honorable dealings he has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him. August 7, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Labelle Hunt, a daughter of Isaac Hunt, of Dana. One child has been born to this union, named Paul H. The doctor is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and takes an active interest in these organizations. He has held the office of township trustee one term, and is at present a member of the board of health of Dana.

JOSEPH MOORE, an old and honored pioneer of Eugene Township, Vermillion County, now deceased, was born in the State of Ohio, near Columbus, in 1803, a son of Thomas Moore. He came to this county in the year 1833, and the first winter after coming he spent at Eugene. He then settled on a tract of wild land, in Eugene Township, where Indians and wild animals were the principal inhabitants. He was married to Miss Sarah Dunlap, a daughter of Joseph Dunlap. Her brother James was a soldier in the war of 1812. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, eight of whom still survive, their names being as follows—Rebecca, Thomas, Jane, Ellen, Wallace, Robert, Joseph and Louise. Mr. Moore always followed the vocation of a farmer, and in his agricultural pursuits was very successful,

owing to his industrious habits and good management, and at his death left a large landed estate, which he had acquired by fair and honorable dealings. He died September 8, 1861, his death causing universal regret throughout the community, where he made his home for so many years. His widow still lives on the old homestead. Her granddaughter, Blanche Moore, whose mother died when she was an infant, is being reared by her.

JOHN R. STAHL, one of the successful teachers of Vermillion County, resides on section 22, Vermillion Township, where he owns forty acres of good land under a high state of cultivation. He is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born June 16, 1851, a son of Samuel and Catherine (Hummrickhous) Stahl, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. In 1858 his parents moved to Vermillion County, and settled in Eugene Township, where the father died in 1884. The mother is now living in Illinois. They had a family of six children, four of whom are living—Beulah, wife of Michael Willfang; Henry, of Illinois; John R., Eli and Daniel (twins, the latter deceased), and Elizabeth E., deceased. John R. Stahl commenced teaching school in 1873, and has taught thirteen winters, and in the meantime in the summer has attended the Indiana State Normal School five terms, the Brookville, Ohio, Union Academy one term, the Georgetown, Illinois, Academy, one term, and has been under the instruction of Prof. John Hurty, of Paris, Illinois, four months. He takes advantage of every opportunity he has to better fit him for his profession, and is fast gaining an enviable reputation as a teacher. Mr. Stahl was married in 1880 to Lucy Bell,

a native of Vermillion County, born in Newport November 12, 1858, daughter of James A. and Elizabeth (Van Camp) Bell, pioneers of the county. Her father died in 1872. Of a family of nine children, but four are living—three, William R., Susan and Minnie, being at home with their mother. Mr. and Mrs. Stahl have three children—Bessie, Mabel and Maude.

JONATHAN CARITHERS, who has been identified with the interests of Vermillion County for many years, resides on section 29, Highland Township, about one mile west of the village of Gessie. He is a worthy representative of one of the early pioneer families, his father, William H. Carithers, having settled in Highland Township with his family in 1829. William H. Carithers was a native of the State of New York, born January 19, 1800. When a young man he went to Ohio, and was married in that State to Miss Eleanor Decker, a native of New Jersey, born April 1, 1802. They reared a family of eight children to maturity—George, now living in Warren County, Indiana; Jonathan, the subject of this sketch; Mary, deceased; Catherine, also deceased; William H., a resident of Allamakee County, Iowa; Henry C., Francis M. and Martha Jane, residents of Vermillion County. William H. Carithers, Sr., lived on the land on which he first settled in Highland Township, and which is now owned by his sons, until his death, which occurred September 15, 1851. He was one of the prominent and substantial citizens of his township, and his children have become representative citizens. His widow, the mother of our subject, died December 2, 1867. Jonathan Carithers is a native of Ohio, born January 4, 1824, and

was quite young when brought by his parents to Indiana. He has lived in the county for fifty-eight years, and is classed among the most respected citizens of Highland Township. Mrs. Carithers was formerly Mary Elizabeth Preston, a daughter of Bennett Preston, one of the early pioneers of Highland Township. She was born in Kentucky in 1830, coming with her parents to Vermillion County, Indiana, in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Carithers are the parents of four children—William P., Charles L., Elizabeth J. and Mary Frances. In politics Mr. Carithers was formerly a Whig, casting his first Presidential vote for Zachary Taylor in 1848. He now affiliates with the Republican party.

JAMES ASBURY, blacksmith, resides on section 21, Vermillion Township, where he owns 114 acres of valuable land. He was born in Virginia, January 21, 1815, a son of Joseph and Hannah (Talbot) Asbury, natives of Virginia, his father of English and his mother of Irish descent. Joseph Asbury was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and served five years. In September, 1815, the parents started for Kentucky, but before they reached there the father died. The following spring the mother continued her journey to Kentucky, and died there in 1835. In 1828 James Asbury came to Vermillion County, Indiana, and settled in Newport. He learned the blacksmith's trade of an older brother. After learning the trade he worked two years in a saw-mill and in that way got money enough to start a shop of his own, which he carried on eighteen years, when he bought the farm where he now lives. He has a good home and is in comfortable circumstances, the result of a life of industry and good management. Mr. Asbury was

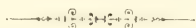
married in 1836 to Elizabeth Jones, a native of Kentucky. To them were born twelve children, seven of whom are living—James W., of Vermillion Township; Isabel, wife of Rufus Elder, of Illinois; Mary E., wife of William P. Carmack; John W., of Kansas; George and Benjamin S., of Vermillion County, and Eliza, wife of William T. Davis. Mrs. Asbury died in 1882, and in 1883 Mr. Asbury married Sarah, widow of Henry Wise. They have two children—Daniel and James R. In politics Mr. Asbury affiliates with the Republican party.

SEYMOUR NEBEKER, Clinton, Indiana, is a representative of one of the early families of Vermillion County. He was born in this county, in Helt Township, July 18, 1847, a son of Aquila and Naomi (Wright) Nebeker, his father a native of Delaware, and his mother of New York. The parents came to Vermillion County in an early day and settled in Helt Township, where they lived until 1865, when they moved to Clinton, where the father died in 1880, aged sixty-five years. He was for many years one of the county's prominent citizens and at one time represented it in the State Legislature. His widow survived until January, 1883, dying at the age of sixty-four years. They had a family of four son and five daughters—Jasper, a member of the Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, died while in the service of his country, during the war for the Union. Mrs. Laura Washburn and Mrs. Thirza Anderson reside in Clinton. Seymour is the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Maria Whitcomb is deceased; Mrs. Melissa Bogart and Dr. Henry live in Clinton; Mrs. Myrtle A. Bassett (deceased), and Bird A., of El Paso, Texas. Seymour Nebeker passed his

youth on a farm and has for the greater part of his mature life devoted his time to agriculture. In 1869 he accompanied General H. D. Washburn, then of Clinton, to his field of labor as surveyor-general of Montana Territory. He spent four years in that Territory on the surveyor's staff, his chief after General Washburn's death being John E. Blaine, a brother of James G. Blaine, and in the spring of 1870 began surveying under contract, the work affording ample remuneration. In the autumn of 1873 he returned to Vermillion County, where he has since lived. April 7, 1876, he married Miss Susan Staats, who was born in Helt Township, November 2, 1845, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Cummings) Staats, natives of Virginia, where they were married, coming to Indiana in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Nebeker have two children—Edna, born April 10, 1878, and Mary Louise, born August 21, 1883. Mr. Nebeker commenced married life on a farm two miles and a half north of Clinton, which he still owns, and where he lived until after the death of his father, in 1880, when he moved to Clinton and has since lived on the homestead of his parents in that city. His farm contains 240 acres of valuable land, and he still superintends its culture. In politics Mr. Nebeker has always been identified with the Republican party, casting his first Presidential vote for U. S. Grant. He is a member of the Masonic order, Jerusalem Lodge, No. 99, at Clinton.

WILLIAM A. SHELATO, proprietor of the livery and feed stable, Newport City, Indiana, is a native of Vermillion County, born in 1857, a son of Frank and Maria (Thornton) Shelato, also natives of Vermillion County, of German descent. They

are now among the prominent citizens of Eugene Township. William A. was reared a farmer and followed that vocation until 1882, when he established a livery stable in Eugene, remaining there three years, and in March, 1886, removed to Newport, where he has a good stable well equipped with both carriage and saddle horses, buggies and carriages. Mr. Shelato was married in 1880 to Inez Willermoon, a native of Vermillion County, born in 1863, a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Slakely) Willermoon.



MILTON WRIGHT was born on the homestead where he resides, on section 16, Highland Township, the date of his birth being January 1, 1835. His father, Thomas Wright, was one of the early pioneers of Highland Township, where he located in the fall of 1824. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1799, and when a boy was taken by his parents to Ross County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In the fall of 1824 his mother came with her family to Indiana (the father having died in Ohio), and settled in Vermillion County. Thomas Wright at that time was about twenty-four years of age. On coming to the county he entered land on section 10, Highland Township, near the present farm of his son Milton. After entering his land he had no means left, his last dollar being given to pay for his land. He at once began improving his land, but almost before he had made a beginning the team which he had brought with him and on which he depended for clearing and breaking his land, died. This was a heavy loss to him, as he had no means of purchasing another team. Hearing that Lewis Evans, of Warren County, had a bull he wished to dispose of and take his pay in work, Mr. Wright saw

his opportunity and at once engaged to split rails for Mr. Evans, and after doing a certain amount of work he received the animal above referred to. He hitched the bull to the plow and broke the land on which he raised his first crop of grain, and by muzzling the bull to prevent it from eating the grain, he was able to use it in cultivating his first corn crop. From this beginning Mr. Wright advanced to the front rank of the pioneer farmers of Highland Township, and at his death in 1855 was numbered among the wealthy farmers of his county. He was twice married, being married in Fountain County, Indiana, in 1830, to Sarah Thompson, a native of Kentucky, and an estimable wife and mother. She died in 1844, leaving a family of four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are still living—Milton, Cyrus, and Mrs. Nancy J. Mitchell and Mrs. Martha E. Lacy, both living in Highland Township. For his second wife Mr. Wright married Mrs. Joan (Beers) Nabors. Thomas Wright was a typical pioneer, upright, honest, industrious, and unassuming in his manners and habits. He accumulated a competence, and by his own efforts accumulated 1,000 acres of excellent land. Politically he was a Whig of the Abolition type. For many years he was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Milton Wright, whose name heads this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm, being reared to agricultural pursuits, which he has made his life-work, and attending the schools of his neighborhood, where he received his education. He is a prosperous farmer and a representative citizen of Highland Township, where he has a fine farm of 280 acres, this being a part of the land once owned by his father. Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Nancy A. Provost, a daughter of Thomas Provost, one of the pioneers of Ver-

million County. They have two children—Eva, wife of Henry Truman, of Highland Township, and Stephen G., who was born August 9, 1868, a native of Highland Township, Vermillion County.

ALFRED R. HOPKINS, the present efficient clerk of Vermillion County, is a native of this county, born at Newport, September 3, 1841, and has spent the greater part of his life at his birth-place. His parents, John and Elizabeth Hopkins, were among the pioneers of the county, settling here when the surrounding country was almost a wilderness. Mr. Hopkins has been twice married, his first wife being Nellie Hall, a daughter of William B. Hall, one of Vermillion County's early settlers. She died in 1874, leaving at her death two daughters named Helen and Maggie. The maiden name of his present wife was Laura Wallace, she being a daughter of William and Mary Wallace, of whom both are deceased. Mr. Hopkins was in the mercantile business at Newport from 1869 until 1875. In 1882 he was elected to fill the office of county clerk, and was re-elected in the fall of 1886, his term of office expiring in 1890. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and was elected to his present office on that ticket.

JOHN GRIMES, an enterprising agriculturist, who has been identified with the interests of Vermillion County many years, is a native of Ohio, born in Noble County, October 29, 1846. His father, Wilson Grimes, who is now deceased, was born in Ross County, Ohio. In 1860 he removed with his family to Dent County, Missouri,

and in the spring of 1861 came to Vermillion County, Indiana, and laid out the village of Jonestown, and built the first house in the place. John Grimes, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on a farm, and has always followed agricultural pursuits, and in his youth he received a common-school education. He was united in marriage, May 1, 1873, to Miss Belle Newton, a daughter of Dr. John Newton, an early settler of this county, who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Grimes are the parents of one child, Ethel A., who was born September 18, 1874. They make their home on section 15, Helt Township, where they have a fine farm of 140 acres, well improved and under good cultivation, beside which they own a tract of eighteen acres of timber land in Illinois.

HORACE WELLS, senior member of the firm of Wells & Peer, dealers in groceries, boots and shoes, Dana, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 25, 1844. His father, Horace Wells, who is now deceased, was a native of Connecticut, and settled in Cincinnati in 1837, where he was superintendent of the Wells Type Foundry many years, holding a controlling interest in the stock. Horace Wells, our subject, was reared at his birth place, receiving his education in the schools of that city. During the late war he was a member of Company B, Second Missouri Cavalry, and while in the service participated in many important battles including the engagements at Lexington, Paris, Moore's Mill and Pea Ridge. He went to Illinois in 1864 where he followed farming until 1869. In December, 1870, he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as station agent and operator, at Desoto, Illinois. In August, 1875,

he entered the employ of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railroad as station agent at Attwood, Illinois, remaining there until June, 1877, when he came to Dana, Vermillion County, holding the position of station agent at this place until November, 1886. He engaged in his present business in March, 1887, in which he has met with good success. January 14, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Matthews, a daughter of James Matthews, of Arcola, Illinois. Of the four children born to this union, three are living—Charles, Albert and Clyde. One son, named Dallas, met his death by suffocation in the Dana Grain Elevator in June, 1886, at the age of six years. Mr. Wells belongs to both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. Mrs. Wells is a worthy member of the Presbyterian church.

JESSE L. PEER, dealer in dry goods shoes and notions, Dana, Indiana, is a native of Vermillion County, born in Helt Township, March 8, 1840, a son of John and Jane (Dawson) Peer, his father a native of Virginia, and his mother of Kentucky. His father came when a boy with his parents to Vermillion County, Indiana, and settled near Eugene. Jesse L. Peer was reared a farmer, and followed that vocation until 1867, when he became crippled, the result of a kick from a horse, and being unable to attend to his farm moved to Toronto, and engaged in the mercantile business, remaining there until 1874, when he located in Dana, and opened a general store. In 1886 he closed out his grocery department but now has a good line of dry goods, carpets, boots and shoes, wall paper and notions. His stock is valued at about \$6,000 and he has a good paying trade. Mr. Peer was married June

11, 1868, to Keziah Crusour, daughter of Moses Crusour. They have had eight children, four of whom are living—Ira, Sarah, John and Frederick. Mr. Peer was postmaster at Toronto about five years. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order. Two of his brothers, William and Benjamin, were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion.

SIMEON HOLLINGSWORTH, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 14, Vermillion Township, where he owns 150 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. He is a native of Vermillion County, born May 25, 1832, a son of Joel and Lydia (Sprague) Hollingsworth, natives of South Carolina, who came to Indiana in 1820, and settled in Vermillion County, being among the earliest settlers of Helt Township. The mother died in 1852, aged forty-four years, and the father in 1875, aged seventy-two years. They had a family of eleven children, but four of whom are living—Hiram and Mary J., of Kansas; John W., of Missouri, and Simeon. The father lived to see the county which he helped to settle one of the best in the State, and became one of its most prominent and influential citizens. Simeon Hollingsworth was reared on the old homestead in Helt Township, remaining at home until manhood, when he started in life for himself, and by good management has acquired a good property. He was married in 1852 to Lucinda Johnson, who was born in Shelby County, Indiana, in 1830, a daughter of Isaac and Mary Johnson, pioneers of Vermillion County. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth have had two children, but one is living—Joel, who is still living at home. He married Sarah, daughter of James and Nancy Hendricks, and has one child—Caleb. Mr.

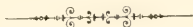
Hollingsworth is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Asbury Lodge, No. 320. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

NATHAN JACOBS, of Highland Township, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, January 4, 1811. His father, Daniel Jacobs, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, and when a young man moved to Gallia County, Ohio, where he married Sarah Enslinger, and when an old man moved to Douglas County, Illinois, where he died. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was taken prisoner at Fort Meigs. In 1830 Nathan Jacobs accompanied his mother and stepfather to Vermillion County, Indiana, where he has since lived. His mother died in Highland Township. Nathan Jacobs is one of the pioneers of the county, which he has seen develop from a wilderness to its present advanced state. He has been twice married and has six children, one son and five daughters. In politics Mr. Jacobs is a Republican. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

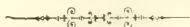
RICHARD M. RUCKER, a resident of Clinton, is a native of Indiana, born in Jackson County, December 16, 1831, a son of Terrill and Lovina Rucker. In his youth he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed until he went in defense of his country in the war of the Rebellion. He was united in marriage in 1858 to Miss Minerva J. Sleath, a native of Burlington, Iowa, born August 9, 1837, and of the thirteen children born to this union four died in infancy. Those yet living are—Mrs. Gracie Groves, of Edgar County, Illinois; John, Minerva, Rich-

ard M., Samuel, Addison, Isabelle and Charles. Mr. Rucker enlisted in June, 1862, in Company A, Seventy-first Indiana Infantry, leaving the State with his regiment during the latter part of August. August 31 they encountered the rebel army under General Kirby Smith at Richmond, Kentucky. His regiment lost heavily in this engagement, losing all the field officers, and the larger part of the regiment including Mr. Rucker were taken prisoners and paroled on the field. The paroled prisoners were sent North, but exchanged and in the field again before the close of the year, and employed in protecting lines of communication. During the summer of 1863 the regiment returned to Indianapolis, and after being recruited, was re-organized and became the Sixth Indiana Cavalry. It joined Burnside's army, and campaigned in the vicinity of Knoxville during Burnside's operations at that place. The regiment was part of Burnside's force, and was actively employed in the campaign of General Sherman against General Johnston's army, which culminated in the capture of Atlanta. The Sixth Indiana Cavalry joined Sherman's army at Buzzard's Roost and did splendid service in that campaign. During the Stoneman raid at Sunshine Church Mr. Rucker was shot through the right lung, and with the most of his regiment was again taken prisoner. At Hillsboro his wound was treated, but not skillfully. Later he was imprisoned at Macon, Georgia, and still later at Andersonville. From Andersonville he was taken to Mellen, Georgia, and from there paroled, and sent to the parol camp at Annapolis, Maryland. During all these changes Mr. Rucker was much debilitated, with hardly more than a hold upon life. He was finally exchanged and again joined his regiment, but never afterward did much hard service. At the close of the war he received

an honorable discharge. He now receives a pension of \$15 a month. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is officer of the day in Owen Post, at Clinton.



JEREMIAH CONLEY, one of the popular young men of Dana, was born in Edgar County, Illinois, December 23, 1861. His father, John Conley, was a native of County Waterford, Ireland, and in 1848 came to the United States and settled in Illinois, and in 1862 moved to Vermillion County, Indiana, locating at Montezuma, where he spent the rest of his days. Jeremiah Conley was reared in Montezuma, being only about a year old when his parents moved to Indiana. He was given good educational advantages, attending the schools of Montezuma, and thus became fitted to enter upon an active business life. In 1882 he located in Dana, where by his upright and honorable dealings and pleasant manners he has gained many friends. He is a member of the Catholic church and of the Hibernian Brotherhood.



GEORGE WELLS, deceased, was born in Sevier County, Tennessee, October 27, 1810, a son of Andrew and Eve (Houck) Wells, who were of English and German descent respectively. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, and made that the principal vocation of his life. He received but limited educational advantages in the schools of his day, but close observation and contact with the world supplied to a large degree his lack of education. He was married

in Sevier County, Tennessee, November 9, 1830, to Miss Sarah Earnest, a native of Greene County, Tennessee, born January 19, 1814, a daughter of Henry S. and Rachel (Lottspeech) Earnest. They left Tennessee in March, 1831, each riding a horse and a third horse used as a pack horse, was loaded with household effects and wearing apparel, and in this manner they journeyed to Indiana, and settled in the then dense forest of Rush County, and in their home in that county all their children who are now living were born. In 1852 the family removed to Jasper County, Illinois, where they lived until coming to Clinton, Vermillion County, in 1866. After settling in Clinton Mr. Wells, owing to his failing health, led a comparatively retired life until his death. He died May 7, 1880. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church from childhood, and a consistent Christian. For a great many years he was a local preacher, and was always ready whenever and wherever he could aid in building up the Master's cause. Mrs. Wells who is yet a resident of Clinton is in good health, and bids fair to spend many more years of useful life. Mr. Wells held the office of magistrate for eight years, performing the duties of that office in an efficient and satisfactory manner. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and his hatred of slavery finally induced him to leave Tennessee. His father was one of the heroes in the Revolutionary war, from Virginia. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wells—Mrs. Martha Jane Birt, living in Clinton; Hannah E. died in infancy; Mrs. Louisa Mitchell lives in Parke County, this State; Mrs. Sarah Ann Walling died in Clinton Township; Amos E., a farmer, living in Florida, Parke County, Indiana; Thomas B., resides in Clinton, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving three years in the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, the regi-

ment first commanded by General Grant; William F. the youngest son. William F. Wells was born May 18, 1850, and has always lived with his parents. At the age of thirteen years he became the main reliance of his father, and as he advanced in years, he became the supporter of the family. He completed his education at Farmers Home Institute at Clinton, when nineteen years of age, and the three following winters taught school in Parke County. In 1872 he commenced working at the carpenter's trade, and while thus engaged received an injury to his right hand. He then sought lighter employment, and was engaged as clerk in the mercantile establishment of Whitecomb, Anderson & Co. He is now engaged as building contractor. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and prominent in all the local councils of his party. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and also belongs to the Knights of Labor.

JOHAN W. REDMAN, furniture dealer and undertaker, Dana, is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born in Helt Township, January 25, 1855. His father, Wesley Redman, was a native of Virginia, coming to Vermillion County with his parents when a boy, where he lived until his death. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, and received his education in the common-schools of his native county. He followed farming two years, and in July, 1876, he engaged in his present business, at Dana, where he has built up a good trade, becoming one of the leading business men of the place. Mr. Redman was married November 13, 1877, to Maria Taylor, a daughter of Samuel Taylor, one of the old and honored pioneers of the county, who is now deceased.

Two children have been born to this union—Charles (deceased) and Claude. Mr. Redman has held the office of postmaster of Dana since April 13, 1885, being one of the first appointed in Western Indiana under President Cleveland's administration. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, in which he takes an active interest. Mrs. Redman is a worthy member of the Presbyterian church.

CLAUDE MATTHEWS, one of the leading agriculturists of Vermillion County, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 19, Clinton Township, was born at Bethel, Bath County, Kentucky, December 14, 1845. His parents, Thomas A. and Eliza Ann (Fletcher) Matthews, were born and reared in the State of Kentucky, to which State the Matthews family removed from Maryland in an early day, the Fletcher family coming from Virginia. The parents of our subject died in Kentucky, the mother at the old home in March, 1846, aged twenty years, and the father at Covington, in 1885, aged sixty-six years. Claude, their only child, was given liberal educational advantages, and graduated at Center College, at Danville, Kentucky, in the class of 1867, and January 1, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. R. Whitecomb, born at Indianapolis July 1, 1847, the only child of Governor James Whitecomb, one of the prominent statesmen of Indiana. Governor Whitecomb was born near Windsor, Vermont, in December, 1795, and when he was eleven years of age his father settled near Cincinnati, Ohio. At this time he began to show great fondness for study and books, and finally worked his way into Transylvania University, located at Lexington, Kentucky, and graduated from

that institution at the head of his class. He then studied law and commenced his legal practice at Bloomington, Indiana, in 1822, soon standing in the front rank in his profession. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1836 he was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., resuming the practice of law at Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1841. In 1843 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor of Indiana, to which office he was elected, his celebrated document, "Facts for the People" contributing largely to his election, and by an increased majority he was re-elected in 1846. During his first term he recommended the establishment of the now celebrated benevolent institutions of the State. No public man in the State had more to do with the establishment of our common school system and the creation of the school fund than did Governor Whitcomb. In 1849 Governor Whitcomb was elected United States Senator, and died during his term of office at New York City October 4, 1852. Self-taught he became eminent in learning, and a leader among men, but his power was always used for the elevation and good of all, for he was devoted to his country and his God. March 24, 1846, he married Mrs. Martha Ann (Rennick) Hurst, at her father's home in Pickaway County, Ohio. She died July 17, 1847, sixteen days after the birth of her child, Mrs. Matthews. After the mother's death she was placed with her mother's sister, Mrs. Margaret Seymour, of Ross County, Ohio, with whom she lived until her marriage. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Matthews has been blessed with three children—Mary Fletcher, born November 5, 1869; Renick Seymour, January 4, 1872, and Helen, February 28, 1878. Mr. Matthews is the owner of 2,000 acres of selected lands, including bottom, table and ridge lands, with

timber and coal in abundance. He has upward of 1,300 acres of bottom and table lands under cultivation in Vermillion County, these lands being unexcelled in quality of soil. He also has large real estate interests in Texas. The homestead property in Clinton Township, known as the Hazel Bluff Farm, consists of about 600 acres. His residence is pleasantly located in a natural grove, on high ground overlooking the valley of Brouillett's Creek, about three miles southwest of Clinton. Mr. Matthews is a lover of good stock, and devotes considerable attention to general stock-raising, and as a breeder has gained quite a reputation. Among the stock bred on his farm are found trotting bred horses, Jersey and short-horn cattle, South Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Shetland ponies. Strictly honorable in all his dealings, he has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him, and made many friends, and being liberal toward public enterprises he is a valuable citizen. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and without being a strong partisan is a warm believer in the principles of that party. Mr. Matthews has never been ambitious of political preferment, but in 1876, against his desire, was selected by his party to make the race for Representative. This he did and was elected by over 200 majority,—the Republican State ticket carrying the county by over 350 majority. Mr. Matthews was the first Democrat to represent Vermillion County, and while there did good and effective work. To him more than any one else is due the passage of the Free Gravel Road Bill,—which has been the means of placing Vermillion County in the front rank of counties having such improved highways. In 1880 Mr. Matthews was a prominent candidate for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor, but in the close fight between Landers

and Gray to harmonize party discords Governor Gray was given the place, without opposition in the convention, Mr. Matthews strongly and heartily supporting the proposition—preferring advancement of party rather than self-interest. In 1882 Mr. Matthews was induced to make the race for State Senator for the counties of Parke and Vermillion, together rolling up a Republican majority of 900. With such heavy odds, although making a highly creditable race, he was defeated by about 300—reducing the Republican majority in the two counties by nearly 600 votes. He is quietly and contentedly pursuing his business of farming, firm in the belief that it is the grandest and the noblest occupation in life.

JOHAN L. FOX, one of the respected citizens of Highland Township, is a native of Warren County, Ohio, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Link) Fox. The father of our subject was a native of Maryland, and a son of Frederick Fox, who was born on the ocean while his parents were immigrating to America. The Fox family first settled in Maryland, where the grandfather kept tavern at the foot of the Fox Mountain for many years. The father of our subject crossed the mountains with his father and settled in Ohio in 1807, making his home in that State until his death. John L. Fox, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to manhood in his native county, and was there married to Miss Susan Ann Hilligass, who was born and reared in Montgomery County, Ohio. Mr. Fox lived in Warren County until 1857 when he came with his family, then consisting of wife and five children, to Vermillion County, Indiana. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fox are—Anna E.,

Mary S., Catherine, Margaret P., John Adams and Daniel, all born in Ohio, with the exception of Daniel, who was born in Highland Township, Vermillion County, in 1860. Mr. Fox has met with good success in his agricultural pursuits, and at one time was the owner of 331 acres of choice land. His farm now contains 186 acres, under good cultivation, the entire surroundings showing the owner to be a thorough practical farmer.

HENRY SHEW, residing on section 36, Clinton Township, is one of the active and prominent citizens of Vermillion County, and a worthy representative of one of the early pioneer families of the county. He was born in Wilkes County, North Carolina, November 14, 1815, his parents, Daniel and Eve D. (York) Shew, being natives of the same State, the former of German and the latter of English ancestry. They with their family, then consisting of six children, left their native State and with teams made the journey to Vermillion County, Indiana, in 1826, and settled in the forest on section 31, Clinton Township. Here the father bought a tract of sixty-two acres, which he improved, and resided upon until his death, which occurred not long after the close of the war, in his eighty-first year. He erected a saw-mill on Jennings Creek which he operated about thirty years. His wife's death occurred about six years before he died, in her sixty-sixth year. Both were members of the United Brethren church. The children born to them are as follows—Philip was a member of an Indiana regiment, and died in the late war at Knoxville, Tennessee; Henry, the subject of this sketch; Joel, living in Clinton; Eli, of Clinton Township; Mrs. Mary M. Moulton, residing in Tennessee; Sarah died

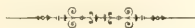
aged about twelve years; Leonard M., living in San Francisco, California; Washington, living in Clinton Township, and Mrs. Matilda Vergen, deceased. Henry Shew, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to a farm life, but after reaching manhood he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed some fifteen years, since which he has devoted his time almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits. He was united in marriage July 2, 1840, to Miss Irene Hedges, a daughter of William Hedges, one of the early settlers of the county. She was born in Clinton Township, at the pioneer home of her parents, December 3, 1823. To Mr. and Mrs. Shew have been born five children as follows—Ly-sander, residing in Clinton Township, near his parents; Lura Ann, widow of John Hay, resides in Kansas, where her husband died; Levi L., living near the parental home, served three years in the war of the Rebellion, in the Seventy-first Indiana Infantry, and Sixth Indiana Cavalry; Direxa, is the wife of Thomas P. Pinson, of Clinton Township; Alma C. is the wife of James Boatman, of Clinton Township. Mr. Shew commenced life with no capital, but strong hands, and a determination to make life a success, and his energy combined with integrity and good business habits, has enabled him to obtain a competence for his declining years. When he settled on his homestead in Clinton Township it was covered with a heavy growth of timber. He now owns over 400 acres, the greater part of which is well improved. In politics Mr. Shew is a Republican of Whig antecedents. He served almost three terms as magistrate of Clinton Township, being appointed to the office during the war to fill a vacancy, and elected the two succeeding terms. He is liberal in his religious views, believing in the goodness of God toward all his children.

Mr. Shew is widely known throughout the township where he resides, and few local men possess the confidence and respect of the public to a greater extent than he, being trusted by all who know him.

JOSEPH A. SANDERS, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 5, Vermillion Township, where he owns 170 acres of choice land all under cultivation. He was born in Marion County, Indiana, March 17, 1856, a son of Joseph and Clarissa (McVey) Sanders, natives of Ohio, his father of English and his mother of Irish descent. Of a family of ten children eight are living. Joseph A. Sanders was reared on his father's farm and has always followed farming with the exception of a short time spent in Tennessee and Kentucky in the lumber business. In 1877 he located in Vermillion County, and is now one of the prosperous young men of the county. Mr. Sanders was married in 1879 to Margaret, daughter of James and Mary Lindsey, pioneers of Vermillion County, now living in Engene Township. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders have two children—Lindsey and Ferris. They are members of the society of Friends. In politics Mr. Sanders casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

HUD HUGHES, one of the representative citizens of Highland Township, resides on section 18, and is the oldest surviving son of Constantine Hughes, one of the old and honored pioneers of Vermillion County, who settled here in the year 1828. Our subject was born in Harrison County, Virginia, February 14, 1817, being in his eleventh year when he came with his father

to this county. He well remembers the appearance of the surrounding country when he first came here, nearly sixty years ago, at which time Indians were the principal inhabitants, white settlers being scarce. Deer were then abundant, and some bears were still found in the county, and hunting parties of Indians were frequently seen about the cabins of the early settlers. Mr. Hughes has lived on his present place since his marriage, which occurred December 19, 1844, to Miss Cassie Ellen Bowman. Mrs. Hughes was born September 11, 1828, a daughter of Charles Bowman, who came from Virginia to Vermillion County, Indiana, in an early day. She died April 1, 1879, after a happy married life of nearly thirty-five years. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, six of whom are yet living—Elmond, Owen, David, Catherine, Nancy Ann and Almira. Their daughter Mary was the wife of George Y. Stipp, and died in her twenty-sixth year. Two sons, named Franklin E. and Charles W., died in infancy. In his political views Mr. Hughes affiliates with the Democratic party. He has long been a consistent member of the Baptist church, as was also his wife, and by his fair and honorable dealing he has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him.



JOSIAH HENDERSON, who has been identified with the history of Vermillion County for many years, is a native of Rock Castle County, Kentucky, born March 7, 1823, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Vance) Henderson, the father born in Augusta County, Virginia, and the mother born in Pennsylvania. They were married in Kentucky, and when the subject of this sketch was a child they settled in Shelby County, that State, living there until 1839. In the

fall of that year they removed to Edgar County, Illinois, and in the spring of 1840 the father purchased 200 acres of timber land on section 9, Clinton Township, Vermillion County, and immediately brought his family to their new home. He was an active, energetic man, and by his persevering industry he cleared and improved land, and made a good home for his family. He lived to attain the age of ninety-six years, spending his last years at the home of our subject. He died in 1869. His wife died in 1840, the year of their settlement in the county, being in her fifty-third year at the time of her death. To the parents of our subject were born nine children—George, who is supposed to be dead, left his parents in Kentucky twenty-five years before the late war, and later lived in New Orleans; Seneca died after reaching manhood, in Vermillion County; Milton died in Jasper County, Illinois; Mrs. Sarah Sparks living in Clinton; Mrs. Nancy Taylor, living in Dana; Josiah, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Mary J. Myers, deceased, and Samuel, the fifth child, died in Tennessee in 1840. Josiah Henderson was reared to the life of a farmer, remaining on the home farm until twenty-four years of age, assisting his father to pay for his land. On leaving home he received \$20, this being all he had to commence life for himself. He purchased a tract of forty acres on section 10, Clinton Township, where he still resides, having lived in this neighborhood since seventeen years of age. He has met with success in his agricultural pursuits, and has added to his original purchase until his homestead contains 167 acres, his place being well improved and under good cultivation. Mr. Henderson was married in 1856 to Miss Susan Hunter, a daughter of George and Sarah Hunter, and to this union six children were born, three of whom died in early childhood.

Those yet living are—Mrs. Sadie Wolf, living in Clinton Township; Mrs. Hattie Alexander, of Springfield, Illinois, and Mrs. Laura Porter, of Clinton Township. Mrs. Henderson died December 25, 1879, aged fifty-three years. She was an affectionate wife and mother, and a consistent Christian, and died in the faith of the Christian church. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Christian church. In politics Mr. Henderson was formerly a Whig, and was one of the organizers of the Republican party in this county. He now classes himself as an Independent. He always manifests a deep interest in the welfare of his township or county, and any enterprise calculated to promote their advancement has his encouragement and support.

JOHAN W. WHITED, residing in Dana, Vermillion County, is a native of Indiana, born in Shelby County, the date of his birth being January 16, 1858. He is a son of Azariah and Louisa (Warner) Whited, who are both deceased, the father having been born in Shelby County, Indiana. The mother was a daughter of Alexander Warner. John W. was reared to the vocation of a farmer on his father's farm, and in his youth he received his education in the common-schools of his neighborhood. In 1868 he went with his parents to Harrisonville, Missouri, but in the fall of 1870 returned to Indiana, the family locating in Clay County, where the father died March 9, 1876. The mother of our subject survived until February, 1881, when she died in Owen County, Indiana. During his residence at Dana Mr. Whited has by his genial manners and fair and honorable dealings, won the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is a young man of public spirit, and takes an

active interest in the advancement of the town in which he makes his home. The parents of our subject had a family of nine children, eight of whom still survive, their names being as follows—John W., Alex, Channcey, Alice, Laura B., Robert, Emma and Jesse.

JEROME M. JENKINS, one of Clinton Township's leading young men, was born in Clark County, Ohio, July 21, 1859. His father, Abraham M. Jenkins, was a native of Virginia, remaining in his native State until eighteen years of age. He then became a resident of Ohio, and January 31, 1856, he was married at Springfield, Clark County, to Miss Mary A. Abrams, a daughter of James Abrams. She was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1831, coming to Ohio in the year 1852. In April, 1865, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, with their only child, then in his sixth year, moved from Ohio to Edgar County, Illinois, and in the fall of the same year they settled on section 12, Clinton Township, Vermillion County, Indiana. The father lived to improve this place, and bring his land under good cultivation. He died in August, 1881, aged sixty-one years. Quiet, unassuming, industrious and strictly honorable in all his dealings he gained the confidence and respect of all who knew him. In politics he was in early life a Whig, and later affiliated with the Republican party. He was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist church, as is also his widow. Jerome M. Jenkins, whose name heads this sketch, received his education in the schools of Clinton Township, and made good use of his educational advantages. Like his father, he is Republican in his political views, and takes an active interest in political and public affairs, and is ranked

among the leading men of the younger class in his party. Although reared on a farm, he is not fond of a farmer's life, and is preparing himself by attending commercial schools, for an active business career. He resides with his widowed mother on the old homestead on section 12, Clinton Township, their farm containing 103 acres of valuable land.

JAMES R. DUNLAP is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born at Perrysville in September, 1838, and is a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of the county. His father, John Dunlap, was a native of Ireland, born June 8, 1808. He came to America when a young man, locating first in Canada, removing thence to Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a tailor by trade, an occupation he followed many years. He was married in Cincinnati, to Miss Nancy Dean, who was also a native of Ireland, born February 14, 1812. Of the four children born to them only two, James R., the eldest, and Mary J., are living, the latter on the old homestead in Perrysville. Susan and Daniel are deceased. The latter was a gallant soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in the Eleventh Indiana Infantry, in which he served two years. He was a young man of excellent business ability, which fact was recognized by General Rawlins, under whom he served as clerk nearly two years, during the latter part of his term of service. He died in 1865, of disease contracted in the service. John Dunlap made his home in Cincinnati for a number of years, and in 1837 came to Perrysville, Vermillion County, where he worked at his trade for a time. He then engaged in the mercantile business, his stock consisting of ready-made clothing and gentlemen's furnishings, keeping the first store

of the kind in Perrysville. He was long one of the prominent business men of the town, and was very successful in business, acquiring a competence. He died February 1, 1878. For several years prior to his death he had suffered greatly from rheumatism. His wife died July 25, 1879. Both were worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In early life the father was a Democrat in his political views, but later became a Republican, and was ever after a warm advocate of the principles of that party. James R. Dunlap, whose name heads this sketch, was reared in Vermillion County, and received a good business education under his father, in whose store he served as clerk. He engaged in the mercantile business for himself at Urbana, Illinois, in 1858, which he followed until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry. He served with his regiment about nine months, when he was detailed for service in the Signal Corps. After being under instruction at Memphis, Tennessee, for three months, he reported to General McPherson, on whose staff he served as signal officer. After the death of that gallant officer he served in the same capacity under General Frank P. Blair. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea and through the Carolinas, during which expedition he had charge of about thirty men and subordinate officers. His position in the Signal Corps, though arduous, was a desirable one. His duties necessitated a vast amount of riding, probably not less than 17,000 miles during his term of service. After the war he was associated in business with his father for a time. In 1868 he was married to Miss Mary Russell Bell, a daughter of William M. Bell, an early settler of Vermillion County. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have had born to them ten children, of whom nine are living—Louis

M., Edgar R., Grace D. D., Bessie B., Daniel A., M. Gene, James R., Jr., Rine, and an infant yet unnamed. One child, John, died aged two years. They have a beautiful home on section 3, Highland Township, surrounded by 480 acres of valuable land. Besides the home farm Mr. Dunlap owns land in another part of the same township. He is a comrade of the Grand Army post at Perrysville, and also belongs to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. In 1880 he was elected county commissioner, and served as such four years. Mrs. Dunlap is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

 THOMAS J. NICHOLS, carpenter and joiner, Vermillion Township, is a native of Vermillion County, born in 1844, a son of Robert H. and Adaline (West) Nichols, his father a native of Union County, Indiana, of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother a native of Massachusetts, of French descent. His parents came to Vermillion County in 1835, and settled in Clinton Township, where the father died in 1872, aged fifty-five years, and the mother in 1874, aged sixty-five years. They had a family of two children—James and Thomas, the former being deceased. Thomas J. Nichols was married in 1862, to Ann Jones, who was born in Vermillion County in 1847, a daughter of Samuel Jones, a pioneer of the county. They have had nine children, six of whom are living—Bell, Adaline, Robert, Maria, Bert and John C. In August, 1862, Mr. Nichols enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and served three years, and participated in many of the hardest-fought battles of the war. He was with Sherman from Chattanooga to the sea, and was mus-

tered out at Indianapolis at the close of the war. After his return home he began to work at his trade, which he has since continued. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are members of the society of Friends. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Prohibition party.

 THOMAS S. HOOD, private banker, and dealer in real estate, Dana, was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, December 6, 1815, a son of Thomas Hood, who was a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the war of 1812. Charles Hood, the grandfather of our subject, was also a native of Virginia. He was a soldier in Revolutionary war, and participated in many hard-fought battles. Thomas Hood, Sr., came to Indiana with his family as early as 1821, when he settled on Honey Creek in the vicinity of Terre Haute. In 1823 the family came to Vermillion County when the surrounding country was nothing but a wilderness, and principally inhabited by Indians and wild animals. They settled right in the woods, and began making a home out of the forest, and here they experienced all the hardships and privations which usually fall to the lot of the pioneer. Their sheep were kept in pens at night to protect them from the wolves which were then quite numerous, and even during the daytime had to be closely watched. Deer and wild game were numerous, and the trusty rifle of the pioneer kept the larder well supplied with meat. When the Hood family settled in the county not a house was to be seen on the prairie surrounding Dana. Their trading was done at Terre Haute, a distance of twenty-eight miles from their home. Thomas S. Hood, whose name heads this sketch, was in his eighth year when brought to this county, and here he was reared amid

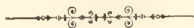
the wild surroundings of pioneer life. He attended school taught in the primitive log cabins with their puncheon floor, clapboard roof, slab seats and stick and clay chimney. He began life poor. His first house was built of logs, and at night he could see the stars through the roof of his humble cabin, and his furniture was of the rudest description. He followed farming until within the past four years, since which time he has lived retired from the active duties of farm life, and is now enjoying the fruits of his years of toil. He has met with good success through life, and still owns 240 acres of land after having given to his children about 300 acres. In 1883 he settled at Dana, where he has since carried on his present business, being associated in his general banking business with James Osborn. Mr. Hood was married April 29, 1839, to Rebecca Aye, a daughter of John Aye. Twelve children have been born to them of whom five are living—William, Mrs. Savilla Duncan, Mrs. Mary Allen, Mrs. Catherine Fillinger and Thomas C. Four daughters, named Cornelia, Laura, Caroline and Isabelle, died after reaching maturity. Mr. Hood is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ELISHA RODGERS, now of Mound Township, Warren County, Indiana, is a son of Allen Rodgers, who settled in Highland Township, Vermillion County, in 1824. Allen Rodgers was a native of New England, and was reared in New Hampshire. He was married in Connecticut to Sarah Warner, a native of that State, and together they moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, and thence to Vermillion County; settling first near the present site of Perrysville, entering a quarter section of land and buying a tract

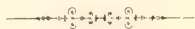
adjoining the entry. They lived on this land several years and then moved to Benton County, Iowa, where the father died. The mother died at the house of her son, Elisha, several years later. They had a family of eight children, only two of whom, Elisha and John are living. Elisha Rodgers was born in Connecticut April 14, 1812. He came West with his parents and for several years was a resident of Vermillion County. He now owns a fine farm of about 500 acres where he resides in Warren County. He has been twice married and has a family of six children. In politics he has been a Republican, since the organization of that party, but cast his first Presidential vote for General Jackson.

ELDER JOHN W. JARVIS was born in Parke County, Indiana, November 10, 1854, a son of John Jarvis, who lives near Waveland, Indiana. He was reared a farmer, but was given good educational advantages and when sixteen years old began to teach and has taught sixty terms. When thirteen years old he united with the Christian church and when fifteen began preaching and was ordained when sixteen. He preached at different places in Parke and Vigo counties, and had charge of the Rosedale, Parke County, church two years. In 1881 he went to Tabor, Iowa, and remained about two years, but when entering upon the third year of his work there his health failed and he was obliged to retire for awhile and June 4, 1886, located in Dana, Indiana, and formed a partnership in the grocery business, the firm being Jarvis & Norris. Since coming to Dana he has organized a church and has built a fine brick church, which is the first of that denomination in Vermillion County.

His labors here have been successful and there is now a strong church in Dana, the result of his untiring efforts. Mr. Jarvis was married February 15, 1876, to Leah M. Jordan, a daughter of George W. Jordan. To them have been born five children, but all have died of epidemics.

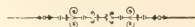


WILLIAM P. FORTNER is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born March 16, 1845, a son of John and Catherine (Hall) Fortner, natives of Ohio. He remained at home until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, in 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-first Indiana Infantry, and served seven months. He was taken prisoner by Kirby Smith at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, but was soon after paroled and sent home his time having expired. He subsequently enlisted in the Sixty-sixth Illinois Sharpshooters, where he served twenty-seven months. He participated in twenty-one hard-fought battles, including the engagements on Sherman's march to the sea. Mr. Fortner was married in Edgar County, Illinois, in 1875, to Theresa J. Cook, who was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, in 1853, a daughter of Milton Cook. They have two children—John M. and Minnie M. In politics Mr. Fortner is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.



HON. JAMES OSBORN, a lumber dealer of Dana, Indiana, was born in Vermillion Township, Vermillion County, Indiana, January 8, 1838. His father, James Osborn, was born in Ohio, and came to Indiana in 1820, settling in the wilderness, where

the principal inhabitants were Indians and wild animals. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, remaining at home until manhood. He was given good educational advantages, attending the schools of his native county. He gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he moved to Dana, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued about three years. In the spring of 1886 he began dealing in lumber, keeping on hand a good supply of all kinds, both hard and soft wood, and has built up a good trade. While he was engaged in farming he also for several years bought and shipped grain quite extensively. Mr. Osborn has always been a prominent man in this county, and represented his district one term in the Legislature. In 1874 he was elected treasurer of the county and served two terms. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Osborn was married March 26, 1862, to Margaret M. Martin, a native of Bond County, Illinois, and a daughter of John Martin.



HENRY CADE was born at his father's homestead in Highland Township, Vermillion County, Indiana, October 29, 1835, a son of Dorman Cade, one of the well known and much respected pioneers of the county. Dorman Cade was born and reared in the State of Ohio, and was there married to Susan Ernhart, who was also a native of the same State. Soon after their marriage they came to Vermillion, and settled on section 33, Highland Township, on land entered from the Government, which the father improved, and lived on until his death. His wife died on this farm in 1835, leaving at her death a family of five children, all of whom reached maturity. But two are living at the present

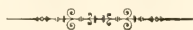
time—David who lives in Vermillion County, Illinois, and Henry E., the subject of this sketch. James, the eldest son, married, and removed to Iowa, where he lived until his death. Their daughter Susan is the deceased wife of Barton Mattox. Richard, another son, was twice married. He died in Highland Township, on the homestead which is still occupied by his widow. The father of our subject was again married, but his second wife lived but a short time after her marriage. In politics Dornan Cade affiliated with the Democratic party, although he was not a strong partizan, believing that the best men should be supported regardless of party ties. In religious faith he was a Methodist, and an earnest and sincere believer in the doctrines of that church. Henry E. Cade, the subject of this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he has followed through life, and has spent his life in Highland Township, with the exception of a year's residence in Green County, Wisconsin, and by his genial and accommodating manners and fair and honorable dealing he has gained the confidence and esteem of the entire community. Mr. Cade was united in marriage to Miss Ruth P. Lowe, who was born on the homestead, where she now lives, August 31, 1836, the youngest child of Elijah and Rachel Lowe. Mr. and Mrs. Cade are the parents of three sons, named—Lewis, Herschel and David. Elijah Lowe, the father of Mrs. Cade, was a native of Maryland, born November 29, 1786. He settled in Ohio in an early day, and was married in that State to Miss Rachel Chenoworth, who was born in Ohio, October 24, 1792. They came to Vermillion County, Indiana, from Ohio, in 1826, being among the pioneers of the county. Mr. Lowe died in the county June 18, 1857; his widow surviving him a number of years. She died in Kansas, August 1, 1873. Mr.

and Mrs. Lowe were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, who grew to manhood and womanhood. Mrs. Cade and her brother Joseph, who lives in Kansas, are the only surviving members of the family.

SAMUEL W. MALONE, who has been identified with the interests of Vermillion County for many years, was born in Ross County, Ohio, June 9, 1810, a son of Samuel and Mary (Lamb) Malone. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer, and in his youth received but limited educational advantages. He came with his parents to Vermillion County in 1824, settling in Helt Township, and in 1827 came to Eugene Township, where he has since made his home. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, in which he has always been very successful and is now the owner of 455 acres of farming land, besides property in Eugene.

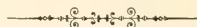
GEORGE F. HAWORTH, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 6, Vermillion Township, where he owns sixty acres of good land, and in addition to this owns fifty acres in another tract. He is a native of Vermillion County, born August 25, 1831, a son of Richard and Susanna (Henderson) Haworth, his father a native of Tennessee, of English descent, and his mother of South Carolina, also of English ancestry. The parents came to Vermillion County in 1820, and were the first settlers in Vermillion Township, their nearest neighbors being sixteen miles distant. The father died September 13, 1850, aged fifty-seven years, and the mother in 1854, aged fifty-seven years.

Of their six children but three are living—Elwood, of Kansas; George F. and James P. George F. was reared a farmer, and has by his industry and good management made a success of that calling. He was married in Parke County, Indiana, to Marian Reynolds, who was born in 1832, a daughter of Mahlon and Ruth Reynolds, pioneers of Parke County, coming from North Carolina in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Haworth have had seven children, but four of whom are living—Flora, Lillian, William B. and Almira. Emma, Mahlon and Albert are deceased. Flora is the wife of S. S. Cook, and has one child—Everett. Lillian is the wife of John A. Curran, and has one child—Etta. In politics Mr. Haworth casts his suffrage with the Prohibition party. He and his wife are birth-right members of the Society of Friends.



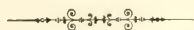
WILLIAM M. BELL, deceased, who was one of the representative citizens of Vermillion County, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, November 18, 1818. When he was a child his father died, and while still young he removed with his mother, Mary (Early) Bell, to Vigo County, Indiana. In early manhood he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Terre Haute, and in 1846 he came to Vermillion County, and engaged in the mercantile business at Perrysville. He was married in Perrysville, in 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Russell, one of the pioneers of Vermillion County, and to this union were born two children—Mary, wife of James R. Dunlap, of Highland Township, and Ruhama, wife of M. M. McNeill, of Danville, Illinois. Not long after his marriage William M. Bell went to Terre Haute and again engaged in business in that city. In 1852, after the death of his father-in-law, he

settled on the Russell homestead, situated in the northern part of Highland Township, this county, and here his wife died October 8 of the same year. January 7, 1855, he was again united in marriage to Miss Carrie Reeves, who was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Brown) Reeves. She removed with her parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, where she was reared to womanhood, and in 1851 the family settled in Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. Reeves died in 1853 at Cincinnati, while on a visit to that city. His widow survived until 1884, having attained her ninetieth year. Four children were born to the second marriage of Mr. Bell, of whom only two are living—Elizabeth, wife of Albert McNeill, and Carrie Bell. Katie died in infancy in the year 1860, and George Marlin died in 1875, aged fourteen years. Mr. Bell was an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is his widow. He was always liberal toward the support of the gospel, and toward benevolent institutions, and was active in the advancement of any enterprise which had for its object the best interests of his fellow men.



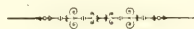
CALEB BALES, deceased, one of the earliest pioneers of Vermillion County, Indiana, was born in Tennessee, September 25, 1795, a son of William Bales. He was reared in his native State, and when a young man came to Indiana. He was a farmer by occupation, and was one of the most active in developing the agricultural resources of the county, although he did not live to see the consummation of his hopes. He died June 18, 1836, leaving his widow with a family of small children to fight the battle of life alone. Mr. Bales was married May 23, 1827, to Emily Spangler, a daughter of

Frederick Spangler, who settled in Vermillion County in 1824. To them were born five children—William F., Catherine (deceased), Josephine (deceased), Mrs. Martha Carson and Caleb. Mrs. Bales makes her home with her son Caleb, and is now in the eighty-first year of her age. Mr. Bales was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving under General Jackson, and participated in the battle of New Orleans.



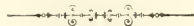
ROBERT DAVIS, an old and respected settler of Vermillion County, residing on section 22, Helt Township, is a native of Virginia, born in Montgomery County, January 29, 1810. His father, John Davis, was a native of the same county, and was a son of Jeremiah, a native of Wales, who served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He was reared in the Allegheny Mountains in his native county, and received such education as the subscription schools of that early day afforded, among his school mates being William B. Preston, afterward in General Taylor's cabinet, Colonel Bob Preston who became his militia Colonel, John B. Floyd and brothers, all of whom afterward acquired a national reputation. In early manhood he learned the plasterer's and brick mason's trade, which he followed for twenty-five years. He was married January 19, 1836, to Miss Melvina Taylor, a daughter of George Taylor, and to them were born eleven children, eight still living—William T., a butcher, living at Dana; Samuel B., editor of the *Hoosier State*, of Newport; Cornelius S., ex-county recorder, of Newport; Thomas C., minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Lodi, Indiana; Melvin B., attorney and editor of the *Beatrice Republican*, of Beatrice, Nebraska; Charles W., at home;

Amanda, wife of Jasper Andrews, of Helt Township; and Mary J., wife of Rienzi White, of Helt Township. One son, Robert N., died in California in the fall of 1884, at the age of thirty-three years. In the fall of 1839 Mr. Davis immigrated with his family to Montgomery County, Indiana, and lived in the vicinity of Waveland until the spring of 1855 when he came to Vermillion County, and settled on the place where he now lives, engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Davis began life entirely without means, but went to work with willing hands and stout hearts to make a home out of the wilderness, and their efforts have been crowned with success, and their home-farm now contains 230 acres of choice land. In 1879 Mr. Davis visited his birth place where he met many of his boyhood friends. He never seeks official honors, preferring the quiet home life, although he takes an active interest in the advancement of his township. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



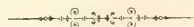
WILLIAM RUSSELL, one of the old and honored pioneers of Vermillion County, is a Virginian by birth, born in Shenandoah County, April 28, 1797, a son of David Russell, who was also a native of Shenandoah County, Virginia, and was a soldier during the war of the Revolution. Our subject removed with his parents to Muskingum County, Ohio, during the war of 1812, and shortly afterward settled in Licking County, same State. In 1829 he came to Vermillion County, Indiana, when he settled on his present farm which at that time was a heavily timbered tract of land. He has been twice married, taking for his first wife Miss Jane Slater, who was a daughter of

William Slater, and of the five children born to this union only two, named John and Mahlon, are living. The maiden name of his second wife was Miss Mary A. Shoemaker, she being a daughter of the late Hezekiah Shoemaker. Six children have been born to this union, of whom four are yet living—William, Samuel, Richard and Hezekiah. On coming to the county Mr. Russell entered eighty acres of his present farm, and by industry, frugality and good management he has succeeded well in making a comfortable home out of the forest, and his present fine farm of 343 acres has been acquired by his own efforts. He is a man of strict integrity, honorable in all his dealings, and during his long residence in the county he has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him.



CALEB BALES, section 36, Helt Township, is a native of Vermillion County, born July 26, 1836, a son of Caleb and Emily (Spangler) Bales. His father was born in Tennessee and came to Indiana in an early day. He helped to raise the first log house on the present site of Terre Haute. He was one of the first settlers of Helt Township, and made it his home until his death. His widow now makes her home with her son Caleb, and although eighty years of age is still well and active, her only infirmity being blindness. Caleb Bales, Jr., was reared in his native county, his youth being spent on his father's farm and at school. He was given good educational advantages, attending the schools of Georgetown, Illinois, and Newport, Indiana. With the exception of about six years he has always followed agricultural pursuits. Three years of this time he was serving his country in the war of the Rebell-

ion, and three years were spent in California, mining. He went to California in March, 1856, and returned to Indiana in 1859. He enlisted in 1862 in Company D, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of his company, and was subsequently promoted to Captain, serving in the latter capacity about eighteen months. He participated in many notable battles and campaigns, some of the more important being Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek, the Atlanta campaign, with Sherman to the sea, Averasboro, Bentonville and Raleigh. He was in line at the grand review of the army at Washington in June, 1865, and was soon after discharged and returned home. In his agricultural pursuits he has been successful, and now owns 201 acres of valuable land and an interest in eighty acres in another tract. Mr. Bales was married December 25, 1865, to Mary Jordan, daughter of Edward Jordan, a pioneer of Vermillion County. She died August 20, 1871, leaving two children—Harrison and Edward. In November, 1879, Mr. Bales married Mrs. Naomi Newbanks, a daughter of John Jenks. Their only child is deceased. Mr. Bales is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Bales is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



ROBERT PEER, section 28, Helt Township, was born on the old homestead on section 33, January 11, 1846, a son of John and Jane (Dawson) Peer, his father a native of Ohio, and his mother of Kentucky. The parents came to Vermillion County when they were children and were here reared and married. The father died on the old homestead, February 14, 1878, aged seventy-four years. The mother still lives at an advanced

age. Robert Peer was reared a farmer, a vocation he has always followed. He now owns 235 acres of valuable land, which is well improved, his residence and farm buildings being among the best in the township. He was married in September, 1873, to Angeline Bradbury, a native of Edgar County, Illinois, daughter of Joseph Bradbury. Mr. Peer is one of the prominent citizens of the township where he spent his life. He is not an aspirant for official honors, but in everything that is of benefit to the community, either materially or socially, he is always ready to give his support.

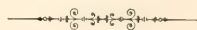
SOLOMON WEATHERWAX, who has been identified with Vermillion County since the autumn of 1857, was born in Erie County, New York, August 7, 1838. His parents, Philip and Betsey (Doningsberg) Weatherwax, were natives of New York, and spent their lives in that State dying in Erie County. Our subject was reared in his native State, remaining with his father until coming to Vermillion County at the above date. He offered himself under the first call of President Lincoln for three months volunteers, but the quota of Indiana having been filled, he returned East, and at Buffalo, New York, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first New York Infantry. He was a scout, with six other members of his regiment, in the campaign of General McClellan against Richmond. He afterward rejoined his regiment, and was in the campaign under General Pope. He was wounded in the left thigh and ankle at the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862, and for six months and twenty days was under hospital treatment at Alexandria and at the Army Square Hospital at Washington. As soon as able

he returned to his home, receiving an honorable discharge. He now receives a pension. In 1863 he returned to Vermillion County, where he has since made his home. In 1866 he married Miss Joanna Porter, who was born in Clinton Township, a daughter of Charles Porter, one of the pioneers of the county, and a sister of W. L. Porter, the present treasurer of Vermillion County. Mrs. Weatherwax died in 1872, leaving one son named Aldo, who still lives with his father. Mr. Weatherwax was again married in October, 1884, to Miss Laura Groves, daughter of Abraham Groves, and to this union one child, named Edna, has been born. Mr. Weatherwax is adjutant of P. R. Owen Post, No. 329, G. A. R., and is a leading member of the Odd Fellows order, having passed the chairs in Amant Lodge, No. 356, and is a member of the Grand Lodge, and also of Clinton Encampment, No. 143. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is at present trustee of Clinton Township, which office he fills to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

ERASTUS MACK, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Hillsdale, was born in Helt Township, Vermillion County, Indiana, September 29, 1827, a son of Harvey and Sallie A. (Church) Mack. The father was a native of Massachusetts, and a pioneer of this county, having settled here with his parents when Indians and wild animals were the principal inhabitants. He died at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1848, while on his way to New Orleans with two flat-boats which were loaded with corn which he and his sons had raised that year. His wife came to Vermillion with her parents in a very early day, where she was married.

She died when the subject of this sketch was a child. He was reared on a farm, receiving in his boyhood such education as the rude log cabin subscription schools of that early day afforded. In later years he attended the academy in Georgetown, Illinois, and the Vermillion Academy in this county, and subsequently taught school some seven or eight years. During the late war he enlisted as a private in Company E, Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, General Grant's first regiment, he being its Colonel. Dr. Mack remained in the service of his country over four years, and participated in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Fredericktown, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta campaign, Franklin and Nashville. He was on active duty for eleven days in the front line in the Atlanta campaign. He was mustered out as First Lieutenant, having been neither wounded nor sick during his entire term of service. At the breaking out of the war he was engaged in dentistry and photography, but after the war he attended medical lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. He began the practice of medicine in 1866 at Tower Hill, Illinois, where he remained until coming to Hillsdale, Vermillion County, in 1873. Since becoming a resident of this place he has established a large medical practice, being well skilled in the knowledge of his profession. Dr. Mack was married May 22, 1878, to Miss Matilda R. Hinkle, a daughter of Jackson Hinkle, of Farmersburg, Sullivan County, Indiana. They have two children, named Mabel and Paul. The doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a staunch Republican. Genial in temperament, charitable toward the unfortunate,

and being active in the support of every movement calculated to promote the public welfare, he takes a prominent position in the community, and is respected by all who know him.



THOMAS P. PINSON, residing on section 35, Clinton Township, was born in Edgar County, Illinois, August 31, 1838, a son of Allen and Margaret (Noblitt) Pinson. His parents were born in the State of Virginia, reared in Kentucky, and married in Illinois. In 1841 they settled in Vermillion County, Indiana, on the land now owned and occupied by our subject. To them were born six children as follows—Mrs. Sarah E. Bumgardner, living in Clinton Township; Thomas P., the subject of this sketch; Jeremiah, a resident of Vigo County, Indiana; David, residing in Missouri; Andrew J., a physician residing in Clinton, and Mrs. Martha Shew, also living in Clinton Township. The father was a liberal, progressive man, and while in moderate circumstances he did much toward aiding his children. He was particularly interested in the advancement of the cause of education, and gave a school-house site to his neighborhood. He was a consistent member of the Christian church. He died in 1845, at the early age of thirty-three years. Twenty-five years after his death his widow married J. D. Bozarth. She is again a widow, and is cared for by her son Dr. A. F. Pinson. Three of her sons, Jeremiah, David and Andrew J. were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion. Jeremiah lost a leg at the battle of Shiloh. David served his country three years. Andrew J. first enlisted for a term of six months, and again enlisted for one year. Thomas P. Pinson, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to the vocation of a

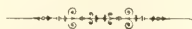
farmer, on the place where he now resides. He was married April 13, 1862, to Miss Direxa Shew, a daughter of the pioneer Henry Shew, and was born on the old homestead of her parents in Clinton Township, October 9, 1846. They commenced house-keeping on the homestead which they now occupy, and have since resided here with the exception of 1863-1864 when they lived on the old homestead of Mrs. Pinson's parents. They then bought out the interest of the other heirs in the Pinson homestead, which consists of 198 acres of choice land, all but twenty acres being well improved and very productive. The original homestead contained but sixty acres, the remainder being added since they first settled here. In connection with his farming Mr. Pinson is doing a little mercantile trade. Mr. and Mrs. Pinson are the parents of four children—Ora E., wife of William Haskell, living near her parents on a part of the estate; Henry S., Maggie I. and Elva G. at home with their parents. A family picture represents five generations of the Pinson family, including Mrs. Pinson, her mother, and grandmother, her daughter, Ora E. and a child of Ora's named Edna M. Mr. and Mrs. Pinson, and their two eldest daughters are members of the Christian church. He is a member of the National Reform party.

THOMAS E. WALTHALL, farmer and stock-raiser, section 7, Vermillion Township, is a native of Vermillion County, born in 1845, a son of William B. and Sarah (Haworth) Walthall, pioneers of the county. He was reared on his father's farm, and was given good educational advantages attending the schools of his neighborhood. He has always devoted his time to

agriculture and now has a good farm of forty acres, all well improved. Mr. Walthall was married in Vermillion County, Illinois, to Sarah J. Likens, who was born in that county in 1845, a daughter of Peter Likens. They have nine children—Florence, Priscilla, Mary, Terrence, Leitha, Glenn E., Frank, Hermos and Grace. Mr. Walthall casts his suffrage with the Prohibition party. He and his family are birthright members of the Society of Friends.

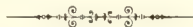
WILLIAM J. HENDRICKS, an enterprising and progressive business man of Highland, and a second cousin of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, was born in Wythe County, West Virginia, July 3, 1846, a son of Jerome and Alice Jackson, the former a native of North Carolina, born in Surry County, near the Virginia line. He is now deceased. The mother of our subject is still living in Virginia, aged seventy-two years. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his native county. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company C, Sixteenth Maryland Infantry for three years. He was in several small engagements, but was detailed as teamster the greater part of the time while in the service. He was united in marriage April 22, 1866, to Miss Mary Walker, a daughter of John Walker, who is now deceased. Four of the five children born to this union are living, their names being as follows—Fred, Annie, Estella and Edward. After the war he settled near Indianapolis, Indiana, where he followed farming until 1870. He then went to Edgar County, Illinois, thence to Cumberland County, Illinois, in 1873, where he resided until 1881. In that year he came with his

States in 1867, and engaged in the patent right business with his father, and traveled in that line through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan until 1873, and in January of that year located at Montezuma, Indiana, where he carried on the drug business three years. While a resident of Montezuma, October 6, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna McMasters, a daughter of the late Rev. William McMasters, who was an eminent Baptist minister, and a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow. Mr. Van Sickle came to Hillsdale, Vermillion County, in 1877, buying a stock of goods, and for eight years following was engaged in general mercantile pursuits. He sold out his business September 1, 1886, and entered the employ of the railroad company, taking charge of the office October 1, 1886. He has been express transfer agent here for nine years, and since 1885 has held the position of postmaster, and is filling all the above positions with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Mr. Van Sickle is an Odd Fellow, and is trustee of the Odd Fellows lodge at Montezuma.



ANDREW J. PINSON, M. D., is a Vermillion County man by birth, born April 2, 1844, in Clinton Township, on the homestead of his parents, Allen and Margaret M. (Noblitt) Pinson. There his youth was spent in assisting his father on the farm and in attending the district schools. At the age of eighteen years he began attending school at Westfield, Illinois, and later, attended school at Clinton, Indiana. He commenced the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Swaford & Johnson, at New Goshen, Vigo County, Indiana, in the spring of 1868, and after reading one year he attended a course of medical lectures, and taught school the fol-

lowing winter. He prosecuted his studies with occasional interruption until February 28, 1873, when he received his diploma at the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis. In the fall of 1873 he commenced the practice of medicine at Libertyville, Vigo County, and in 1875 removed to Nevins, Illinois, remaining there one season. He then returned to Libertyville, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1880. In that year he removed to New Goshen, and in the spring of 1886 he settled at his present residence on section 27, Clinton Township, Vermillion County. His farm, which contains 115 acres of land, is carried on by a tenant, the doctor giving his entire time to the practice of his profession, in which he is meeting with good success. Dr. Pinson was married July 25, 1874, to Miss Nannie Ward, a native of Fayette Township, Vigo County, Indiana, her father, A. J. Ward, being still a resident of that county. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Pinson, whose names are—Margaret M., Martha and Ethel May. The doctor was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting first in the six month's service in Company K, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, and served in East Tennessee under Captain Beauchant. His second enlistment was for one year, in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Indiana Infantry. Dr. Pinson and his wife are worthy members of the Church of Christ. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to New Goshen Lodge, No. 557.



GDMUND JAMES, one of the old and honored pioneers of Vermillion County, who is now deceased, was born in the State of Virginia, May 30, 1803, a son of Rev. Dr. William James. He became a resi-

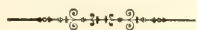
dent of this county as early as 1822, when the principal inhabitants were Indians and wild animals. He settled in Helt Township when the surrounding country was nothing but a wilderness, and here he made his home until his death engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married June 9, 1822, to Miss Elizabeth Swank, a daughter of Jacob Swank, and to them were born twelve children, of whom eight are living at the present time—William, Edmund, Joseph, Collon, Crews, Permelia, Mary and Lydia. Mr. James held the office of justice of the peace for a period of eighteen years, and made a wise and just judge. His death occurred April 2, 1864, causing universal regret throughout the township where he had made his home for so many years. His widow still survives, living at Summit Grove, in her eighty-third year. She has had sixty-nine grandchildren, and sixty-five great-grandchildren.

WILLIAM F. BALES, farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, Helt Township, was born on the Bales homestead near where he now lives September 12, 1829, a son of Caleb Bales an honored pioneer of Helt Township. He was reared in the wilds of Vermillion County, when the country was infested with Indians and wild animals, and when educational advantages were meager. His early life was spent in helping to clear his father's land and in preparing it for cultivation. He has always given his attention to agricultural pursuits, at which he has been successful and now owns a good farm of 342 acres. He makes a specialty of stock-raising having some of the best grades of cattle and hogs. Mr. Bales was married October 6, 1851, to Nancy

Meriwether, daughter of David Meriwether. They have five children—Emily, George, Julia, Frank and Carrie. Emily is the wife of Oliver Staats and George married Jennie Vannest. Mr. Bales is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

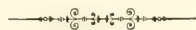
WILLIAM B. HOOD, a worthy representative of one of the old pioneer families of Vermillion County, was born in Helt Township, this county, December 17, 1839, a son of Thomas S. Hood, a resident of Dana. He was reared to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm, and received such education as the schools of his neighborhood afforded in his youth. He served four years in the war of the Rebellion, being a member of Company C, Eighteenth Indiana Cavalry, and participated in a number of hard-fought engagements, including the battle of Pea Ridge, siege of Vicksburg, battles of Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He entered the service as a private and was promoted to Second Lieutenant, but was not mustered out as such. At the time of his discharge he held the rank of Captain. He was married in November, 1862, to Miss Sarah E. Payne, a daughter of the late Moses Payne. To this union six children were born, of whom four are yet living, named Nettie, Charles, Mamie and Robert Walters. Mrs. Hood died November 7, 1878, and November 24, 1879, Mr. Hood married Miss Harriet Widner, a daughter of Amos Widner, who is deceased. To this union one child has been born, a daughter named Laura. Mr. Hood is the owner of eighty acres of land on section 30, Helt Township, where he resides, but farms on 320 acres. He also devotes some attention to stock-raising, making a

specialty of Berkshire hogs and short-horn cattle. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.



JOHAN SKIDMORE, deceased, was one of the first pioneers of Helt Township, Vermillion County, and during his life was an active and enterprising citizen. He was born in Pennsylvania, August 27, 1783, his father being of English descent, and a soldier during the Revolutionary war. His mother was a native of Germany, coming to America when five years of age. Her parents and the rest of her family died of cholera on shipboard while en route for America. Our subject was taken to Kentucky by his parents in his boyhood, his father dying in that State. The family then removed to Columbus County, Ohio, where the mother died at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Mr. Skidmore came to Indiana with a colony, they building a keel boat at Columbus in which they floated down the Scioto to the Ohio River, thence to the mouth of the Wabash River, and from there to Vincennes, where they remained two years or until the year 1818. In the fall of that year they came to Helt Township our subject having preceded them in the spring of 1818 and raised a crop. His house was the farthest north in the county, and no house was between his and old Fort Dearborn, now Chicago. Mr. Skidmore was first married May 26, 1807, to Mary Hopper, and of the six children born to this union three are living—Mrs. Catherine Tweedy, Mrs. Jane Ford, and Mrs. Elizabeth Potter. His son William, who is now deceased, was the first white child born in Vermillion County. Mr. Skidmore married

for his second wife Jane Hopper, a sister of his deceased wife, April 2, 1822. Of the seven children born to this marriage three are yet living—Mrs. Mary Helt, John, of Douglas County, Illinois, and Josiah. On coming to the county Mr. Skidmore entered 160 acres of land on section 22, Helt Township, which he owned until his death. Here he kept a public house for forty years, which was the traveler's stopping place between Vincennes and Fort Wayne or from Chicago. He served as justice of the peace several years, and was quite a prominent man in the early history of the county. He died December 7, 1863, his widow surviving until April 2, 1870. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and consistent Christians.



JAMES ANDERSON WHITE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, Helt Township, was born in Roane County, Tennessee, October 4, 1805, a son of William White, a native of Washington County, Virginia. William White was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving under General Jackson, and after the close of that struggle, in 1815, brought his family to Indiana, and lived a year in Knox County. In 1816 he moved to Sullivan County, and thence in 1822 to Fountain County, where he lived twelve years. He entered 5,920 acres of land, the most of which was in Vermillion County, but he sold the greater part to new comers before it was improved. He came to Vermillion County in 1834 and made his home with his son James. He was also a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He was married four times and had a family of seven children, four of whom are living—James A., Serena, now Mrs. Coates, of Fountain County; Franklin, of California, and Henry A., of Augusta, Kan-

sas. James A. White was reared on a frontier farm, and had but limited educational advantages, being unable to write when he was twenty-one years old. He came to Vermillion County in August, 1832, and settled near where he now lives. He lived in a tent two months, until he could get a house built. He has cleared and improved his land and now owns one of the best farms in the township. Mr. White was married January 27, 1831, to Martha R. Elder, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of David Elder. To them have been born eleven children, seven of whom are living—Orville J., Florence E., Rienza M., James A., Jr., Pique, Serena, and Dr. Charles M. Two, Maria L. and William Franklin, died after reaching maturity and two died in childhood. William was a soldier during the war of the Rebellion and gave his life in defense of his country's honor.

HIRAM HELT, one of the old and respected pioneers of Helt Township who is now deceased, was born in the same township on section 28, where he was living at the time of his death, the date of his birth being May 1, 1824. His father, Michael Helt, was one of the early pioneers of the county. Our subject was reared a farmer, receiving in his youth such educational advantages as the pioneer log cabin subscription schools of that early day afforded. He went to California during the gold excitement, where he mined for three years, after which he returned to Vermillion County. March 18, 1860, he was married to Mrs. Mary Langston, widow of John Milton Langston, and daughter of John Skidmore. Of the four children born to this union two are living Alma E. and Ulysses M. The former married William J. Russell, of Helt

Township, and has one child named Quincey Lee. Mrs. Helt had two children by her first marriage—John Franklin and Sarah J., deceased wife of Huston Southard, who left at her death three children named Roy, Emma and Dolly. Mr. Helt was an active and successful farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred March 15, 1876. He was a man of strict integrity, honorable in all his dealings, and by his genial manners and cordial disposition made many friends.

ADAM PEARMAN, contractor and builder, residing on section 35, Helt Township, Vermillion County, was born in the same township, May 7, 1844, a son of John and Rachel (Dinsmore) Pearman, the father being a native of Hardin County, Kentucky, born September 27, 1817. His father, Sebert Pearman, was also a Kentuckian by birth, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He came with his family to Vermillion County, in 1829, the father of our subject, being at that time but twelve years of age. He settled right in the woods when animals and Indians were the principal inhabitants of the surrounding country, and here they passed through privation and hardship incident to pioneer life. The family came to the county in a wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, fording the White and Wabash rivers. Their nearest milling point was Eugene, a distance of sixteen miles from their home. Sebert Pearman was a millwright, and during one winter he operated the mill at Eugene. The mill on Big Vermillion River near Danville was built by him. Adam Pearman, the subject of this sketch, passed his youth in assisting his father with the work of his farm, and attending the schools

of his neighborhood where he received a fair common-school education. He served in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company I, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry. He remained with that company over a year when it was consolidated with companies E and H, Twentieth Indiana Infantry, at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, where our subject was captured. He was paroled on the field, and soon after went into camp at Terre Haute, Indiana. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. September 8, 1871, he was married to Miss Martha Long, a daughter of John Long, of Bloomington, Indiana. They have three children—J. Curry, Oscar and James Walter. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church. His parents were also members of the same denomination. They were the parents of nine children, of whom only two are living at the present time—Samuel and Adam. Samuel married Margaret Lowe, and has four children, named Nora, Thomas, Effie and Bessie. He makes his home in Neenah County, Kansas. Henry C., a brother of our subject, was killed at the battle of the Wilderness while serving his country in the late war.

cunning and bravest could accomplish or do. He was always active in good acts at home, and died full of years.

COLUMBUS C. HEDGES, farmer and tile manufacturer, residing on section 25, Clinton Township, was born at the pioneer home of his parents, William and Pamela (Alden) Hedges, in Clinton Township, April 19, 1836. His parents were natives of Otsego County, New York. When but eighteen years of age, in 1819, the father was in Vermillion County, Indiana, on a Government survey. After his marriage, probably in the year 1824, he became a resident of the county, and not long afterward settled on section 25, Clinton Township. He was an active and energetic man, and built and operated a saw-mill, one of the pioneer mills of the county, on Bronillett's Creek. He died at Clinton, October 24, 1873. His widow is still living. Of their large family the following children still survive—Mrs. Irene Shew, Mrs. Mary A. Shew, Mrs. Alma Shew, Noah, and Columbus C., our subject, all residing in Clinton Township. Columbus C. has always lived in Clinton Township, his present home being a part of the large estate which his father left at his death. He was married in 1858 to Miss Sarah E. Funkhouser, a native of Vigo County, Indiana, and a daughter of Isaac E. Funhouser. The children born to them are as follows—Mrs. Emma Tice, living in Arkansas; Martha died aged fourteen years; Albert died in infancy; Mrs. Eva Beard, also deceased; William H., living near his parents in Clinton Township; Carrie, at home; Mrs. Nettie M. Welker, of Edgar County, Illinois; and Sadie, Ollie B., Ina D., Alden F., Berdella, Mary and Lota, all living at home. Mr. Hedges established

CAPTAIN TIPTON, of Eugene Township, came to this point when there were no roads, no towns nor people between, near the Ohio line and the Wabash River, the only guide being the compass. He was a tall, broad-shouldered, erect, soldierly man, florid complexion, his auburn hair sadly thinned in his old age. He was a scout to General Wayne, after the sad defeat of Sinclair and others in Ohio. He often pierced the hostile lines of the Indians and brought back information that none but the most

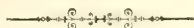
his tile factory in 1885, which he has since operated with success, manufacturing about 100,000 tiles annually. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but now votes with the National Labor Reform party.

JOHN H. STAATS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 7, Helt Township, was born in Mason County, West Virginia, April 7, 1806, a son of Isaac Staats. In December, 1829, he came to Indiana and settled in Helt Township, Vermillion County, where he has since lived. He was obliged to undergo many privations and hardships, but he was determined to make for himself a home in the new country, and kept bravely at work on small wages, but being economical and persistent he accumulated enough to pay for his land, and finally by industry and energy got it cleared and under cultivation. In 1833 he went to Chicago and was employed in driving oxen and hauling rails at \$1 per day and boarding himself. At that time the West was principally inhabited by Indians, and Mr. Staats tells many interesting incidents of adventures he had with them. His life has been one of hard work, but he can look back and recall many pleasant events that have served to lighten his labor, and he is now reaping the reward of his industry, and his many friends testify to the honest integrity and genuine hospitality that have been his chief characteristics. Mr. Staats was married September 21, 1834, to Malinda Miles, a native of Kentucky, daughter of Thomas Miles, an early settler of Helt Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Staats were born five children, only one of whom, Mary, is living. Thomas, Isaac and Elijah, triplets, died in childhood, and Benjamin M. lived until manhood and married Margaret, daugh-

ter of Samuel Aikman, and at his death left one son, Fred A., who is now a resident of Dana. Mary married Jacob C. Foncanon, and to them have been born five children—T. Frank, a physician of Emporia, Kansas; J. Albert, of Helt Township; Virginia, wife of Albert Southard, of Helt's Prairie; Charles, deceased, and Edwin. Mr. Foncanon was born in Perry County, Ohio, October 22, 1829, and came to Vermillion County in 1852. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company B, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and served eight months, when he was discharged on account of disability. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Staats died April 21, 1880. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a consistent, earnest Christian. Mr. Staats and his daughter are also members of the Methodist church.

MAJOR JAMES BLAIR was one of the oldest citizens of the county, and in fact of this section of the country. He was somewhat stooped and round-shouldered in his old age, but still of commanding figure, soldierly step, and frank, manly countenance. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and assisted in building from the green forests the ships which, under the gallant Perry, won the battle of victory on Lake Erie. In an early day he came to the Wabash and settled among the Indians, north of the line of Harrison's purchase, on the farm now owned by Hon. John Collett, on section 16, range 9. His old friend Coleman settled in a neighboring cabin, same station, and farmed on the adjoining prairie. Major Blair by his soldierly qualities and fair and manly course of life won the love and respect

of the Indians, especially Chief See Seep (She Sheep), one of the heroes of the battle of Falling Timber, Wayne's Victory, and also Tippecanoe, but afterward, obedient to the treaty, he (Se Seep) was faithful to the whites. The Major's course of life also won as well the full confidence of the whites. Hence he was a peacemaker, and prevented or averted war and battle many times. He afterward was proprietor of Perrysville. He was several times a member of the Legislature, and probably served once as Senator. During the period of the construction of the Wabash Canal he was State Commissioner, and although handling millions of money, he accounted for every cent, and was as poor when he retired from the position as when he entered upon the duties. Such integrity and honesty is worthy the remembrance of old Vermillion.



PHILO CURTIS, one of the prominent farmers of Clinton Township, Vermillion County, residing on section 29, is a son of Amos and Mary (Wright) Curtis, who were among the old and respected pioneers of the county. His father was born in Canandaigua County, New York, and was first married in his native State to Miss Abigail Cargill, who died in Vermillion County. Their only child, Almira, became the wife of Dr. Gifford, and died at Brazil, Indiana, leaving at her death two children. The mother of our subject was a daughter of the pioneer George Wright, and a sister of John Wright, now a resident of Clinton. Philo Curtis, whose name heads this sketch, was born on the homestead of his parents on section 31, Clinton Township, May 3, 1838, and with the exception of one year spent in Vermillion County, Illinois, he has passed his life in

Clinton Township. He was but eight years of age when his father died, but his mother managed to keep her family together until they became old enough to start in life for themselves. She died in 1869, leaving a family of four children—Handy, the eldest child, now lives in Crawford County, Kansas; Amos lives in Edgar County, Illinois; Mrs. Mary A. Browning lives in Montgomery County, Kansas, and Philo, our subject. One son, George, died at the age of eleven years. The mother was a consistent Christian, and a loving wife and mother, and her memory is yet fondly cherished by her children. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Philo Curtis was early in life inured to hard work, beginning when a boy to assist with the work of the farm, but the lessons then learned have been of lasting benefit to him, fitting him for the duties of later life. He has always followed the vocation of a farmer, and by his own industry and energy he has acquired a fine property. His home farm contains 200 acres of well improved land, with good residence and out buildings, the entire surroundings of the place showing the owner to be a thorough, practical farmer. Mr. Curtis has been twice married, his first marriage taking place April 25, 1867, to Miss Isabelle Swan, a daughter of Joshua Swan. To this union three children were born—Elmer, who died in infancy; Elsie, who died in October, 1867, aged three years, and Francis M., who died in December, 1871, aged six years. Mrs. Curtis died April 25, 1867, and January 20, 1870, Mr. Curtis married for his second wife Miss Laura A. Scott, a daughter of John and Jane (Clover) Scott, her father now deceased. Her mother is a daughter of John Clover, who was one of the early pioneers of this county. She is now Mrs. Jane Martin. Mrs. Curtis is a native of Livingston County, Illinois, born July 20, 1849. Mr.

and Mrs. Curtis are the parents of five children—Adelbert S., George E., Oral, Jennie B. and Mary Ann. In politics Mr. Curtis affiliates with the Republican party. Both himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church, and among the most respected citizens of Clinton Township.

THOMAS B. MYERS, one of the most active and enterprising young farmers residing in Clinton Township, Vermillion County, was born in the same township, April 20, 1852, his parents, Thomas and Mary J. (Henderson) Myers, being natives of Kentucky. They came to Vermillion County, Indiana, when young, with their respective parents, who were among the early pioneers of the county. The paternal grandparents of our subject soon after settled in Edgar County, Illinois. Thomas B., the subject of this sketch, was but four days old when his father died, his mother dying the following April. Their eldest child, Alexander J., six years our subject's senior, is now a resident of Clinton Township. From a babe our subject was reared by Josiah Henderson, his maternal uncle, in whose family he found a good home until past the age of twenty-four years. He was then married February 22, 1877, to Miss Emma Holmes, who was born in Fayette Township, Vigo County, Indiana, April 7, 1855, a daughter of John S. and Lydia (Groves) Holmes. Her father died at his home in Vigo County, where her mother still resides. Since their marriage, with the exception of two years spent in Edgar County, Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Myers have resided in Clinton Township, Vermillion County. Two children have been born to them, of whom only one is living—Charles M., who was born June 23, 1878. Their youngest child, Glen-

nie G., was born December 28, 1879, and died December 6, 1884. Mr. Myers is the owner of an improved farm of 100 acres, located in Fayette Township, Vigo County. Since 1883 he has managed, on a lease, one of the best farms in Clinton Township, owned by Mrs. A. L. Whitecomb, located two and a quarter miles from Clinton, and containing 400 acres of valuable land. In connection with his general farming Mr. Myers deals quite extensively in stock, buying and selling, as well as buying and feeding for market. Both Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Christian church, and among the most respected citizens of Clinton Township. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Amant Lodge, No. 356, I. O. O. F., and has held several minor offices in the lodge. Mrs. Myers is a member of the Rebecca Lodge at Clinton. In politics Mr. Myers casts his suffrage with the Democratic party.

EZEKIAH CASEBEER, a prominent citizen of Helt Township, residing on section 9, is a native of Ohio, born in Coshocton County, December 30, 1844. His father, David Casebeer, came to Vermillion County in 1850, and in 1854 settled with his family in Helt Township, and here our subject was reared to manhood. He was early inured to hard work, beginning when a mere lad to assist in the work of the farm, receiving but limited educational advantages. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Company C, Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and was in the service of his country over four years. He participated in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Pea Ridge, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge,

siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Winchester, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill. He was united in marriage, July 5, 1869, to Miss Hannah Mitchell, a daughter of Henry Mitchell, deceased. Of the five children born to them only two survive, named Luke and Mamie. One daughter, Effie, died in her fourteenth year. Mr. Casebeer learned the carpenter's trade when a young man, an occupation he has followed for twenty years. During the past ten years he has operated a saw-mill and threshing machine, meeting with good success. He held the office of constable three or four years. He was elected to the office of coroner, but declined to serve. He is now holding the office of justice of the peace, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHAN HOOBLER was a Unitarian preacher, a man of limited education; still he was upright and honest in all things, and represented his county both in the Senate and Legislature.

JUDGE A. HILL, of Perrysville, was a Canadian by birth. He accumulated considerable in land and money. He was a man of many excentricities of character, and while not generally liked by his neighbors, was highly respected. He represented his county in the Legislature, and was familiarly known as "Judge" by having been associate judge when it required three men to fill the judge's bench. He married Miss Mary Groenendyke, of Eugene, whose family was one of the old pioneers, and to-day well

and favorably known among the representative families of the county. Mrs. Hill died early, leaving a daughter, Ellen, who was the pet of the Collett and Groenendyke families during her childhood. She married P. C. Rounceville, of Camden, Arkansas, and during the stormy times of war was in the rebel region. She and husband are buried at Eugene. Their two sons, living in La Fayette, Indiana, are the heirs of the Hill farm. Judge Hill is buried in the Groenendyke burying ground in Eugene.

HENRY C. EATON, M. D., who has been a resident of Vermillion County since the fall of 1851, was born in Lawrence County, Illinois, July 1, 1829, a son of Alvin Eaton, who was a native of Canandaigua County, New York. His mother was also a native of the State of New York. The parents of our subject had a family of six children of whom only two are living, Henry C., and his twin brother, Charles G., who is a resident of Helt Township, Vermillion County. The boys were left orphans at an early age, when they were bound out to different parties, our subject going to live with a man named Samuel Harris. Mr. Harris removed to Rockville, Indiana, in 1836, and there our subject was reared receiving his education in the schools of that town, and working the farm of Mr. Harris from the time he was old enough until his fifteenth year. He was married September 13, 1858, to Miss Almeda Jenks, her father, John Jenks, being one of the early settlers of Vermillion County. Of the six children born to this union four are yet living—Wilbur F., of Helt Township, married Mrs. Alma (Patrick) Wishard, and has three children—Mary E., wife of Harvey Thomas of Helt Township,

has one child; Orissa O. and Edwin S. The doctor received his medical education at the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. He began the practice of medicine in 1868 in Edgar County, Illinois, and in the fall of 1869 came to Toronto, Vermillion County, where he has since been engaged in his chosen profession, and being well skilled in that pursuit, has gained a large and successful practice, and has secured the confidence and respect of the entire community. Dr. and Mrs. Eaton and their two daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JACOB R. BERTOLET, dealer in hardwood lumber and railroad ties, is one of the prominent business men of Cayuga.

JAMES H. BURNSIDE, one of the respected men of Vermillion County, and an active and enterprising citizen, is a native of Indiana, born in Putnam County, February 25, 1837. His father, James Burnside, was a native of Kentucky, and one of the early pioneers of Putnam County, where he entered land from the Government in the early history of the county. He being a farmer by occupation, the subject of this sketch was reared to the same pursuit, and in his youth he received a common-school education. He has always followed farming, and in connection with his agricultural pursuits he has for the past fourteen years operated a threshing machine, and now owns his third Massillon thresher, and the Birdsall Traction Engine, and can thresh 1,000 bushels of wheat or 1,500 bushels of oats in a day. In 1862 he came to Vermillion County, settling the same year in Helt Township. In 1867

he went to Edgar County, Illinois, remaining there until 1876, since which he has made his home in Helt Township, Vermillion County, where he owns a tract of twenty acres. He is a worthy member the United Brethren church.

JAMES A. FOLAND was born in Greene County, Ohio, near Xenia, in September, 1823. He lived with his parents on the farm until 1836. When he was in his thirteenth year he removed to LaFayette, Indiana, where he was engaged in merchandizing with his uncle, clerking for him until 1848. In 1847 he married Miss Catherine A. Brawley, and before removing from LaFayette in 1848, they had one son, William B., born to them. In that year (1848) the family removed to Vermillion County, Indiana, settling in Perrysville, in Highland Township, where he immediately engaged in merchandizing for himself, bringing his stock of goods with him. He remained there until 1860, when he was elected county treasurer, and moved with his family to Newport, and entered upon his official duties; was re-elected in 1862, and at the expiration of his second term, he with his family, returned to Perrysville, Highland Township, when he commenced clerking for John M. Dunlap, taking charge of the business. In 1870 he was again elected treasurer of the county, and removed to the county seat, serving that term, and was re-elected to fill the same office in 1872, and having served the two years, he in 1872 retired from politics, and with his family lived in Newport until 1887, when they removed to Danville, Illinois, where he is at present engaged in the buying of stock and produce. Mr. and Mrs. Foland have had born to them two children, one son and one

daughter. The latter was born in Perrysville in 1851. In 1872 she was married to James L. Ford, and they have one child, Kate F. Mr. Foland was an old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he allied himself to that party, and has been one of the most prominent workers in the county. He cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor. Mrs. Foland's religious views are in favor of Methodism, while he was brought up in the old Presbyterian faith, and still adheres to that belief.

JOHN S. HOUCHIN, a progressive and enterprising citizen of Vermillion County, Indiana, residing on section 15, Helt Township, dates his birth in Vermillion County, Illinois, September 18, 1848, and is a son of Jesse Houchin, who is yet a resident of this county. John S. was brought by his parents to Vermillion County, Indiana, in 1850, where he was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He has been a resident of this county since the year 1850, with the exception of the time spent in Parke County, Indiana, during the years 1871-'72. He was married September 22, 1868, to Miss Eudora A. Johnson, who was born in Greene County, New York, September 10, 1848, a daughter of John D. Johnson, deceased. Mr. Houchin has followed saw-milling or the lumber trade the greater part of his life, and has owned and operated a saw-mill eleven years. He and his brother, Bruce Houchin, own and operate the Belleville thresher, which is propelled by the Gar, Scott & Co. Traction Engine, and can thresh 2,500 bushels of oats or 1,500 bushels of wheat in a day. Our subject also devotes considerable attention to general farming and stock-raising, and is the owner of a fine farm of 139 acres

where he resides. He was a member of the building committee on the Springhill Methodist Episcopal church, which was built between the years 1879 and 1881. He is a public-spirited man, and takes an active interest in any enterprise which tends toward the advancement of his township or county.

GEORGE W. SAXTON, an enterprising citizen of Helt Township, residing on section 32, was born in Helt Township, Vermillion County, Indiana, May 11, 1838, a son of Benjamin Saxton, a native of Ohio, who settled here when the surrounding country was in a state of nature, living in the county until his death. Our subject was reared on the home farm to agricultural pursuits, which he has always followed, and in his youth he received a common-school education in the schools of his neighborhood. He served three years in the late war, a member of Company A, Thirty-first Indiana Infantry, enlisting as a private, and was discharged with the rank of Sergeant. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Resaca and Atlanta. He was united in marriage May 6, 1865, to Miss Sarah E. Wait, a daughter of William H. Wait, who is deceased. To them have been born nine children as follows: Addie (deceased), Cora B., Ruric O., Otis, Victor O., Oliver, Mary L., Georgia E. and Benjamin. Mr. Saxton's farm contains 146 acres of choice land, and he is classed among the successful farmers and stock-raisers of his township. Since 1878 he has been engaged in threshing, his machine being the Nichols' Shepard make of Battle Creek, Michigan. His engine is of the same manufacture, and is a traction of ten horse power, capacity being 1,500 bush-

els of wheat, or 2,000 bushels of oats per day. Mr. Saxton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

ROBERT D. MOFFATT, retired merchant, Perrysville, was born in New Jersey, in 1812, and came to Perrysville in 1836, since which time he has been a resident of this place, being one of the leading merchant until 1874. His family consists of a wife and four children, and it is a noteworthy fact that death has not visited his family since his marriage. One of his daughters is the wife of Judge and Professor B. E. Rhoads, formerly of Newport and now of Terre Haute; another daughter is the wife of M. G. Rhoads, of Newport, and a third is the wife of John F. Compton, a business man of Perrysville. Mr. Moffatt's son, Ward E., is a druggist in Terre Haute. Mr. Moffatt has been a public-spirited citizen here, taking an active interest in the material prosperity of the community. In his political principles he was first a Whig, then Republican, but for the last fifteen years he may be considered independent.

ELI BRINDLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 9, Vermillion Township, where he owns 240 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. He is a practical farmer and an enterprising public-spirited citizen of the county, where he has spent his life. He was born in Vermillion Township, January 20, 1838, a son of George and Sallie (Blank) Brindley, natives of Kentucky, of German descent, and early settlers of Vermillion County. Eli Brindley

was reared on his father's farm and early learned lessons of thrift and sobriety that have resulted in prosperity and have made him one of the representative men of his township. He was married in 1862 to Lucinda Nichols, who was born in Vermillion County in 1838, a daughter of William and Rhoda (Martin) Nichols. They have had five children, but two of whom are living—Louviea, wife of D. Barker, and Loretta, wife of E. Axton. Mr. Brindley in politics casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.

WILLIAM C. BOGART is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, born in Vermillion Township, September 6, 1841. His father, Julius Bogart, was born in Carter County, East Tennessee, June 16, 1811, a son of Henry Bogart, a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the war of 1812, who brought his family to Vermillion County and settled in Helt Township in 1829. The father of our subject is still a resident of the county, living at Quaker Point, in Vermillion Township. The mother of our subject, Lucinda Bogart, was a daughter of Isaac Carmack. She died in 1872. Of the eight children born to the parents of our subject only four are living—Isaac, Mrs. Amanda Lemons, Henry and William C. One daughter, Mary, died after her marriage, leaving at her death three children. The Bogart family were among the first settlers of the county, and have been identified with its history from its earliest years. William C. Bogart, whose name heads this sketch, passed his youth in assisting with the work of his father's farm, and attending the schools of his neighborhood. He is one of the prosperous

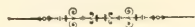
agriculturists of Vermillion County, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 16, Helt Township, being the owner of 543 acres of fine land. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Shaw, a daughter of Charles Shaw, who is deceased. Three of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bogart are living, named as follows: Charles, Isaac and Maude. Both Mr. Bogart and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, and among the respected citizens of Helt Township.

WILLIAM JONES, one of the self-made men of Vermillion County, engaged in farming and stock-raising, on section 5, Vermillion Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Union County, in 1819. His parents, Aaron and Pheba (Watkin) Jones, were natives of New Jersey, and in 1828 came with their family to Vermillion County, and here made their home until death. Here the father made a good home for his family, out of the forest, the country at the time of their settlement being in a state of nature. He experienced many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life, but lived to enjoy the fruits of his years of toil. He was one of the honored pioneers who was prominently identified with the early history of the county, and was well and favorably known throughout the county. William Jones, the subject of this sketch, was reared amid the wild surroundings of pioneer life, and was early in life inured to hard work, assisting his father clear and improve their frontier farm, but the lessons of persevering industry learned in his youth have been of lasting benefit to him. He has always followed the vocation of a farmer, and by his own unaided effort he has gained a competence for his declining years. He is now the owner of a

fine farm of 460 acres, the greater part of which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Jones has been three times married, his first marriage taking place in Knoxville, Illinois, in 1840, with Miss Sarah Watkin, who left at her death four children, named, Matilda, Pheba, Philo and Milo. Matilda married Joseph Maxwell, who died leaving a family of three children named—Sarah E., Catherine B. and Malinda F. Pheba first married John Richards, who died leaving her with two children named Frank and Flora. She is now the wife of Frank Dicken. Philo Jones married Hannah J. Coursin, and they have two children—William and Thomas. Milo Jones married Jennie Faught and they have two children—Shella and Daisy. For his second wife Mr. William Jones married Catherine Coursin, and to this union three children were born—Ellen married Joseph Fortner and they have four children, named, Rubie, Gertie, Effie and Garnett. Alexander, the second child, married Bell Nichols, and their children are—Wilson, Ora and Orda; and Vorhees, the youngest child, is still unmarried. William Jones married for his third wife Miss Mahala Myers. In politics Mr. Jones is a Democrat. He has served as supervisor, which office he filled with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Postoffice, Newport, Indiana.

HARVEY KERNS, engaged in farming on section 4, Helt Township, Vermillion County, was born on the old homestead, which he now occupies, the date of his birth being June 27, 1854. His father, William Kerns, who is now deceased, was one of the early settlers of the county, and a much respected citizen. He was a farmer by occupation, and his son, A. Harvey, the sub-

ject of this sketch, was reared to the same pursuit, which he has followed the greater part of his life. He received good educational advantages in his youth, attending the Bloomingdale Academy, and the seminary at Sullivan, Indiana. After completing his education he taught school for two years, and was considered a very successful teacher. He has since devoted his attention to general farming, and owns a tract of thirty acres where he resides, his land being well improved and very productive. Mr. Kerns was married September 15, 1878, to Miss Catherine S. Shane, a daughter of James Shane, of Effingham County, Illinois. Two children have been born to this union, named Lawrence J. and Edgar O., of whom the former is deceased. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and among the respected citizens of the county.



LEWIS H. REED, druggist, St. Bernice, Indiana, was born in Helt Township, December 20, 1849, a son of John W.

Reed, a native of Stokes County, North Carolina, born August 3, 1822. His grandfather, Jacob Reed, who was also a native of Stokes County, came with his family to Indiana in 1831 and settled in Vermillion County. Lewis H. Reed was reared in Helt Township, on a farm. He was given good educational advantages and after leaving school, taught eight years. In March, 1879, he moved to St. Bernice, and engaged in the drug business, which he has since followed. His stock is valued at \$1,500 and consists of a full line of drugs, medicines, groceries, stationery and notions. He does an annual business of \$5,000, which is constantly increasing. He had charge of the postoffice five years, but on the change in the administration resigned his position. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He now holds a commission as a notary public. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married July 11, 1880, to Isabel Benefiel, a native of Edgar County, Illinois, daughter of Robert Benefiel, who was killed by a horse striking him on the head; he died in 1883.



